

From the N. O. Commercial Times of Oct. 21.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

For the following information giving an interesting account of the movements of the Government of Mexico to a late date. We are indebted to the Patria, a Spanish paper printed here, the editors of which issued an extra paper yesterday morning. One of the passengers who arrived in New Orleans on Thursday afternoon with Gen. Sloat, brought with him a single copy of the Patria de Habana of the 18th inst., which was handed to our Spanish contemporary, and in which appear the Mexican news above alluded to.

The English Royal Mail steamer the *Thames*, arrived in Havana, from Vera Cruz on the 7th instant, having on board \$174,000 in specie and forty passengers, among whom was General Parades. She brought Vera Cruz papers to the 30th ultimo.

The Indicator of the 17th ult. contains a circular signed by the Minister of War, addressed to the departments, directing the extraordinary contingents of men and munitions, lately called for by a decree of the Executive, to be forwarded to San Luis Potosi and the city of Mexico. On the 11th ult. was stated in the capital, that on the next day the seat of Government of the State of Mexico was to be transferred to Puebla. The departmental assembly at Puebla had appointed Senor Frias Governor, in lieu of Senor Ingoyen, suspended through ill health.

Santa Fe—New Mexico.—Col. O. M. Arce, commanding the force marching to the assistance of Arago, having found, on the 23d of August, the Department quite pacified at the approach of the American army, decided on retiring to Axtel, having abandoned all hope of recovering his auxiliaries with the troops of that General, a report having been brought in that an American force of 6,000 men were marching to the attack of the garrison in the North. These follow a relation of the most remarkable events which characterized the operations of General Kearny in New Mexico, from the commencement of the invasion, with whom our readers are already acquainted. According to the Mexican accounts, it appears that General Arago, called together, on the 14th August, a force of two thousand men, of the militia, disarmed the principal officers of the military forces, the result of which was the surrendering of these bodies, when Gen. Arago retired to Galisteo, abandoning the provincial companies altogether. The militia were left but the loss of the Department to General Arago. On the 16th, Gen. Kearny, at the head of 1,000 men, took possession of Santa Fe, when the Mexican flag was hoisted, and the clergy and the authorities swore allegiance to the new Government. The army, it was stated, will continue its march for the purpose of taking possession of the Paso del Norte. Gen. Arago had sent an express to his Government, with information that the American were about seizing Chihuahua.

On the 1st August the Supreme Tribunal of War was re-organized, presided over by General Valencia. Then follows an account of the reception of Santa Anna in the capital, readers, etc., etc., which we have already published, and the liberation of Comandante Canales, the Governor and men of the Mexico, who were to be exchanged to General Le Vega. General Sloat, the present Executive of Mexico, has issued orders, inviting foreigners, exercising natural professions, to naturalize themselves, promising them immediately the rights, privileges, immunities, etc., of Mexican citizens. On the 5th of September the Americans took possession of the capital of New Mexico. On the 10th, the Comandante-General, Don Manuel Rodriguez Obeso, arrived at Mexico.

Axtel.—On the 17th, Gen. Arago arrived in Mexico, reached the capital, which he had returned to explain his conduct on the result of the actions on the 18th and 19th of May. On the same day, a meeting of the principal capitalists and commercial men was held at the office of the Minister of Finance, to arrange about a donation to be made to the Government at that particular juncture, and in the presence of which it was held. On the 23d a meeting of the junta was charged with the task of preparing the means to be forwarded to the Supreme Government, Gen. Arago, on the 24th, Gen. Sloat, forwarded a circular to the Government, in which the Americans had advanced on Mexico, with their arms and their men, and their success in Georgia and California. The capture of the Mexican capital was made, the day by one of the U. S. expedition at Axtel, and announced to the public press. She was disarmed without any bloodshed. The Junta here assembled at Enchilada, and without any bloodshed, to organize a force of 10,000 men, by organizing a committee of the Junta, Senor Valencia, Comandante General, at Puebla, marched on the 4th Sept., with a considerable number of troops, for the purpose of San Blas, in order to purchase to the aid of these troops, a number of iron guns. Various other news are recorded at this juncture. Gen. Taylor's progress the series of Ansonia in Mexico, by declaring the city, and a series of steps, which are already well known to our Gen. Taylor's troops, had been appointed Governor of Tamaulipas.

