

From the N. O. Commercial Times, Sept. 29.
Late and Important from the Army.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived here yesterday from Brazos Santiago, which she left on the 16th inst. She brought hither two hundred and fifty sick volunteers, and six United States soldiers who were wounded in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Accounts had been recently received at Matamoros of the assembly of the Mexican population en masse, to oppose the march of Gen. Taylor's army to Monterey. Everything seemed to portend a very speedy conflict between the advanced guard under General Worth, and a large force of Mexicans, a bout 1,000 men, that were close upon Seralvo. The following, giving interesting details therein, we extract from the Matamoros American Flag of the 12th inst.

Important from the Army.—After the regular edition of our paper had been struck off this morning, the steamer Big Hatchee arrived from Camargo, and we are indebted to Mr. Hicks, the clerk of the boat, for the following letter and other information:
"CAMARGO, Sept. 8, 1846.
"Mr. Editor:—I hasten to inform you of the arrival, post haste from Seralvo, of Capt. Murray, with information that McCulloch's rangers had come into Worth's camp at Seralvo, and reported that on the 4th inst. about 40 miles beyond Seralvo, they discovered a body of Mexicans, forming the advance guard of a large force. They retreated as the rangers came upon them, and were pursued until they fell back on a larger force, which was discovered to be from 800 to 1,000 strong. It is the general impression that it was intended to attack General Worth before reinforcements could arrive, and Captain Murray thinks that a battle is being fought at Seralvo to-day, (the 8th.) Captain Murray met General Taylor, with a part of his force, some distance in advance of the main body, and within thirty five miles of Seralvo, on a forced march to its relief. It is positively asserted that the Mexicans are determined to make a strong resistance between Seralvo and Monterey. Ampudia and Arista are co-operating with each other, and their forces augmenting fast—the Mexicans are rallying to their standard from all quarters. The heat has retarded somewhat the progress of the troops which left here with General Taylor, it being out of the question to march during the heat of the day. The troops were in high spirits, and eager to come up with the Mexicans. Two companies of rangers, that were lately having their horses shod, started off immediately after Capt. Murray's arrival. All is quiet here.—Proclamations from Santa Anna, Ampudia, and the Governor of Tamaulipas, have been received in town, and are having their effect upon the Mexicans. The proclamation of Ampudia makes the penalty very severe upon all who may furnish provisions, assist in transporting provisions, or in anywise aid the Americans. It prohibits them from holding any intercourse, or carrying on any trade with us. Death, and a confiscation of property, are the penalties for disobeying the order.—These proclamations have also been received in Mier and Reynosa. Nothing more of importance.
"We are also indebted to the clerk of the Big Hatchee for the following extract of an order, published in Camargo, according to instructions from Gen. Taylor, and signed by E. R. Kane, 2d dragoons, commanding the post:
"CAMARGO, Sept. 10, 1846.
"To all whom it may concern:
"No American citizen is allowed to locate in Camargo, without a written permit from Gen. Taylor. No goods brought by steamboats or mules will be allowed to remain. All such will be seized and sent to the quartermaster at the Brazos. No person not connected with the army, will be suffered to stop at Camargo, without a permit from General Taylor or the commanding officer of the post. No private freight of any kind to be brought ashore from steamboats; and in accordance with the instructions, all persons not connected with the army are required to leave the place by the 17th inst.
"In our last paper we stated the advance of the army, under General Worth, to be at Chino. It was at Seralvo, a small town about sixty miles from Monterey.—Further reports have reached us here as to the number of Mexican troops in Monterey, which puts them at 8,000, with a heavy additional force on the march, which it is said will be there before Gen. Taylor can possibly arrive. The whole force with which Gen. Taylor marches to Monterey will not exceed seven thousand.—The place is represented by the Mexicans to be extremely well fortified, and they are firmly of opinion that the Americans will be whipped. We have had no intelligence from Gen. Taylor since he left Camargo. He is no doubt by this time in Seralvo, and but a few days can elapse before important news may be looked for. Much the larger part of his force has been left behind, which he will not move forward unless the exigencies may demand it. The impossibility of transporting provisions has no doubt caused him to move forward a less force than he otherwise would.
"CITY AFFAIRS.—The government of Matamoros is in the hands of a master-spirit. The regularity and good order with which affairs are conducted, is beyond praise. There is nothing to censure. With one accord the whole body of citizens yield to Colonel Clarke their approbation of his management.
"An evident increase of sickness is perceptible in the city. An unpleasant north wind has been blowing for some

days. It is one of those 'ill winds which blows nobody good.'"

