MEXICAN NEWS.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.—By the arrival at New Orleans on the 14th inst., of the schooner Florence, Captain Smith; which left Tampico on the 6th instant, the Times has intelligence from that port up to the date of her departure, and some items of news from the city of Mexico.

TAMPICO, (Mexico,) May 6, 1847.

Gentlemen—A mail was received here yesterday, from the city of Mexico. I have not seen any of the papers, but have learned from a reliable source that the Mexicans in the interior, since the fall of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, have become fully aroused as to their situation. They are flying to arms in every direction, and are determined to dispute with us every inch of ground. The present Government of Mexico is straining every nerve to carry on the war with renewed vigor; among other movements it is making, is the granting of a Captain's commission to any person who may raise a company, of twenty-five mounted men: who, besides their regular pay, are entitled to all the plunder they can take from the Americans.

The new Custom house regulations for the Mexican ports went into operation here on the 1st instant. Mr. Chase, husband of the celebrated Mrs. Ann Chase, has been appointed Collector; Major Dashill, Receiver of Monies and Captain Carr, Storekeeper.

Another arrest was made here a few days ago in the Alcade line. The Alcade Councilmen the town of Altamira situated on the San Luis Potosi road, about twenty-one miles from this place, having been engaged, for some time, in preventing traders and cattle from coming into this place.—These facts were laid before Colonel Gates, who immediately despatched Capt. Wyse with a detachment of troops to arrest him. The Captain caught the gentleman and brought him, with four Councilmen, to town, where they are now in confinement.

Capt. Aiken, of Company I, Louisiana volunteers, is now being tried by Court Martial on some sixteen charges.

The health of the city is good, weather very warm, and business brisk in the Quartermaster's Department. Yours, X.

Castle St. Jago, (City of Mexico,)
March 24, 1847.

To his Excellency, Gen. Santa Anna.

Sir—The undersinged officers in the United States of America, respectfully state to your excellency, that they, together with their respective commands, consisting of seventy one persons in all, became prisoners of war to the Mexican Republic, at the Hacienda Encarnacion the 23d of January last. On that morning before day light we found ourselves entirely surrounded by a large force—say three thousand men and at sun rise, a white flag approached us on one side, and a considerable force on another; we required that the troops should retire, precedent to our receiving the flag, which being complied with the flag approached, and a surrender demanded.

We took one hour to determine whether we would entertain a proposition of the kind or not; at the expiration of the hour the flag returned, and was answered that we would hear a proposition and were told that General Minon would send a Major to our camp, while one of our number of equal rank, should repair to his headquarters, and hear his offer. This being done, Major Borland entertained the officer sent in; whilst Major Gains rode out to the General, had a conference of about one hour with him, returned to the hacienda and in the presence of an interpreter on each side, stated the terms offered which were accepted and between eleven and twelve o'clock we surrendered as prisoners of war.

The terms were, that the General himself should receive the sword of our commander that public property should be surrendered; and private property should be respected; and that the best treatment, in every particular known amongst civilived nations to prisoners of war should be ours.

The general when asked to reduce these terms to writing, gave us the most positive assurance that his word of honor was worth more than three or four signatures, and that unless his agreement was fully carried out he would abandon the service of his country. On our journey to this city we had the gratification to meet your Excellency and after stating to you the terms of our capitulation received the pleasing assurance that they should be complied with.

The object of this note is to complam to the Head of the Mexican Republic, that, so far from the terms of our capitulation being complied with we bave been frequently subjected to the most grievous deprivations and that we have refrained from making our protest hitherto in consequence of the unhappy dissensions said to exist in the capital—which being now fortunately adjusted, as we are informed, we most respectfully call your attention to our condition.

We forbear, at this time, from entering into the particulars of our complaints, and beg leave to refer your excellency to General Vega, who has lately been a prisoner of war in the United States, (but who has not honored us with any notice whatever;) for the manner in which prisoners of war are treated in our country.

There is however, one complaint, which we owe to ourselves to call your immediate attention to. We are informed that General Minon, in reporting our capture to his government, alleges that we surrendered at discretion, & that we owe our lives to the magnanimity of the Mexican Republic. Against such a statement we enter our solemn protest; and declare that, the terms of our surrender being accurately stated in the foregoing part of this note, anything inconsistent therto is unfounded in fact.

