

Late from the Army.

We mentioned in our telegraphic despatch from Baltimore on Tuesday last, the arrival at New Orleans, on the 6th instant, of the steamer Alabama from Brazos Santiago, and gave a synopsis of the important news brought by her from the American army.

The Mexican forces are supposed to be concentrated in the vicinity of Monterey under the immediate command of Paredes. The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march to penetrate as far as Monterey. Already have the boats commenced transporting the troops from Matamoros to Camargo.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

REYNOSA, Mexico, June 21, 1846. After a hurried eight days' reconnaissance on horseback into the interior of Mexico, during which time we have travelled over two hundred miles, the Texan Rangers have just reached Reynosa, Gen. Taylor's instructions recommending our commander, Capt. McCullough, to come in at this place after scouring the country as far as possible in the direction of Linares. We reached El Mesquite, a point within two days' travel of that place, in four days, and Capt. McC. would have proceeded further had there been a possibility of procuring corn for the horses; but finding that he was already over one hundred miles in the heart as it were of the enemy's country, that the next water was thirty-six miles distant & reported brackish, and that there was no possibility of obtaining forage for the horses other than a scanty supply of grass, our commander wisely determined upon leaving this route to Monterey, and striking into the upper road, in a northerly direction, at a point near the large rancho of La Cona. While at El Ebonillo he learned that Canales with sixty men only and near six hundred fresh horses, was but one day's march ahead of him and travelling towards La Coma or El Coronel, and with the hope of overtaking him a forced march was made; but on striking the road near the former place, Capt. McC. was told that the noted rancho chief had four hundred men with him close by, and had taken good care to send his extra horses to a place of safety. To proceed further into the interior with thirty-five men only, encumbered with eight pack mules, was deemed not only inexpedient but imprudent; so our horses heads were turned towards this place, where we have arrived all safe.

On starting from Matamoros the party numbered forty as well mounted and well appointed men as ever started upon a scout. To throw any Mexicans upon a wrong scent who might be watching him, our commander took the direct road to Reynosa, and encamped the first night near the Rancho de Guadalupe. The next morning, after leaving the rancho a short distance in the rear, the course was altered to the south, and before night, after a thorough soaking from a shower, we were in the main road to Linares, and in the same path taken by Arista's army in its flight. The horse of one of the men becoming lame during the day, Captain McC. reluctantly ordered him to make the best way he could into Matamoros.

On the third morning a young man was badly wounded by a fall from his horse while endeavoring to overtake a small party of armed Mexicans. His injuries were so severe that it was found necessary to send him, too, back to Matamoros; and as several ranchos had already been passed, it was deemed prudent to send three men with him. This reduced the party to thirty-five, all told. Of the party pursued, one escaped by reaching a musquit thicket; the others left their horses so hotly were they pressed, threw away their escopelas or carbines, cartridge boxes, coats, and even their spurs, and succeeded in eluding pursuit owing to the thickness of the chaparral. If they get over the scare as easily as they got away, I am much mistaken. Of all the different parties encountered on the road, this was the only one that escaped. The leader of it drew his escopela upon Capt. McC., who was in advance when they first came up, but thought it more discreet to run than to fire.

It would be difficult to picture the astonishment and alarm at the different ranchos as the Rangers entered them, or the consternation of those upon whom we came suddenly upon the road. By forced night marches our commander frequently got upon the other side of some of the settlements, and rode into them as though direct from Monterey or Linares, and going towards Matamoros. By doubling and twisting about they were thrown completely off the scent, and were willing to answer any questions with a readiness that showed they thought life or death depended upon their alacrity. At Elbonillo a supply of corn sufficient for two days was procured for our horses, their own prices being paid for every kernel; this, with the exception of a small quantity obtained from the carts of a travelling merchant on the upper road, was all that could be procured.