Gen. Taylor's troops had been published by the city of Mexico, on the 20th Sept. numbers for the formation of a separate contingent, to be composed of the individuals in the extent of the decrease of the military President of Mexico, the president of the council should therefore be

Nothing was known, at Vera Cruz, up to the 30th, of the capture of Monterey. **Departure of Santa Anna to take the chief command of the army opposing Gen. Taylor.**—On the 21st ult., it was announced that the 1st Brigade of Cavalry had left the city of Mexico, en route for Monterey, and that Santa Anna was to leave the next morning. In order to expedite the march of the forces destined to operate with those under Ampudia, against the Americans, he had pledged his own personal credit. The National guard would assemble from the garrison of the city; the other brigades were then marched out, with Santa Anna at their head on the 25th.

Ampudia is said, in the Vera Cruz papers, to have resigned, the command of the army of the North, when that statement agrees with the fact which we published to you, from information received at the hands of one of the officers who came hither from Monterey, by the last arrival.

THE SUMMER BANNER.

Friday Morning, Nov. 6, 1846.

We issue the first number of our paper on this morning (Friday). Hereafter, we propose to issue it on Wednesday morning. It was our intention to have published this number on Wednesday last, but we were prevented by unavoidable difficulties.

TO OUR PATRONS, READERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

In ascending to our Patrons and the public, the first number of "THE SUMMER BANNER," it is proper to set forth the objects of the paper, which we propose to establish.

In doing this, a short and general view of the ability of Sumner District to support a newspaper, as a medium of common advertisement, and through which the news of the country and of the District may be conveyed to its inhabitants, may not be inopportune.

Sumner, as is well known, is one of the largest, most populous, wealthy and intelligent Districts in the State. At the last election for State Senators, in all several counties of Charenton and Charenton, upwards of eleven hundred votes were polled in Charenton, and seven hundred in Charenton, making an aggregate amount of eighteen hundred votes in the whole District. In extent and population of territory, it compares favorably with many, and surpassingly with most of the sister Districts of the State. Its soil, is watered by many rivers and streams, of greater and less magnitude, which, though not affording great facilities for navigation, supply sufficient for all present practical purposes; but their benefit is principally perceived in the profits which the rich low grounds on their banks afford. The low lands, generally, are level or slightly undulating, favorably situated for agriculture, and well adapted for the growth of one of the great agricultural and commercial staples of the South, and furnish the pecuniary wealth, for which, in former years, this District was celebrated, and which is said, and is generally believed to belong to it. The intelligence of our people is as great as, under present circumstances, can be expected; and the legislative body of the State bear witness to the independence, energy and intelligence of those who in the people stand to represent them.

The business of the District is extensive, both in an agricultural and mercantile point of view, and the migration in our course, both of law and equity, is simple, and a good indication of the amount of commerce entered into by our people. The extent and situation of Sumner District, the business and numbers, and the pecuniary means and intelligence of its people, seems to warrant and encourage the present attempt, to maintain a newspaper among them, a newspaper, as a medium of advertisement, general news, and business.

Many of the sister Districts, at our state, have, for years, supported papers, and found them extremely useful for the purposes above mentioned. If Sumner, like the whole, she has the means, and we hope she will not withhold her encouragement.

To the planter and merchant, our paper affords the means of quickly making known to the public whatever he may have, and wish to dispose of, and, conversely, he may obtain more information. To the farmer, we furnish a more ready opportunity of the results of his crops, which, in other, are necessarily matters to be known, and perhaps may be equally of service to the merchant and the planter. We shall not be surprised, if the present number of our paper, should be found to be of service to our people, and if, in consequence, it should be continued.

means of disseminating the knowledge of their respective employments, and of advertisements of various kinds.

It shall be our endeavor to advocate what we conceive to be the true interests of the District and village of Sumner, and to promote a spirit of enlightened enterprise and liberality in all that pertains to the benefit of each and both.

In our miscellaneous columns, we shall endeavor to furnish the planter and farmer with agricultural matter, which shall be practical as well as theoretical in its nature.

The importance of the proposed Rail Road between Wilmington and the Camden Rail Road, in the western part of this District, will justly receive our attention, and be held up before the public, as long as it is requisite. We shall be wanting in our duty, if we do not all that is in our power to urge on this great measure, which the people of this District, with so much zeal, have taken in hand.

On the important subject of politics, it is our purpose to give, as far as may be necessary, a "support to the National Administration," provided, and "so far as it conforms to the principles upon which it secured the support of the Democratic party at the South." Our note may be added to the increasing treasury of liberal principles and free trade doctrines, which, in this time, prevail, to some extent, in England, and more so in the United States. We are in the midst of the greatest political experiment ever made by man, and the influence of one paper, however limited its contents and circulation, may assist in explaining those principles on which the experiment stands. Should occasion offer, we hope we shall not be found backward in our honest endeavor to sustain the principles of the Democratic party.