Hoping that a peace between the Republics shall speedily be made, upon temrs equally honorable to both, we subscribe ourselves your most obedient servants.

[Signed.]

J. P. Gaines,	Maj.	Ky. Regt. of Cav.	U. S. A.
S. Borland,	"	Ark. "	" "
C. M. Clay,	Capt.	Ky. "	" "
C. C. Danley,	"	Ark. "	" "
G. R. Davidson	2d Lt.	Ky. "	" "

From Gen. Scott's Army.

Gen. Worth about to enter Puebla—Rumored advance of Santa Anna on Vera Cruz—A valuable train—Murder of Americans—Deaths from the Vomito—Mexican preparations for Resistance—The threatened attack by Santa Anna on the American Trains, &c.

Gen. Worth was expected to enter Puebla on the 17th inst. No resistance was anticipated at that place. There was some expectation that the Army would march upon the capital, but with diminished numbers. The losses sustainrd in the army by the return of volunteers, and the necessary detachments to guard the cities of Jalapa, Perote and Puebla would leave Gen Scott a force amounting to scarce six thousand to advance upon the city of Mexico.

Santa Anna's whereabouts was yet veiled in mystery. The camp was full of rumors, as is always the case, of the purposes of the Mexicans and the movements of political and military parties.

The guerillas do not give our troops as much trouble as was anticipated. They are probably doing their office of robbery and massacre upon the Mexicans themselves.

We notice with sincere pleasure that Gen. Shields is improving apace, and that his recovery is almost certain.

The following series of letters are from the correspondents of the Delta:

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

Jalapa, Mexico, May 3d, 1847.

Editors Delta—This morning a train leave here for Vera Cruz, and it will doubtless be the last one that will go down for some time.

The enemy have evacuated Puebla. Not a soldier is to be fonnd on this side of that place, and very few between there and Mexico. Bravo left Puebla and marched to the city with its garrison; and Canalizo was also moving in with a few disaffected troops.

If the clergy and wealthy men of Mexico have anything to say, they will not suffer the city to be attacked.

Santa Anna is still in the mountains, and afraid to go home. He has about 3000 men with him, and will either go to work upon the trains, or else try and make his way to the capital—in this latter he will propably be opposed by several prominent men, and one man here argues the first fight "to come off" will be between Santa Anna and his own *people*.

The Mexicans are becoming quite troublesome about Jalapa, as well as on the road. A party of them showed themselves on the mountain a few days ago, near to our volunteer camp, made a charge down the mountain side, killed one man and wounded several others.

The difficulty with the train on the road has rather changed the order of things. I have just heard that Gen. Twiggs will not leave here for ten days. In the meantime Gen. Scott and staff will go up to Perote, and additional defences will be bestowed on the Castle, under the immediate eye of the commander-in-chief.

Yesterday morning (May 8) Gen. Quitman left Jalapa with all the volunteers, excepting the first Pennsylvanians, for Puebla. Gen. Scott will leave on Tuesday for the same place, and after his arrival, if not otherwise ordered, he will march into Mexico.

This "marching *into* Mexico" you may think strange language, but one of our men came from that place on the 2d inst., and he says "we won't do anything else." There are but 2000 troops in Mexico, and but one company of lancers in Puebla; and they are only remaining to keep the barracks clean for our soldiers.

The largest train that has ever traversed the soil of Mexico leaves here this morning. It will take with it specie for two Paymasters—one of them, I learn, has $400,000; how much the other has I am not aware. Santa Anna, I learn, was seen at a place called Orizaba, about 60 or 70 miles from here, five days ago. He is apprised of the intended departure of the train and has expressed his intention to attack it somewhere on the road with about 3000 troops; and after he captures it, to make a descent upon this place, with the intention of taking possession of the city, destroying the public stores, and then leaving the Americans to the mercy of the Mexican people.

I do not think there is any doubt of Santa Anna having been seen at the place spoken of, and expressing his intentions as I have stated; although a Spanish gentleman stated to me this morning that he was of opinion, from information he had received, that Santa Anna was making his way towards Tampico. So convinced are the military that some demonstration will be made upon the train, that an escort of 1500 men, supported by Artillery, will be sent in charge of it. If Santa Anna does really feel disposed to do something valiant with his 3000 brave men, he had better attack something besides this train. American soldiers do not believe in losing their dimes.

