

MEXICAN NEWS.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, 14th inst.
LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
 By the arrival here yesterday, from Brazos Santiago, of the steamship Edith, Captain Gouillard, and the four-masted steamship Virginia, Capt. Tucker, called the 5th inst., we have received files of the Matamoros American Flag, to the 4th instant inclusive. They contain intelligence from Monterey to the 20th ult.
 We find no mention made of the reported advance of Appudja from Saltillo, to intercept Gen. Wool, and prevent this junction with Gen. Taylor. That report was put in circulation by an individual, who was said to have left Monterey on the 13th. Of course, we know now that it was a pure invention, entirely destitute of truth.
 We are sorry to find the news confirmed that the gallant Captain Ridgely had met with a sad accident, which was likely to prove fatal. Indeed, it was positively affirmed yesterday in the city, that he was dead. Our correspondent refers to the accident below. We deeply regret the untoward circumstance which has deprived the army of one of its brightest ornaments, and the country of an invaluable public servant.
 Shortly after leaving Brazos Santiago, on the 7th inst., the Edith collapsed her flag, and scalded the second engineer, Mr. Cromwell, badly, without any further injury. She made the passage from Brazos Santiago under canvass, and brought hither 100 discharged volunteers and U. S. troops.
 The following items we take from the Matamoros Flag.
From Monterey.—We have advices from this post as late as the 20th ult. The health of the troops is said to be rather bad at this time, the principal complaints being the diarrhoea and chills and fevers. It is supposed that the fruit, so readily obtained, increases the sickness.
 The Mexicans do not appear to be as well disposed towards the Americans in Monterey as they are here, but that may be owing to a lack of seeming what they are not, and ignorance of the deep counterfeits that our Mexicans know so well how to play off. A person belonging to the Alabama regiment was recently strolling about outside the camp, when a lancer was down upon him and ran him through several times.
 Before the steamer Col. Cross left Camargo, news had reached that place of a sad accident happening to one of our gallant officers. Maj. Randolph Ridgely, who acted so distinguished a part in the battles of May last, and more recently at the storming of Monterey, was riding out, when his horse slipped and fell on the stone pavement. In the fall, Maj. Ridgely's head struck with such force against the curb stone as to fracture his skull. He was still alive at the last advice although no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The unfortunate accident created a deep sensation throughout the army, as this officer was universally esteemed. His place in the lines will be difficult to supply.
 A gentleman recently returned from Monterey, who has a good opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the future movements of Gen. Taylor, expresses it as his belief that, after garrisoning Saltillo, the main body of the army will take up the line of march for Tampico, where it will be reinforced, preparatory to making a descent on San Luis Potosi, which it is generally supposed, will be the next battle scene.
 It seems to be an ascertained fact in Gen. Taylor's camp, (Mexican rumors in this city to the contrary, notwithstanding,) that Saltillo is not to be defended—the whole Mexican force being concentrated at San Luis Potosi, which place is being fortified in the strongest possible manner.
 Gen. Wool had reported himself to Gen. Taylor, as within a short distance of Monclova, and we are informed that a part of his force is to form a junction with Gen. Taylor at Monterey, the remainder moving on to Chihuahua—the whole force being deemed unnecessary for this service.
 It is also stated to us that Victoria and all the principal towns in Tamaulipas are to be immediately garrisoned, and we would speculate that it is with the ultimate object of placing all the country on the east and north-east side of the Sierra Madre, under the Government and laws of the United States, to be held as a portion of her territory as an indemnification for the war. The state of feeling on this subject cannot be misunderstood. Every day it becomes more apparent that this range of mountains is henceforth to be the dividing line between Mexico and the United States. It can no longer be viewed as a vague supposition—such we believe to be the fixed intention of the American Government—in no other way can she be indemnified for the war.
St. Joseph's Island.—The military depot at Joseph's Island has been broken up. Colonel Belknap has returned from an inspection of the military depots on the Gulf, and by his orders the post at St. Joseph's was entirely abandoned. The garrison stationed there have arrived at the Brazos. Dr. Hawkins has arrived in the city.
Comanche Depredations.—A small body of Comanche Indians paid a visit to Mier a few days ago, stole a number of horses, robbed the houses of the inhabitants, and it is said, robbed a party of American traders, in the company of whom was a Mr. Buzant, supposed to be from this place, who was killed, having in his possession at the time upwards of five thousand dollars. The Indians were driven off and pursued by the U. S. Dragoons.