It shall be our effort to furnish our readers with the latest news, which can be procured before our publication. In our columns we shall seek to supply variety. We hope that our weekly issue may be found an acceptable visit in every family in the District, that it may reach, and especially, the domestic circles of those who may see fit to favor us with their patronage and encouragement.

In presenting, then, to the public, "The Summer Banner," we hope, trust, and desire, that it may form a new link in the chain of interest and knowledge, friendship and association, which binds us together, as people of one District and of one state, as people who must be true to themselves and others, if they desire and expect others to be true to them. This link, if once firmly bound, will not easily be dissolved, and may assist us in uniting local interests with local friendship.

The Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, for Sumner District, commenced at this place, on Monday last—his Honor, Judge Frost, presiding. We understand that there is a great deal of business before the Court, and that the Court will continue several days of our limited space. We believe, however, that there are no cases of much interest or importance. It is the first time, we believe, that Judge Frost has presided in this District.

We call the attention of our readers to the account, which we publish from the *Washington Union*, of October 27, of a letter, on the subject of a new discovery of an explosive preparation, called "prepared cotton." This extract is the best, on the subject, which we have yet seen, and renders present comment, on our part, unnecessary. We suggest the name of "gun cotton," or "explosive cotton," for this new discovery, or invention, rather, as it may more properly be styled. Of the two, the name of "gun cotton," seems preferable, as it is more analogous to the term, "gun powder."

Should the use of this "gun cotton," be adopted in Europe, it is probable that upwards of 100,000 bales of cotton, or perhaps a larger quantity, will be annually consumed in that part of the world, in preparing it.

The States of the German confederations, have, through the Diet, consented to give 100,000 bales merely for the right of preparing it, at the rate of 40 cents per bale, as the par value of the bales is about 10 cents in Federal currency.

The first step has already been taken to give, on a par value, in the Patent Office of the United States.

The Census—From what we are able to learn, that the grain crops of this District, and those of the other Districts of the State, are abundant. Some proof of this is seen in the present low price of grain, compared with its market value during the past spring.

DISTRICT ELECTIONS.

We present as accurate a list as we have been able to obtain of the votes for State Senator, polled at the respective boxes of Charenton county, at the late election, on the 12th and 13th of October last:

	Moses.	Rambert.
Sumterville,	153	55
Nettle's	47	24
Manchester,	32	17
Stauburg,	32	26
Providence,	61	30
Mechanicsville,	10	7
Spring Hill,	63	48
Upper Salem,	97	76
Swimming Pens,	49	30
Middle Salem,	85	160
Total,	667	407

The Hon. E. J. Moses was re-elected, by a majority of 260 votes.

At the same time, Messrs. S. R. Chandler, D. J. B. Witherspoon, and F. H. Kennedy, were elected members of the House of Representatives, for the same county.

In Charenton county, at an election held on the same days, the result was as follows:

For the Senate,	
John L. Shannon,	512
W. H. B. Richardson,	205
Majority for Manning,	309

Messrs G. W. Cooper and M. M. Bennett, were elected to the House.

The election list, for Senator, in the two counties, does not give the whole number of votes polled. There were upwards of fifty more, consisting, principally, of scattering, and other votes.

There was a light frost, at this place, successively, on the mornings of the 20th and 21st of October. On the morning of the 20th of the same, a white frost was visible, and a recurrence of the light frost, on the 20th. The *Charleston Courier*, of the 30th, mentions, "that a white frost was visible on Charleston Neck, yesterday morning" the 22nd ult.

We understand that Wm. A. Cowell, charged with negro stealing, was re-arrested, a week before last, before his Honor, Judge Frost, in Darlington District. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung in January next.

The latest news of the Charleston market, show sales of 11,115 bales, at the close of the week ending the 30th Oct., against receipts, in the same time, of 15,455 bales. The price varied from 9 to 10 cents; by the greater part selling at from 9 to 10 cents.

At the latest date, upwards of 9,000 bales of cotton had been disposed of in New York, privately for exportation, at very full prices. The *Charleston Courier* remarks, that this advice is from letters from New York, received in that city.

The Liverpool cotton market, of Oct. 26, gives the sales of the week, at 31,709 bales, with an advance of 1/3 d. per lb., and the sales of American cotton at 19,000 bales.

MEXICAN WAR.

By the latest news received, before our paper was put to press, nothing of importance had very recently transpired, in the operations of Mexican war. We present our readers with whatever appears interesting.

It appears that General Taylor was induced to conclude the Monterey armistice, partly on "Ampudia's positive assurance, that our commissioners were in Mexico, arranging the basis of a treaty," and that Santa Anna was friendly to the United States, when he himself, knew to the contrary, and was aware of his falsehood. "The Mexican faith of modern days will be our proof, for its falsehood and treachery."