The letter bag of the steamship Telegraph, which arrived on Friday last from Brazos Santiago, was not delivered at the post office until yesterday morning. Our attentive correspondent at Camargo has forwarded us a very interesting letter, which will be found in another column, and which we commend to the attention of our readers. In relation to Col. Harney, he writes that it appears certain that Gen. Taylor has ordered him to be arrested as soon as it is practicable, for leaving his post without orders.
The Picayune of the 22d ult. says:
We have letters from Seralvo quite as late as Captain Murray would appear to have brought. The first which we subjoin, from Mr. Kendall, gives all the details of the expedition of the rangers, and the second, dated the 7th instant, indicates that Gen. Worth was meditating an attack upon the enemy, rather than expecting one.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.]
SERALVO, Sept. 6, 1846.

The two companies of Texas rangers, under Captains McCulloch and Gillespie returned last evening from a scouting tour in the direction of Monterey, and brought back more full information of the enemy than has been heretofore received. Captain Mesde, of the topographical engineers, accompanied the rangers, having been sent out by Gen. Worth to examine the roads. The party started from here on Friday afternoon, without pack mules or baggage of any kind, and with only three days' provisions. Before sundown, and at the foot of the mountains, a suspicious looking Mexican was caught. He endeavored to escape by running, but on finding that his horse was unable to carry him off safely he turned at some cattle he saw by the roadside and pretended that he was a vacara, or cow driver, and hunting an estray. This ruse, however, did not get him off, and a great deal of information was finally extorted from him by threats. He stated that Canales was near Passa Gallos in considerable force, and that there was also a body of regular cavalry under Col. Carrasco in the neighborhood. As Passa Gallos was a place they had been ordered to examine, the party hurried onward. The road was exceedingly rough, full of loose rocks, and extremely hard upon the horses; yet this did not in the least check the advance.
The small rancho of Passa Gallos, about 50 miles from here, was passed without an accident, but an old fellow at one of the jacales stated that two couriers or express riders, carrying news of the advance of the Texans undoubtedly, had passed a short time previous, going ahead in hot haste. A little farther on, about one o'clock in the morning, the advance guard of the rangers came suddenly upon the pickets of the enemy; and although they gave them a hard chase, the fellows succeeded in getting off by taking to the chaparral. In the pursuit, however, one of them dropped his lance—a regular cavalry—which was picked up and brought in.

It was now ascertained that the rangers were within but a short distance of the camp of the Mexicans, and that the latter had chosen a strong position, in an arroyo or dry gully, from which to defend themselves. They outnumbered the Texans, too, in the ratio of nearly 8 to 1, having 500 rancheros at least under Canales, and from 2 to 300 regular cavalry under Col. Carrasco, and under these circumstances there was no other alternative left than to retire. The Texans went about two or three miles on the back track, where, on finding a strong natural position, they encamped for a few hours to rest their jaded horses. An attack was certainly anticipated, for the Mexican leaders must have known the force of the rangers; yet the morning hours wore away and the sun rose without an alarm.

On first ascertaining the force of the Mexicans, from the prisoner who had been taken, McCulloch sent back a note to Gen. Worth. This officer immediately despatched six companies of regular artillery and infantry on the road, to sustain the rangers in case they were beaten back. They were met on the return, three or four leagues from here, and all came in together.
The route taken by this scouting party was the right hand one to Monterey, passing Marin. The left hand road, which goes through Caidereyta, is thought to be the worst of the two over the mountains, and the other will probably be the one taken by the army. Whether there are any more troops on the route than those encountered near Passa Gallos is not known, but the appearance of these would indicate that Ampudia is keeping a bright look out for the advance of the American army, and perhaps with the intention of opposing its progress before it reaches Monterey.
Gen. Smith's brigade came up this morning from Punta Aguda, so that General Worth has something like 1,700 men under his command. The residents here have been expecting an attack from their own leaders nightly, and hundreds have left the town for the ranchos in the neighborhood.