The Tennessee Cavalry Regiment is encamped on the Palo Alto battle ground.
Duel.—A difficulty lately arose between two of our citizens—Daniel Murphy and John Klugey—which was thought to be of sufficient magnitude to be settled with pistols. Accordingly, they repaired to the Texas side of the river, where, after measuring off the ground, the belligerents were posted, the word given and both fired. Mr. Murphy received the ball of his opponent's pistol in the side, between the hip bone and lower rib, which inflicted a severe, though, not dangerous wound. Mr. Klugey was not hurt.
Captain Kearney's company of dragoons arrived at Matamoros Nov'r. 1st. and excited much admiration. They departed on the 2d for Monterey.
Fruits.—Large quantities of oranges have been arriving here, upon mules, from Monterey and vicinity. This fruit is superior in flavor to the best Havana, and quite equal to the Sicily orange—thin skin, juicy and sweet. The apples grown about Monterey, it is said, will bear comparison with the finest in the United States.
Governor Morales.—Governor Morales and family had left the city rather precipitately, and the civil government of the place was being administered by an Alcalde. We can hear no reason for this hasty abandonment of Monterey by the Governor, unless that he could not, consistently with his obligations to his Government, or her generals, accede to the requisitions made upon him by Gen. Taylor—to furnish our troops with supplies.
Artillery.—Companies F and H, 1st regular Artillery, on duty at this post, packed up bag and baggage on the 3d inst., preparatory to a move to Monterey. Capt. Norman, of company H, and Lieutenant Haskins, of company F, have so won upon the good opinion of our citizens, both Americans and Mexican, that the departure of their commands will be viewed with regret.
POINT ISABEL, NOV. 2.
 Some short time since, a party left Matamoros for Corpus Christi, with a drove of mules, intending to go eastwardly with them. About the Sal Colorado, it is said, the party were murdered and robbed of every thing. The property, it is rumored, belonged to Mr. Hunter, who resides near Nachitoches, in your State. The neighborhood of the San Colorado, is no doubt infested by as desperate a band of white persons and Mexicans as ever lived any where.
 Rumors of an expedition against Tampico are plenty as blackberries. It is said a naval force will co operate with the army. The heavy pieces of artillery at Camargo are still being brought down the river. The Spitfire, and one or two other of the U. S. steam schooners, are off the Brazos island, for what particular purpose, I am not informed.
 Since I have commenced writing, a gentleman connected with the army, has arrived here direct from Monterey. He tells me that every thing was as quiet when he left, as at any time since the capitulation. Provisions and supplies of various kinds, continue to be taken from Camargo for the use of our army, and some of the regiments from below are moving up, to supply the places of those disbanded. Maj. Graham had not reached Camargo when my informant left there. He will probably reach Monterey in a day or two from this time.
 O. P. Q.
NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 13.
Melancholy Casualty.—Capt. Randolph Ridgely.—This gallant officer, who has won so many laurels in the war, is supposed to have lost his life at Monterey, about three weeks ago, in a most melancholy manner. Our information, as derived from John Deshon, Esq., one of the owners of the steamship Sea, and who came passenger in the ship Ucas, which arrived here yesterday from Brazos, is to this effect.—Capt. Hill, U. S. Quartermaster at Brazos, informed Mr. Deshon that an express had just arrived from Monterey, communicating the sad intelligence, that Capt. Ridgely, being on an unruly horse, and riding down a steep hill, was thrown, the horse falling upon him, and shockingly mangled. At the time the express left Monterey, Capt. Ridgely was wholly insensible, the brains oozing out of his ears, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The Ucas spoke the steamship Virginia about twenty-five miles from the S. W. Pass on her way from Brazos to this port. On board the Virginia was a bearer of despatches from Monterey for Washington, who will probably arrive to-day. From him we may expect full particulars of this terrible catastrophe. We must hope that Capt. Ridgely will yet be spared to his country, which cannot afford to lose so brave and chivalrous and meritorious an officer.—Tropic.
From the N. O. Picayune, 14th inst.
THE VERY LATEST FROM MONTEREY.
 We yesterday received, after our main news from the Army was made up, a letter a distinguished officer of the American Army at Monterey, which is three days later than anything we have seen. That portion of it in relation to Bustamente we look upon as rather doubtful, although the old General may have been seen up in the neighborhood of Chihuahua and Sonora to look after Gen. Wool. We make extracts from the letter, which is dated
MONTEREY, OCT. 25, 1846.
 Poor Ridgely is dead. He was buried yesterday, and is mourned by the entire Army. Major Lear will not live twenty-four hours longer. We have late news from San Luis de Potosi, to the effect that