There is a large roving banditti between this city and Jalapa, and it seems as if nothing can get them out except a few companies of Rangers. Capt. Walker is looked for daily, and I am in hopes they will let him try his hand on them when he arrives. He, I think, could soon rid the road of them. At present, they are murdering and committing the most unprecedented barbarities, even in Indian warfare.

A squadron of dragoons has just come in from Jalapa, and report no change in affairs at that place. It is believed that Santa Anna, with some five or six thousand troops is moving, and that his destination is Vera Cruz. The story is refined upon until his distance from the city is narrowed down to fifteen miles, on the Orezabo road.

THE WAR AND THE PRESS!

The spirit of the sensible and well meaning portion of the Community is utterly opposed to the revealed objects of the present war or its further continuance. The whole land is sick, and the cry of an *enlightened* press every where for peace. Leaving out two or three brilliant victories worthy the name, the war has as a whole added nothing to our national renown, and must ever be regarded as a bold and unjustifiable deviation from the pacific and elevating policy which has always heretofore been pursued by our Government. Let every man read and ponder the sentiments advanced in the following selections.

[Editor of the Gazette.

From the Asheborough (N. C.) Herald—Reader, we are opposed to the prosecution of an aggressive war, we are opposed to the further prosecution of *this* war, especially in the enemy's country, for the simple reason, too, that we consider it wholly unnecessary to do so. Could we see any necessity for prosecuting it, then we would advocate it, let others do as they might. But, seeing no necessity or expediency in it we are compelled to go against it. When we remember that the Mexicans have never invaded our country, and that they have never placed a foot upon our soil, we can never advocate the carrying of a war into the heart of their country, especially when it will be attended with an expense of millions of dollars and the loss of thousands of lives.

As we have said before, we are opposed to the acquisition of additional territory by any means whatever; and we believe this to be the sentiment of a very great majority of the United States. But our Executive will not listen to this voice; we want "room," and room we must have. A sovereign will must not be thwarted. He who has laid violent hands on the constitution once will not scruple to do so again, if necessary to carry out his design. These *kingly prerogatives* will be exerted for any purpose, so long as unscrupulous adherents sustain him who exerts them. We are not so foolish as to suppose that any thing we say will produce any change: but we must draw the veil aside occasionally, and expose the weakness, follies, and corruptness of the party opposed to us.—We could do nothing less to discharge our duty, and nothing more is required at our hands.

From the Baltimore American May 9.—Plainly and beyond question the time is at hand for stopping a war of indefinite invasion, as likely to be without end as it is without object. Let a proclamation go forth from the city of Mexico declaring the boundaries henceforth fixed and established between the Republic of the North and the Mexican nation. Why wait for the assent of Mexico, which would be nominal at any rate, since we alone dictate the terms. There is but one party that will be satisfied with the arrangement, or with any arrangement; there is but one party responsible for it to the public sentiment of mankind; there is but one party that will have to make it good, and see that it is maintained.

From the Louisville Journal.—We are told, in the highest periodical authority known to Locofocoism, that the annihilation of the Mexican race is an irrepelable decree of our Anglo-Saxonism. To the February number of the Democratic Review some wretched Marat of Locofocoism has contributed an article in which the anihilation of the Mexican race is declared to be resolved on. Just think of the proposition! The annihilation of a race of men, in order that our Anglo-Saxonism may have room enough on the American continent to display its stupendous character and to work out its destiny of unparalleled magnificence! We are already engaged in annihilating one race of men, and, not satisfied with the unholy atrocities of this experiment, we are to engage in the extermination of another race. We do not know whether Mr. Polk expects in this way to get rid of the incalculable evils which would follow the annexation of the Mexicans to this country or not. He is very devout on Sunday, and goes to church very regularly, and may possibly have heard that Christianity—which, we presume he regards, theoretically at least, as a very good system—is opposed to such wholesale butcheries as Tamerland and Genghis Kha practice, or even to that more refined butchery, which it is asserted in the philosophy of Locofocoism that Anglo-Saxonism has decreed against the race of Mexicans, whom, with their territory, we propose to annex to our own. If he is not in favor of the extinction of the Mexican race, we should like to know by what subtle process he expects to elevate them so far above their present condition as to render them fit for such a Government as ours.