The result of the information picked up by this reconnaissance, in a few words, amounts to this: that two days before we reached El Mesquite there was a body of 1000 Mexican infantry of Linares, and that a force of cavalry, the precise number of which could not be ascertained, was stationed at different ranchos in the vicinity; that Arista had recently sent

down commissioners in the neighborhood of El Ebonillo, who had purchased five hundred fresh horses to remount some of his cavalry at Monterey; that many of his troops, especially such rancheros as had been pressed, were daily deserting him; that the men of Canales, too, or many of them, were leaving his fortunes in disgust, those sticking by him only doing it from a hope of plunder, or from having no other means of gaining food. That he was aware of Capt. McC.'s being in his neighborhood there is little doubt; but whether he was unable to catch up with the hurried and complicated movements of the Texans, or fearful of giving them battle, is more than this deponent can say. I say hurried and complicated movements of the Texans; why, from the time of our leaving Matamoros to our reaching this place, the men neither took off coats, boots, nor spurs; not an extra or second shirt was carried by one of them; and although the weather was rainy much of the time, and two heavy northers visited us while encamped, there was not a minute at any time when any man's pistol or rifle would have missed fire, or he would not have been up and ready for an attack. I have seen a goodly number of volunteers in my time, but Capt. Ben McCullough's men are choice specimens.

The 1st U. S. Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Wilson, are stationed here, and both officers and men are generally in good health. The entrances to the Plaza Principal, where the soldiers are quartered, are filled with loose stones in such a way as to resist an attack from cavalry, and no fears of the Mexicans endeavoring to retake the place, at least with success, are entertained.

A steamboat is now in sight, and the wondering inhabitants are flocking down to the river's bank in throngs, to see her come in. "Mira! mira! la steamboat!" is on every tongue as they hie onward. In Stephen Austin's time, before the Texan revolution, he made one trip as high as this in a small craft propelled by steam, and prayed for permission to use his vessel in the navigation of the river; but as the arrieros or muleteers thought it would interfere with their calling, the authorities would not grant his request. Not all the muleteers in Mexico, backed by all the authorities, can prevent steamboats from running on the Rio Grande from this, henceforth and forever.

A fellow has just brought a verbal message to Col. Wilson, from a female, who requests that her name may never be mentioned, to the effect that Col. Juan Seguin is to attack the place to night with a numerous force, and that he will be assisted by a large number of the inhabitants. Seguin is a Texan, of San Antonio de Bexar, and although always well treated by that government, turned traitor. The woman says that he will certainly attack the place, and perhaps has some reason; yet few believe he will make the attempt, and none fear the result. G. W. K.

LATER.

One Day Later from the Army.—Arrival out of the Baltimore Volunteers.—Confirmation of the attack on Tampico.—Mexicans fortifying Monterey, &c.

We have one day's later intelligence from the army, but we find little news of sufficient interest to record. We copy the following from the Galveston News of the 4th inst:

There is a camp rumor that Paredes is at the head of 50,000 men in Monterey. (this is three times worse than putting him at the head of 15,000; of course everybody will believe it!) that his camp covers a mile square, and is inaccessible to mortal man, being protected with 200 pieces of heavy artillery; that they are there waiting an attack with a determination to defend themselves to the last.

An affray took place on the 29th ult., between two Texan mounted men, in which one by the name of Walker was shot and immediately killed. With this exception, good order generally prevails in the camp.

It is stated that the brig Somers attempted recently to cut out two Mexican schooners from the harbor of Tampico, but failed.

The New Orleans Bulletin has received a letter from an officer on board the U. S. schooner Flirt, off Brazos St. Jago, June 19th, which it says should have reached us long since; notwithstanding the delay in its arrival, it contains intelligence of interest.

The Flirt arrived off Vera Cruz on the 8th, from Brazos St. Jago, with Purser Watson, bearer of despatches for Commodore Conner, on board. At Vera Cruz they found the steamer Princeton and the frigate Raritan, enforcing the blockade. The officers and crews of both vessels were well, and were daily in expectation that the commodore would arrive from Pensacola, when it was supposed an expedition would be ordered up the Alvarado, to capture the Mexican vessels of war moored there. Our correspondent speaks of the sailing qualities of the Princeton, and says her crew, and that of the Raritan, are eager for active service. He saw a Mexican paper, dated June 14th, which stated that Paredes was marching at the head of 9,000 men to meet General Taylor, and that Arista was under arrest, charged with "disgraceful conduct." Great excitement prevailed at Vera Cruz. Troops were being brought in constantly from the country to man the castle, and they were fast falling a prey to the yellow fever.