It is doubted, however, whether Gen. Taylor was much influenced by Ampudia's assurance, as, in such case, he doubtless, would have been informed by our government of such a transaction.

Still Later.—Since writing the above, we have received news still later, which we copy, for the information of our readers, from the *Washington Correspondence* of the *Charleston Courier*, of Oct. 31.

From this it seems that there is some probability that the Polkette Regiment may soon be called into service.

The President has determined to call on a large body of volunteers. He had yesterday, the other day, that he should call them chiefly from the South. So the Carolina troops will probably, soon have a chance.

It is presumed that the object of the present call has reference to the reinforcement of General Taylor, and to an expedition from Tampico, under Major General Patterson.

There is every reason to believe that the risk of attack on the Castle of San Juan has been abandoned. The Government has information that the Castle can throw 3,000 hot shot an hour, to say nothing of other missiles.

The official details of the battle of Monterey have not yet been received, but it is not believed that the messenger has been sent out, as it was, the other day, suggested. It is supposed that Gen. Taylor had not obtained all his returns. To this day, therefore, we have no official report of the American loss.

It is supposed that the enemy have cut off all communication between Monterey

and Camargo, baile.

Santa Anna, Mexico, on the 10th for the seat of

It is under consideration the p of San Juan believe it will. It was then up his march Sept.

We perceive "powder," is a invented explosion, and—"prepared cotton."

Extract of a letter, from the European correspondent of the *Washington Union*, of 27th Oct., in relation to an explosive preparation of cotton, called, "prepared cotton."

FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAINE, September 30, 1846.

Dear Sir: One of the most wonderful discoveries of modern times has been exploded here and at Basle, in Switzerland, within the last few weeks. Professors Balgley of the former place, and Schonbein of the latter, simultaneously, by a similar course of experimenting, have invented a method of preparing gunpowder which will undoubtedly contribute to the discontinuance of the use of gunpowder. The article which they prepare has been submitted to many severe trials, and its superiority for all explosive purposes, over gunpowder, is acknowledged by the first chemists and military officers in Germany. I am scarcely believe my own senses when I witness an exhibition of its extraordinary properties.

Upon my arrival in this city I was invited by a friend, a distinguished member of the French Diet, to dine with him, and not forgetting his hospitality, I met with him, was presented to Professor Balgley, who it is but proper to remark is distinguished for his attainments, and who has charge of the public laboratory as a chemical lecturer. Before the separation of the party, Professor B. took from each of his waistcoat pockets a paper containing some raw cotton, a small portion of that which was to be used, placed upon a sheet of white paper, and he put some gunpowder upon another sheet. He touched them at the same moment with the burning end of a cigar, and with the quickness of the lightning's flash, the cotton was consumed without smoke or odor, or ashes, or even the slightest stain upon the snow white of the paper, while the portion of the gunpowder seemed to be slow, although of the best quality, by which the paper was burnt and colored, and the room filled with smoke. He then took a small quantity of gunpowder and placed it upon paper, entirely covered it with prepared cotton from the other paper. Touching the cotton with the blaze of a match, it exploded without burning the gunpowder. Subsequently, at my apartments, he exploded cotton upon the palm of my hand, without my feeling the sensation of heat, such was the remarkably rapidity of its igniting.

A short time, it is stated by the inventor, is only required for the preparation of the article, and the process is an exceedingly simple that it can be manufactured by common laborers, and without any longer whatever of combustion. It can be used for use in a few hours after it is taken from the bale, and without any machinery, and it may be ignited with water without any further labor. As soon as it is ignited, it is applied to it from its position, and will ignite by transportation, or in the hands of arms, or become inflamed under one of 200 lbs. of lead. It will either from a flame or a spark.

The fact has been ascertained by repeated experiments, that the force will propel a bullet from an American rifle, and as fast as the force will drive a shell, a distance of six miles. Moreover, the burning of forty shots have been made, and a title recommendation was through out entire night a 3 pounder, the in this respect. The ting rocks will prepare, and gently see large objects, and his feet, was a cannon, measuring which could not have been effected less than two pounds of superior gun powder.

Understand that 125 lbs. of cotton, the state in which it is found in the bale, and that "prepared," will weigh 165 lbs. in much better, where the single in the article will cost considerably less than gunpowder. What the other materials are, used in the manufacture, will of course remain a secret, and patents are secured upon the various operations. The already been taken out for Great Britain, and have through it, B. consented to give conserved to give 100,000 bales merely for the right of preparing it, at the rate of 40 cents per bale, as the par value of the bales is about 10 cents in Federal currency.

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