The Whigs are accused of moral treason because they oppose the present infamous war of conquest, and are hostile to extending our Government over a foreign people. We should like to know whether those cold-blooded men who declared that the Mexican empire is doomed to be absorbed by our Government, and that the Mexican race is to be blotted out of existence by the Anglo-Saxons, do not, by such declaration, offer the strongest reasons to the Mexicans why they should continue the war through an indefinite period of time, rather than submit to the disgrace of being annexed to a race of men by whom it is declared they are to be annihilated? Such men are not only guilty of moral treason, but they are also guilty of a most reckless and thorough disregard of every sentiment of humanity. They are traitors to religion and to right, and belong to that execrated class of beings who have deluged the green fields of earth with human blood, in obedience to systems worthy only of the most remorseless friends.

We abhor both the conduct and the philosophy of our Locofoco rulers. We earnestly hope that this unholy war may speedily be closed, in order that our Government may be saved from the lasting disgrace to which it will entitle itself by attempting to realize the dreams of insane Locofoco philosophers and infatuated Locofoco Presidents. We want neither Mexican territory nor a desperate Mexican population annexed to our Government to impair its respectability, endanger our Union, and to corrupt the sentiments of our people.

From the Albany Evening Journal.—Only just wars secure honorable fame to their author. This country has had two such wars. In each were involved important principles. The one was waged for national, the other for personal freedom. The reminiscences of both are cherished with pride; for both were just. No cheek mantles with shame in recounting the motives which led to them, as no wars were ever waged for holier purposes.

But unjust and unnecessary wars are odious. The existing war is unnecessary, if not unjust. It was conceived in sin.—The motives which led to it were unholy. It was war not to promote any great principle; not to sever the cords of political bondage, nor to assert the great right of individual liberty; but to compel a nighboring republic to acquiesce in an attempt to extend the borders of slavery. Disguise it as we may, this was the motive which led to the war.

The contrast, therefore, between the existing war and the wars of 1776 and 1812 is humiliating. It seems scarcely possible that they could have originated with the same people; that the descendants of the heroes of the war for freedom would ever draw their sword in a war for slavery. But it is as true as it is humiliating; and history, while it will laud the invincible valor of the American soldier in each, will condemn the base spirit which instigated a war to augment the heaviest curse which afflicts the nation.

Every legitimate result, really or ostensibly sought, could have been secured without the shedding of blood. Whatever more is sought than is legitimate will, if secured, bring to the country only a revenue of evil.

The war was not necessary to prove our valor; that had been established in our two wars with England. It was not necessary to secure the payment of our just dues from Mexico; milder means would have ultimately unlocked her beggared coffers. It was not necessary to maintain undisputed jurisdiction over every foot of territory originally belonging to the Union, or secured by subsequent treaty or purchase; no rival Power claimed to exercise such jurisdiction. It was not necessary to secure exclusive sovereignty over the original limits of Texas Although such sovereignty was questioned, it was not practically disputed. It was not even necessary to the ultimate peaceful possession of every inch of territory *claimed* to belong to the incorporated Republic of Texas; amicable negotiation and patient forbearance would soon have drawn from Mexico an acquiesence in our claim. Ere, this, without the sacrifice of a single life, the imbecile Power with which we are now at war would have succumbed to evident destiny.

From the N. Y. Gazette and Times.—WHAT IS TO BE THE END OF IT?—"The battles afar off, the thunder of the captains, & the shouting," seem for the present to divert the attention of the people of this country from the contemplation of some fearful features of the war and its consequences, which they must soon look full in the face. When the war is ended it will be found that glory, victories, and the Presidential election have been its least important results. When the foreign war ends, *the domestic war will begin.* It may be a war quite as disastrous to the people of this country as the present war is to the people of Mexico.

From the "Rough and Ready."