This place, or the name of it, has all along been spelled Seralvo. A Mexican says it is Cerralvo, and signifies a white or early morning light upon the mountains. The appearance of the neighboring mountains, between daylight and sunrise is exceedingly magnificent. G. W. K.

SERALVO, Sept. 7, 1846.
From what I can gather, a plan is on foot to surprise Canales and Carrasco in their strong hold near Passa Gallos. It will be a difficult matter, so wide awake

and cautious are these fellows, but no harm can be done if it fails.

There is a rumor here—nothing but rumor mind you—that Santa Anna is advancing upon Monterey with 40,000 men, I might give you a column of other reports in circulation, but they are all of little moment, and come from most unreliable sources—Mexican mouths.

I am fearful, after this, that the chances of sending letters to New Orleans will be few and far between. I shall snap at every opportunity however.
G. W. K.

From the far West.

The St. Louis Republican of the 22d and 23d contains the following information:

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.
The steamer Bertrand arrived at this port yesterday from the Missouri. Maj. Stuart, Paymaster of this district, was a passenger. We learn that before leaving Fort Leavenworth, he paid to the nine companies of the 3d Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, then at that post, the commutation for one year's clothing.

It is said, that the order dispensing with the service of these volunteers, was issued in consequence of the reception of despatches from Gen. Kearney, apprising the government that his force was already as great as he desired; but we have no means of ascertaining the authenticity of the alleged apology for the sudden change in this military movement.

LATER.
GEN. KEARNEY IN POSSESSION OF SANTA FE!

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania

Baltimore, Oct. 1—8 p. m.
The western mail informs us that Gen. Kearney took possession of Santa Fe on the 11th of August, without opposition.—He administered the oath of allegiance to the Alcades of all the villages through which he passed, addressing them and assuring them of protection. He marched his troops into Santa Fe without opposition—Gen. Armijo having fled with a few dragoons—hoisted the National Flag from the highest turret of the palace—saluted it with three rounds of artillery, and then addressed the people, assuring them that he was the friend of the sick and the poor, and proclaimed himself Governor of New Mexico, taking up his quarters in the National Palace. It would seem that Gen. Armijo had actually 4000 at his command but very badly armed; and that on the 16th they left for the place appointed as the battle ground. When he got there, however, a council of his officers was held, and, much to his satisfaction, refused to fight. His second in command, Col. Archulepe, was exceedingly valorous up to a late date—but very suddenly changed his entire views of the necessity of the quarrel. Soon after this determination, Gen. Armijo turned his head towards Chihuahua, followed by a few dragoons. It was supposed that Gen. Kearney would nominate a Mexican for the office of Governor of the Department, and appoint an American as Secretary. All those in office who were supposed to be trustworthy, would in all probability be continued in their places. Gen. Kearney, it was supposed, would leave a thousand men in Santa Fe, and march in a short time to California, with a like number of men.

LATEST!
The St. Louis papers of 25th September contain authentic intelligence of the capture of Santa Fe, without opposition, by the forces under Gen. Kearney. The news was brought by the steamer Little Missouri, from Fort Leavenworth. The mail from Santa Fe reached the fort in 28 days. The capture took place on the 18th August.
A remarkable fact connected with this capture is, it will be seen, that Gen. Kearney declares his purpose to annex all New Mexico to the United States, on both sides of the Rio Grande.
The St. Louis Republican contains the diary of an officer belonging to the expedition, in which the occurrences of each day are noted. His account of the capture is as follows:
"Tuesday, August 18.—Started as usual, and at six miles came to the Canon, where the Mexican army, under Armijo, had been assembled. There had been 3,000 troops there, but it seems that the nearer we approached them, the fewer they became, and when we passed through they had all gone. The position they chose was near the lower end, and it was one of great strength. The passage was not more than forty feet wide—in front they had made an obstruction with timber, and beyond this, at 300 yards distance, was an eminence in the road, on which their cannon had been placed; and it was thought by us that their position was equal to 5,000 men. We reached the hill which overlooks Santa Fe at 5 P. M. Major Clark's artillery was put into line, and the mounted troops and infantry were marched through the town to the Palace, (as it is called,) on the public square, where the General and his staff dismounted, and were received by the acting Governor and other dignitaries, and conducted to a large room.
"The General stated, in a few words, the object of his visit, and gave assurance of safety and protection to all unoffending citizens. While this transpired, the stars and stripes were hoisted on the staff which is attached to the palace, by Major Swords, and as soon as it was seen to wave above the buildings, it was hailed by a national salute from the battery of Captains Fischer and Weightman, under the command of Major Clark. While the General was proclaiming the conquest of New Mexico