On the 16th the Flirt left Vera Cruz with despatches, and arrived off Tampico on the 18th, where she found the sloop of war St. Mary's, and learned that an un-

successful attempt had been made by some bounts from that vessel to cut out a number of Mexican gun-boats, lying at the mouth of the Panuco, opposite Tampico.

Reports from Monterey state that that town and the approaches to it are being in a complete state of defence, and that a considerable body of the Mexican army is stationed there.

It is understood that Gen. Taylor will advance at the earliest moment that he can establish a depot at Camargo, which he designs to make the base of operations towards Monterey. A part of the Mexican tactics is to prevent the supplies of the country, as far as possible, from reaching the American army. For this purpose it is stated that Canales and his band of partisans have been engaged in driving off the cattle from all the surrounding country. Of course, therefore, it will not answer for any forward movement to be made, except with abundant provision transports. To the proposed depot at Camargo it is designed to use steamboats for transportation. There, however, an immense number of wagons will be required.

Much dissatisfaction, it is said, existed among the six month volunteers, on the receipt of the order, that they should enlist for twelve months or be disbanded.

The Mexican army at Monterey is reported to be in a deplorable condition, suffering from disease and hunger, and desertions are daily becoming more prevalent.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. July 25, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr. of Bradford county.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic voters of Clearfield county are requested to hold a General County Meeting, in the court house, on SATURDAY the 25th day of July next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of appointing two Delegates to represent our county in the Congressional Convention.

By order of the

STANDING COMMITTEE.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting for the Clearfield Circuit will be held on the land of Mr. DEAN AYERS, near Clearfield Creek Bridge, to commence on the 28th of August. The location is just beyond Mr. Adams' house, in a small woodland to the left of the Turnpike. It has the advantage of being accessible from almost every quarter by good roads, and being quite convenient to several Springs of water. MEMBERS of the Church, Friends of religion, and the public, are generally invited to attend.

E. WELTY, J. HOFFMAN, J. LLOYD.

After many disappointments, we have at length a pretty large supply of paper, and expect to issue the Banner regularly hereafter.

The County Meeting.

We used our best efforts to get out our paper earlier in order to give more extensive notice of the meeting this evening. But it was out of our power. We cannot expect at this season, anything like a large meeting, as our farmers are all very busily engaged in securing their crops. We trust, however, that all who can, will attend, and unite with their brethren in giving strength and vigor to the action of the Democratic party, in this closely balanced Congressional district.

THE NEW DELEGATE SYSTEM.

It will be observed that the Democratic Standing Committee have made the necessary arrangements for holding the primary elections. The system lately adopted by the party in this county for the selection of their candidates, deserves to be carefully cherished by every democrat. There cannot be anything unfair in it. All that is necessary to make the candidates thus nominated acceptable to every democrat, is for the party as unanimously as possible to vote at the primary elections. If every democrat, or nearly every one attends these elections, its operation will be perfect, and no man with the least pretension to democracy, will think of running as a volunteer after submitting his claims to this test of public approbation.

In a letter from Mr. Buffington, received yesterday, that gentleman states it as his opinion that the Tariff bill will pass the Senate by one or two of a majority. As we stated before, this bill affords a protection of only 30 per cent. ad valorem on iron, the great staple of Pennsylvania—which is equivalent to from twelve to fifteen dollars per ton. This is too low. It should have been at least sixteen or seventeen dollars per ton,—and this could have been obtained, if proper measures had been taken. Our last Legislature passed resolutions most positively forbidding our delegation in Congress to meddle with the Tariff of 1842. They were not allowed to vote for its alteration in any shape. They were completely tied down. They could make no compromise for the benefit of Pennsylvania staples—and there being a large majority in favor of the new Tariff without them, we must put up with it the best way we can. Had the Pennsylvania delegation been allowed to exercise their judgment—had they not been tied down to an uncompromising opposition to any and every alteration of the present Tariff, they might, and no doubt could have secured a greater protection for Pennsylvania interests. The new law, if adopted, will most likely be permanent, which will at least be of some consequence to the producing interests of the country. This ever changing system of revenue laws is most fatal to the prosperity of the nation, and almost any kind of duties, whether high or low, for revenue or protection, would be preferable. But let the consequences to Pennsylvania be what they may, we look upon the unfair position in which our delegation were placed as the true cause of it. The resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, (passed unanimously we believe) has prevented a fair protection to her leading interests.