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

WE are aware, Mr. Editor, that much has been already written in support of several gentlemen whose names have been presented for the Gubnatorial office of Maryland. With many of them we are well acquainted, and know them to be men of sterling character and talents. But such qualifications are not all the public require in a candidate for this high trust. A sound & uniform Whig, he must combine with the courtesies of the office, an independent and inflexible discharge of the exalted and intricate duties growing out of our present policy. Such a man must be the tool of no faction, the subservient instrument of no division of the party. With the head to conceive he must have the nerve to execute:—In view of these prerequisites we were gratified to find that THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, ESQ., of Talbot, whose name was introduced early in the agitation of this subject, had at length yielded to the wishes of his friends and consented to accept the nomination, should it be tendered him by the convention. The prospects of such an event are, as we are credibly informed, highly flattering, and the friends of this gentleman who are numerous and strong on both shores of the Chesapeake, indulge the most sanguine anticipations of the result. We sincerely hope, as we firmly believe, that Mr. Loockerman may be the choice of the convention; convinced, as we are, of his eminent qualifications in every respect for the elevated and responsible functions of Governor of this Commonwealth. The dignity with which he presided over the deliberations of the last Gubernatorial convention, in Baltimore, was the theme of universal admiration, and we remember he was spoken of at that time, by members, as the most available man to succeed Mr. Pratt. Of his literary endowments and statesman-like talents it is unnecessary to add a word to the complimentary notice already published in the columns of the Patriot. We believe they are universally conceded wherever Mr. Loockerman is known. As a prompt and accomplished orator, he is unsurpassed; and in a personal canvass would present, in this regard, important advantages. Mr. Lockerman is well known

and enterprising friends who will not be found wanting to assert and maintain his claims—whenever occasion may require.

BALTIMORE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Junius" must excuse us. The subject upon which he writes may be very ably treated, but the manuscript is quite as inextricable as the famous secret involved in the letters of his great prototype. The entire essay is the most resolute onslaught upon decent penmanship we have ever seen, and we must really advise the author, before he favors us again, to cultivate the acquaintance of our deaf and dumb friend, or some other professor of the science of "pot-hooks and hangers."

"A Bayside Subscriber" has our warmest thanks for his complimentary and encouraging epistle. We shall be happy to have the desired interview whenever it may suit his convenience.

Where is "Faber?" We hope the good gentleman has not died of the awful fever he so eloquently describes.

TWENTY-NINTH OF MAY.

WHIGS OF TALBOT!—This is the day designated by the Central Committee of your County, for primary meetings in the respective districts; and on Tuesday next you will be required to select suitable persons to represent you in the Convention of 16th proximo. It is unnecessary to urge the importance of these movements You have a portion of the welfare of the Whig party of your State and common country, in your hands. The coming election is pregnant with momentous results. Make a judicious selection—elect your candidate and the credit and prosperity of the State is safe. Be successful and the glory of your triumph will extend encouragingly to every part of the land, and give a powerful impetus to the great contest of '48 in which we shall soon be engaged. The State is beyond doubt soundly and thoroughly Whig, and should we fail in electing the candidates of our choice the failure will be attributable to our own apathy and passivity. Let us then be true to ourselves and to the great principles inscribed upon our banner. Let *concentration* and *unanimity* be the watchword in the Whig ranks here and elsewhere, and the day is ours.

But we have digressed. The immediate object of the meeting to-day is to elect persons to meet in County Convention for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention in Cambridge.—Those selected for this duty should be men of enlarged views—staunch and trust-worthy Whigs—of discriminating judgment—free of all personal bias, and acquainted with the wants of the State. Such men are to be found in our ranks, and such will undoubtedly be our choice. The sacred name of Whig imposes many serious duties and responsibilities. Whigs of Talbot let us look well to them!

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

If we believe the Government papers the war now pending is but an evidence of the superior military tactics of Mr. Polk, and the glory of whatever victories achieved a mere reflection from his own illustrious administration of affairs. Truly a most sensible and judicious view of the subject! That this is the President's war, originating with him, and perpetuated by him without any redeeming purpose or aim whatever will be readily admitted—but that he merits the slightest credit for its management, or is entitled to the smallest leaf from the chaplets of Scott and Taylor, we utterly deny. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, demolishes in a few short paragraphs all the boast about Mr. Polk's superior foresight and inimitable conduct of the war. See how the frost work melts away!