as a part of the United States, the first gun was heard. 'There,' said he, 'my guns proclaim that the flag of the United States floats over this capitol.' The people appeared satisfied. The General slept in the Palace, (two Democrats must call it the Governor's house.) One company of dragoons was kept in the city as a guard, and the business of the day was ended.

"Thus, in the short space of fifty days, an army has been marched nearly 900 miles, over a desert country, and conquered a province of 80,000 souls, without firing a gun—a success which may be attributed mainly to the skill and ability with which Gen. Kearney has managed this arduous and delicate business. In explaining his object in coming into the country, and the kindness he felt for the inhabitants, he was mild and courteous; but (then would add) I claim the whole of New Mexico for the United States. I put my hand on it from this moment, (bringing his hand firmly down on his thigh,) and demand obedience to its laws.

"Wednesday, August 19.—The General addressed the whole people to-day more at length than he had on other occasions, and took particular care to give them the most positive assurances of protection in their persons, property and religion. Many families had fled on his approach, and he told their friends to bring them back, and to say to them that they would be more safe under his administration than they had ever been. He stated that in taking possession of New Mexico, he claimed the whole of it for the United States, without reference to the Rio Grande. He absolved them from their allegiance to Mexico and Governor Armijo, and proclaimed himself Governor of New Mexico, and claimed them as citizens of the United States.

"The acting Governor and Alcades then took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the people with a simultaneous shout, exclaimed, 'Viva la General!'

It would (says the St. Louis Republican) seem that Gen. Kearney, the Governor of New Mexico, had actually 4,000 men at his command, but very badly armed; and that on the 16th August they left for the place appointed as the battle ground. When he got there, however, a council of his officers was called, and, 'much to his satisfaction,' they refused to fight. His second in command, Colonel Archulepe, was exceedingly valorous up to a late date, but very suddenly changed his entire views of the necessity of the quarrel. Very soon after this determination, Gov. Armijo turned his head towards Chihuahua, followed by a few dragoons.
It was supposed that General Kearney would nominate a Mexican for the office of Governor of the department, and appoint an American as Secretary. All those in office who were thought to be trust-worthy, would, in all probability, be continued in their places.
Gen. Kearney, it was supposed, would leave a force of 1,000 men in Santa Fe, and march to California, with a like number.

The traders who were overtaken by Gen. Kearney's force, were close at hand, but it was believed that they would not be able to make sales of their goods in Mexico. They would be compelled to make their way slowly down the Del Norte, awaiting the result of General Wool's movement against Chihuahua.
Lieut. C. Kribben, of the Artillery, had been appointed Judge Advocate, and was acting to that capacity in a court martial which had been some days in session.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

I, THE undersigned being appointed by the court, an Auditor on the Administration accounts of Ulrich Shrader, Esq. dec'd, will attend to the duties on Saturday the 10th of October, at his office, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will please attend.
J. F. WEAVER, Aud'r.
Sept. 24, 1846.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against buying a promissory note given by me to Simon Fulton, of Burnside township, for \$50, dated about the 18th day of April, 1845, as I have not received value for the same, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.
JAMES RIDDLE.
Burnside tp. Sept. 1, 1846.—pd.

TEACHERS WANTED.