Santa Anna was there with 12,000 men and no less than thirty-seven Generals! He was recruiting daily, but his intentions were not known. It is rumored that Bustamente has gone North, in the direction of Chihuahua, to meet General Wool, and further it is positively asserted that the Indians are killing and laying waste all before them in the latter State. Not a line more in the shape of news.
 Yours, &c. &c.

THE BANNER:
 SUMTERVILLE, S. C.
Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1846.

MR. CALHOUN'S OPINION ON THE GENERAL TICKET SYSTEM.
 We have received from the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, a corrected copy of his opinion on the General Ticket System. As it came too late for insertion in this week's paper, we propose to publish it in our next.

ACQUITTAL OF BURRILL.
 The negro carpenter, Burrill, whom we mentioned in our last, as having been imprisoned on the charge of house breaking and robbery, was acquitted by a Court of Freeholders held on Friday last, the 20th instant.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
 We call the attention of our readers to the article, which we publish in this number, relative to the proceedings of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company, from the Wilmington Chronicle of the 18th inst., from which it is perceived, according to the 2nd adopted resolution, "That the present Road must be sustained; that to secure that it must be extended." This article will be read with interest on account of its relation to the contemplated rail road connection of this District with Charleston and Wilmington, N. C.

COTTON MARKET.
 The sales of the week ending on Friday, the 20th, were 7,431 bales, and the receipts in the same time were 16,535 bales, in the Charleston Market, giving a difference in favor of receipts, against sales, of 9,104 bales. The difference, for the past month, has generally been in favor of receipts, showing an increase and accumulation of cotton in the market. The prices varied from 8 to 10 cents; the greatest sales being from 9-3-8 to 9-1-2, showing a comparative reduction in the market of 14 of a cent, below the sales of the previous week. The following quotations give the present value of the article; middling to middling fair, 9 to 9-1-4; fair to fully fair, 9-3-8 to 9-1-2.
 The latest date from Liverpool, of Oct. 31, gives a small advance of 1 8th of a penny per pound, arising entirely from the latest and continued accounts of the loss of a considerable portion of the cotton crops of the United States, and the general rise in the ports of this country of the price of cotton.

THE SUMTER VOLUNTEERS.
 On the 19th inst. Gov. Aiken received from the War Department the letter which follows, calling for the organization and enrolment of the Palmetto Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers, for immediate service in the Mexican war.
 The rendezvous of the Regiment is in Charleston. We doubt not that the several companies in this State will forthwith prepare themselves for action at the call of their country, and prove by their conduct that the spirit, which induced them to volunteer with so much readiness, is not abated.
 A volunteer company was formed in this District on the 6th of June last and was accepted by the Governor. It was called "The Sumters", in honor of the revolutionary veteran, who in the war of '76 led to battle the citizen soldiers of his native District. The present company of "Sumters" is commanded by a descendant of that gallant veteran.
 We trust and believe that "The Sumters" will not be found wanting at this time when action is required. Their honor demands that the full complement of men required by the Government and the law under which they volunteered, be presented in Charleston, at the time of rendezvous. The honor of their native District and State requires that they should respond with alacrity to the summons which they have so long and ardently desired. The eyes of their countrymen, of the government, and Europe are upon them as on the volunteers of the other States from which regiments have been ordered. Though their numbers have been lessened by removals from the Dis-