The Tariff Question.

There is an evident joy manifested by the leading whigs at the prospect of the passage of the new Tariff bill to take the place of the Tariff of 1842. Why is that? Are they not the friends of a high Tariff? and if the present Tariff is higher than the new one, why do they rejoice at the prospect of its loss? Reader, it is not because they "love Rome much—but Caesar more." They would willingly sacrifice all the great interests of the country if by so doing they could prove the Democratic party guilty of infidelity to the welfare of the great mass of the people.

These men have no sympathy for those who are engaged in the industrial pursuits of the country. They derive no comfort from the products of domestic industry. Go into their houses, and you have to clamber over the polished marble from sunny Italy—call the servant with a knocker from the shops of Manchester; and within their spacious halls you are surrounded with the products of foreign-goods, from the collar to the garot. Domestic industry has no place in their domicils. It is not grand enough. Every thing about them must wear a foreign aspect. And it is natural as life—their feelings and education are foreign—foreign to our Republican institutions—foreign to our republican equality, and their deepest regret seems to be that they cannot here breathe and exist upon foreign air.

And these are the men who come out from our camps about election time and prate to us about domestic industry. They tell us that we must support our domestic manufacturers or the country will be ruined—that we must protect them by a tax of twenty-eight or thirty millions of dollars annually, or see them perish. This is no exaggeration. There is evidence of it every where—but more particularly in the larger towns. That our manufacturing interests need protection, all admit; but that they are to be protected to the detriment of agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts, is not so universally conceded. If there was not so much aping at foreign manners and customs among us, there would be less need of laws to protect our manufacturers, and the best protection we can give them is to buy their products in preference to the foreign article.

The Foreign News.

The news brought by the steamer Cambria is considered of some importance. Sir Robert Peel, having settled the Oregon question with the United States, has resigned his Premiership, together with all his colleagues, and a new cabinet formed under Lord John Russell as Prime Minister. The Corn Law bill has passed into a law, so that our high Tariff advocates must point somewhere else than to the British for precedents to the protective policy.

The settlement of the Oregon question it seems according to Sir Robert Peel's interpretation of the treaty, secures to them the right of navigating the Columbia river perpetually, instead of for twenty years, as it was understood in the United States.—The Irish Coercion Bill has been defeated—which is said to be the main cause of Peel's resignation.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Shunk has notified the President of the readiness of the Pennsylvania quota of volunteers for the Mexican war. The number called for was six regiments, numbering about 3,600 men. The Governor, through Adjutant General Bowman, publishes a list of over one hundred companies, numbering near 8,000 freemen. This does not include a very large number of informal offers. Adding all the tenders of services together, formal and informal, and the grand total is about 12,000. In his letter to the President, the Governor pays the following well deserved compliment to his fellow citizens:—"In concluding this report I cannot refrain from expressing the gratification I derive from the patriotism and ardor of the citizen soldiers of my native State, who, remote from the scene of action, have responded to their country's call with so much promptitude."

A TRAITOR.—The Pennsylvanian of the 21st instant, notices a rumor, which appears to be well founded, that N. P. Willis, the American poet, is the regular Washington correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle. This writer, says the Pennsylvanian, is unparing in his abuse of the Vice President and several leading Democratic Senators. Now those things may be tolerated with all propriety in our own papers—but when a citizen of the United States undertakes to traduce the character of our high functionaries in British journals, he should be branded as a traitor and a traitor by every patriot. But we hope, for the honour of the country, it may not be true.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

This excellent work for July has been before us for several days, filled as usual with knowledge that should be in the possession of every democrat. Among its contents the following are a few of the most important items:

Practical Annexation of England. An ably written article comparing the growth of England with that of the United States.

Modern Arms and Armies.

Howard's Special Term Reports.

Origin of Idolatrous Worship.

Reasons why the aspect of Society in England and the United States must radically and permanently differ,—which should be read by every republican.

Brazil. This is the conclusion of an excellent sketch of that interesting, but little known, part of the world.

There are many other equally valuable articles.