FOUR Teachers wanted to teach the Common Schools in Morris township. A reasonable salary will be given, and the cash paid at the end of every month, if required. None but good moral persons, and otherwise well qualified, need apply. Application may be made to either of the undersigned Directors.
WM. SHIMEL, Pres't.
S. C. THOMPSON, Sec'y.
MOSES C. EVANS, SAMUEL HOOVER,
JACOB BEAMS, CHRISTIAN EMIGL.
Morris tp. Sept. 15, 1846.—pd.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of the Hon. Moses Boggs, late of Clearfield county, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that application has been made to the Register of Clearfield county for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased, and unless you come forward according to law, and take out letters of administration on said estate on or before the 24th day of October, next, the same will be granted to some other competent person, agreeably to acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.
WM. C. WELCH, Reg'r.
Register's Office Clearfield, Sept. 17, 1846.

Democratic Banner.
CLEARFIELD, Pa. Oct. 10, 1846.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.
of Bradford county.
FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. Findley Patterson,
(Of Armstrong county)
FOR ASSEMBLY,
Col. C. S. WORRELL,
Maj. JOHN REYNOLDS.
COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR SHERIFF,
COL. JOHN STITES.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JAMES A. READ.
FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES M. SHAW.

The next arrival from Gen. Taylor is looked for with great anxiety. The New Orleans papers anticipate information of a most serious character.

I. O. O. F.

On Thursday last, the 8th inst., D. D. G. M. HAMILTON, of Lewistown, Pa., assisted by Messrs. McCORD & SOUNDER, opened at the house of John Flegal, in the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield Lodge No. 198, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with appropriate ceremonies; and installed the following officers:

JOHN I. CUTLER, N. G.
CHARLES R. FOSTER, V. G.
A. M. HILLS, Sec'y.
DANIEL LIVINGSTON, A. S.
WM. T. GILBERT, Treas'r.

PRESBYTERY.—The Ministers and Elders belonging to the Huntingdon Presbytery met in this place the present week.—They organized on Tuesday evening by choosing the Rev. Mr. COOPER, Moderator—Rev. JOHN M'KINNEY, Clerk, and Rev. MR. STERRETT, Ass't. The session closed on Thursday.

THE ELECTION.

We have nothing more to say to our democratic friends about the election. We have shown them abundant evidence why, as Democrats, they cannot vote for the federal candidate for Congress. Our duty requires no more. Other evidence might be given in abundance. We might refer to the "pipe laying" scenes on the Seneca Extension in '38, which is fresh in the recollection of many of our citizens; to his conduct in the districting bill, and to several other prominent features which have not yet been touched—but if what has already been said will not suffice, it would be superfluous to add additional evidence.

It is impossible that any Pennsylvanian, calling himself a Democrat, can vote for a Whig candidate who had once RESIGNED his seat in the State Senate rather than vote—under instructions, too—for the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, and that Democrat was JAMES BUCHANAN, one of the purest and best statesmen of the Union. Mr. Irvin has done this, and is now asking democrats to vote for him! What presumption!

These facts, together with his conduct in the Buckshot War—his vote for the United States Bank—his pretending democracy in this county, and loud protestations of whiggery in other parts of the district—and his violent opposition to Democratic men and measures in this county for the last four or five years, ought to convince every man that the principles of Democracy are not a more violent or more dangerous enemy in the State.

Against the man of such glaring political faults, the Democracy proudly point to FINDLEY PATTERSON as their candidate—a man whose character for virtue and integrity stands unimpeached and unimpeachable, and whose fidelity to Democratic principles has never yet been questioned. And will Democrats hesitate how to vote? For the honor of the cause, we trust for better things.

Our Part.

This is the last paper we will issue before the election. Whatever the result may be, we have the consolation to know that we have but labored to discharge our duty—not for the purpose of advancing our individual comfort, or welfare—but for the purpose of aiding the cause of Republicanism, by the election of the candidates of the Democratic party. Shall success crown those efforts, we will be consoled with the belief that we "have done the State some service." But should the result be otherwise, we shall not despair, but do as our forefathers used to, prepare to do it better next time. The principles of Democracy are progressive, and are as certainly desti-