trict or State and by engagements entered into since volunteering under the belief, in some degree countenanced by the statements of the government organ and the President, that they would not be called into active service, others will doubtless come forward and enroll themselves, with an eager desire to share the glory which attends our conquering arms on the plains of Mexico. Every consideration of honor and duty, of patriotism and fidelity should influence the citizens of Sumter to complete the offering, which she has so nobly presented to our common country. Our brothers are in the field, and every breeze from the South brings to our ears the perils which they encounter, and shows the necessity for immediate assistance.

We believe that owing to removals from the District there are a few vacancies in the company of the Sumter volunteers; and that an opportunity is now offered to those desirous of enrolling themselves and of sharing the glory of the American arms. We doubt not that these vacancies will soon be filled.

- THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.**
 WAR DEPARTMENT, NOV. 16, 1846.
 Sir.—In my communication of the 19th of May last, your Excellency was requested to organize one Regiment of Volunteers, under the Act of the 13th of that month, to be in readiness for public service.
 The President now directs me to notify you that one Infantry Regiment of Volunteers, from your State is required for immediate service, and to continue therein during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. The Regiment will consist of—
- 1 Colonel.
 - 1 Lt. Colonel.
 - 1 Major.
 - 1 Adjutant, a Lieutenant of one of the Companies, but not in addition.
 - 1 Sergeant Major.
 - 1 Qr. Master Sergeant.
 - 2 Principal Musicians, and
 - 10 Companies, each of which to consist of—
- 1 Captain.
 - 1 First Lieutenant.
 - 2 Second Lieutenants.
 - 4 Sergeants.
 - 4 Corporals.
 - 2 Musicians and
 - 80 Privates.

Should the number of private, on being mustered, not fall below sixty-four effective men in a Company, it will be received. Charleston is designated as the place of rendezvous for the several Companies, as fast as they shall be organized, and where they may be further organized into a Regiment, if not already done under a previous call. The Regiment will be inspected and mustered into service, by an officer or officers of the United States Army, who will, in every case, be instructed to receive no man who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18, or who is not of physical strength and vigor. To this end the Inspector will be accompanied by a medical officer of the army, and the volunteers will be submitted to his examination. It is respectfully suggested that public notice of these requirements will prevent much disappointment to the zealous and patriotic citizens of your State who may be disposed to volunteer.
 By the enclosed copy of an Act authorizing the President to call for volunteers, it will be perceived that all the Field and Company Officers with volunteers taken into the service of the United States, are to be appointed and commissioned, or such as have been appointed and commissioned, in accordance with the laws of the State whence they are taken, and I would suggest the extreme importance to the public service, that the officers of the above Regiment be judiciously selected.
 By the act of Congress above referred to, it will also be seen that the terms of service are for twelve months, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged, and it may be that the Regiment which has been enrolled in your State, and is now in readiness to enter the service, may regard their offer as made with reference to the former period. Should this be so, your Excellency will cause them to be informed that the engagement required by this requisition is to the end of the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, and on this condition only will their services be required. With this understanding, the Regiment will be accepted. If the modification suggested should not be acceptable to the regiment which has tendered its services, you are respectfully requested to proceed, without delay, to enrol and organize one in fulfillment of this requisition.
 It may be proper to remark that the law provides for the clothing (in money) and subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of volunteers who are received into the service of the United States.
 In respect to clothing, the law requires that the volunteers shall furnish their own clothing, for which purpose it allows to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private three dollars and fifty cents per month, during the time he shall be in the service of the United States. In order that the volunteers who shall be mustered into service under this requisition may be enabled to provide themselves with good and sufficient clothing, the commutation allowance for six months (twenty-one dol-

lars) will be advanced to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, after being mustered into service, but only with the express condition that the volunteer has already furnished himself with six months clothing—this fact to be certified to the Paymaster by the Captain of the Company—or that the amount thus advanced shall be applied, under the supervision of his captain, to the object contemplated by law. In this latter case, the advance commutation for clothing will be paid on the Captain's certificate that he is satisfied that it will be so applied.