"The Government organs boast of the skill with which the Mexican war has been conducted on the part of the Administration. So far as the plans of the Administration are concerned, never was a war conducted more wretchedly. Santa Anna, having intercepted a despatch from the Government to Gen. Taylor, became advised of all that was to be done—that Gen. Taylor, stripped of his regular troops, was to be left at Saltillo with less than 5,000 raw volunteers, while an overwhelming attack was to be made upon Vera Cruz.

"Santa Anna saw at a glance that the best possible opportunity for conquest and of more than 20,000 regulars, he could overwhelm Gen. Taylor's handful of volunteers, he knew, that by a series of rapid marches, he might easily, within the space of a single month, recapture Monterey, Matamoras, and all the other places taken by the American troops, and overrun Texas without opposition, laying waste and burning every town and village in the country.

"This was Santa Anna's plan when he marched from San Luis Potosi. Everything augured his success. And his success would have been complete—he would in four weeks not only have recovered everything lost by Mexico during the war, but have conquered and depopulated Texas, a State of the Union, but for the wonderful fact, a fact unparalleled in the history of warfare, a fact upon which the Administration at Washington had no right to calculate, a fact upon which the Administration did *not* calculate, that Gen Taylor was able, with between four or five thousand inexperienced militia, to encounter and beat back a host of nearly five times their number of Mexican veterans led on by the Mexican Napoleon!

"Was it not folly, infatuation, stark madness on the part of the Administration, to hazard all our conquests during the war and even the fate of a State of the Union upon the ability of less than five thousand raw volunteers to withstand more than twenty thousand regulars!"

There is another feature connected with this wise and wonderful Administration which cannot soon be forgotten. We mean the well-matured scheme for preventing the success and arresting the renown which has followed in the path of the principal hero of the war. In the case of any other man than Gen. Taylor, the adverse and perplexing conditions to which that distinguished officer has been subjected by the Administration from time to time, would have been insurmountable; but it was for his great genius to control even apparent destiny to his purposes, and come forth brilliant as the sun from the clouds which had been gathered to destroy him. Nobly has he proven himself superior to the machinations of the corrupt rulers at Washington—machinations which in their results have only served to strengthen his claim upon the affections of the American people and link his name indissolubly with the admiration and endearment of posterity. It is useless for the friends of Mr. Polk to evade this issue. The facts are too fresh in the memory of the nation. We recollect after the first engagement how the old hero was crippled in his means of pursuing the enemy beyond the Rio Grande, and yet censured for neglect of duty—we remember with what a handful of volunteers he was left, by the advance of Gen. Scott upon Vera Cruz, to confront 20,000 regulars under Santa Anna—and we know equally well with what diminished and daily lessening numbers he is now required to sustain himself at Saltillo. It is consoling to think that Gen. Taylor is not the man to be so readily crushed by these portentious movements. He *never surrenders*—and should he be left with a single company to contend against the combined forces of Mexico he will prove himself a second Leonidas, and like Lochiel, either

"Shall victor exult or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field and his feet to the foe;
And leaving in battle no stain on his name,
Look proudly to Heaven from the death bed of fame!"

Miserably abortive will prove the efforts directed against him—vain as rocks that are thrown into a rapid and swollen river, to obstruct its course. The fame of old "Rough and Ready" is an avalanche which no combination can stop, but must roll on its irresistable momentum bearing down in all opposition before it. Instead of injuring him, every measure of the Administration of the kind referred to reflects discomfiture and disgrace upon itself. Leave him in his present exposed position and he must either fall back again upon the Rio Grande, or collect and concentrate his forces at some strong point in the interior for his own defence, allowing the enemy to repossess themselves of every other part. Thus entrenched, he may hold out against any contingency except that of starvation, and it will become the business of the Government to begin again *de novo*—fight the same battles over—recapture the same towns, and liberate Gen. Taylor and his small band from the peril in which their own disgraceful policy has involved him.

"ROUGH AND READY."—This admirable paper will receive subscriptions during the coming campaign, beginning with the nomination of Governor and ending at the election in October next, at the low rate of twenty-five cents for each subscriber during that period, provided clubs are formed of not less than 12 at each Post office. Every Whig should at once hand in his name. This paper is a most faithful expounder of Whig doctrine, and replete with all the latest and most interesting intelligence in regard to the operations of the party throughout our own borders and elsewhere. Let every man take the "cam

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