CAPT. PAGE.—This lamented officer died on the 14th inst., on board a steamboat from New Orleans to St. Louis. It will be recollected that he got his under jaw shot away by a cannon ball in one of the battles on the Rio Grande. His sufferings were very severe.

By recent information from Washington we are led to hope that the P. O. Department is about to re-establish the post route between this and Karlsruhe.

The election of a new Pope, contrary to all expectation, was effected without any difficulty—the conclave having deliberated only forty-eight hours. The choice fell upon Cardinal MASTAI FERRARI, and takes the name of Pius IX. He is only fifty years of age, and is said to be learned, enlightened and liberal, and much good to the condition of the Roman States is expected at his hands.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Clearfield county met on Saturday evening, the 18th July, and appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several election districts throughout the county:

Beccaria township.—Jacob Leonard, H B Wright.

Bell.—Wm I Thorp, Jas Elder, Jas McGhee.

Boggs.—George Turner, J M Shaw, John Thompson.

Bradford.—Wm Hoover, Jacob Pearce, W K Wrigley.

Brady.—Benj Bonsall, Jacob Kuntze, Andrew Pence.

Burnside.—Thos Campbell, Jas McMurray, John Young.

Chest.—S J Tozer, Jiles Tucker, Jas Currey.

Covington.—Francis Coudriet, Michael Schnell, Solomon Maurer.

Decatur.—John Gearhart, Jas McClaren, Wm Hughes, sen.

Ferguson.—Christian Straw, Wm M Cracken, jr., John Hockenberry.

Govd.—John I Bundy, Jas Moorhead.

Harz.—G B Smith, Ab'm Jurec.

Goshen.—A S Leonard, Jacob Flegal, Leonard Bumgarner.

Huston.—Philip Havener, Israel Nichols, Dr W Hoyt.

Jordan.—Robert Patterson, Fred'k W Shoenig, George Erhardt.

Karhaus.—Daniel Moore, Geo Bucher, Jas Gussallas.

Lawrence.—Hugh Orr, Amos Reed, sen., John Hall.

Morris.—Christian Emigh, Wm Hunter, S C Thompson.

Penn.—Thos Fenton, Richard Danver, Samuel Johnson.

Pike.—G C Passmore, Thomas Bloom, Samuel Way.

Woodward.—Christian Shoff, Reed Alexander, Thos Henderson.

Borough.—David Litz, C Pottarff, W J Hemphill.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Saturday the 29th day of August, next, between the hours of 2 & 8 o'clock, p. m., be, and is hereby appointed as the day for holding the Primary Elections in the several election districts in this county.

Resolved, That the Committees of Vigilance be requested to give timely written and verbal notice to the democratic voters of their respective townships, of the time and place of holding said elected, and to adopt such other measures as they may deem best calculated to secure the fullest and fairest expression of the wish of the party.

On motion, the above proceedings, together with the following address, were ordered to be published:

To the Democratic Party of Clearfield county:

Fellow Citizens.—In submitting the foregoing proceedings to the public, the Committee embraces the opportunity of accompanying them with a few observations explanatory of the New System of nominating candidates for office. The wish of the Democratic party of this county, as expressed in two successive county meetings, was decidedly in favor of the adoption of the system now practiced in Crawford county. That system we believe is practiced as follows:

1. Candidates, who expect to be elected by democrats, offer themselves publicly as candidates for the respective offices.

2. On the appointed day [Saturday the 29th August,] the democratic voters assemble at the house used for holding the General and township elections, and vote with written or printed tickets for the candidates of their choice as they do at other elections. None but members of the democratic party are allowed to vote.

3. The Election Board is composed of a Judge and a Clerk, who shall certify to the return of their election, and one or the other of them convey said return to the County Convention.

4. The County Convention is composed of a Return Judge from each district, who, upon assembling together shall organize in the same manner as the Convention of Return Judges of the General election. They shall then count the votes and make out a true return of the result of such election in each township. The candidates having the highest number of votes are to be considered as the nominees of the party.

5. The Return Judges are to meet in the court house on the following Tuesday evening.

6. In case of a tie vote between any two or more candidates, then the Return Judges are to decide between them.

The foregoing plan, it is believed, will fully and effectually answer the desired purpose:—a full and fair expression of the choice of a majority of the party. The only chance for the exercise of corruption