In respect to subsistence before arriving at the place of rendezvous, and for traveling home from the place of discharge, the allowance is fifty cents for every twenty miles distance.
 The President requests that you will be as prompt as possible in the arrangement of this whole matter, in order that the volunteers may be ready for immediate service. Officers of the Quarter-master and Subsistence Departments will be immediately ordered to the place of rendezvous, with funds to defray the necessary expense which may be incurred.
 Very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.
 His Excellency WILLIAM Aiken, Governor of South Carolina.

For the Sumter Banner,
"THE SUMTERS."
 Mr. Editor.—It seems that a peremptory requisition has at length been made on the State of South Carolina, for a Regiment of Infantry. A requisition was previously made on the 19th day of May 1846, and the requisite number of volunteers was rapidly furnished and proceeded duly to elect their company and field officers, and since that time have at some expense and trouble to themselves, endeavored to prepare themselves for service. This has been particularly the case in our own District of Sumter, where a brilliant flag was presented to the company, and where all persons seemed to vie in contributing substantially to their comfort, in case they should be called out. The volunteers were enrolled and volunteered for twelve months. They have been considered as belonging to a separate organization, of which Col. P. M. Butler was the head. They are now required to be enrolled to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged. We presume that they will be discharged before the twelve months are expired. Indeed it seems to us, that this requisition "for the war" instead of for a particular term, is meant only to obviate particular difficulties in the discharge of volunteers. But that the rigorous prosecution of hostilities, now intended by Government, will end the affair in six months, we have no doubt. One theory is certain, that the right way to volunteer, is to meet all the exigencies that the country demands, and we have no doubt, that Sumter District will come up to the requisition of our Government.

We do not mean to imply that any man has less courage or less patriotism, than when on the 6th June last, he generously ran to the rescue of his country, but we do mean to say and distinctly, that for our District to refuse to move now, after all the exhibitions she has made, here and elsewhere, would be felt by many, as a derogation from the high character, she has claimed for devotion to the country.
 Besides if some of the volunteers think the late requisition, as inconsistent with those of the first, that opinion ought to be put to the vote, not of individuals or even of companies, but it ought to be determined by a majority of the regiment assembled as such and for that purpose.

CIVIS.
THE EXPLOSIVE COTTON.
 Professor Otto who made the discovery of the Explosive Cotton simultaneously with Schoubein and Buttger, has made the process he employs public.
 From one of his reports, which is copied into the New York Evening Post, we learn the following details:
 An acid called the "hydrate of nitric, is first prepared by distilling 10 parts of sulphuric with 6 parts of oil of vitriol. The cotton is then dipped in this acid for the space of half a minute, then quickly pressed between glass plates or boards, and washed afterwards until it is entirely free from acid. The cotton is then found to be endowed with the explosive property. The first acid produced by distillation is the best, and if good quality it renders the cotton transparent but does not injure its fibre.—Using the acid a second time, an inferior article is produced, but if after having been washed and dried, it is again dipped into the acid it becomes excellent.
 "The longer the cotton remains in the acid, the more explosive it becomes. It is important that the cotton be well washed when it is taken out of the acid, for if any remains in it, a saltpetre flavor will attach to it when dry, and on exploding it on any thing white it will leave an acid tincture."
 "It is also necessary that the cotton, after having been dipped into the acid and pressed, be immediately put into a large quantity of water. If the cotton be put into an insufficient quantity of water, it (the cotton) gets heated, and small quantities of cotton are also preferable, for, if large, it forms into knots of a bluish-green color, which are so firm as not to be easily loosened."
 "With five-fourths of a grain of the cotton, balls of 1-8 of an inch diameter were driven through boards an inch thick, at a distance of forty-five steps, into an oak plank to the depth of an inch; and