



PONTOTOC, MISSISSIPPI. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1842.

TO OUR PATRONS.

With this number closes the publication of the "Spirit of the Times." Whether we have redeemed our promises to the public or not, in conducting the "little neutral" is not for us to determine; but that we called in the aid of our best judgment, with the view of doing equal justice to all parties in chronicling passing political events, is a matter whenever subjected to the scrutiny of our own conscience, we have been able to dismiss without a pang of remorse.

We are aware that we have not escaped censure; but it was gratifying to know that it came from the members of both political parties, as the occasional bending to either side convinced us we were bearing ourselves nobly in the struggle to preserve a perpendicular. In taking leave of the public, as the conductor of the "Times" we feel pleased to say that the patronage received was fully equal to the merits of the paper, and sincerely wish our patrons (save those who owe us and don't mean to pay) peace and plenty on earth, and after death a blessed immortality.

The "Southern Tribune" will be sent to the subscribers to the "Times" for the unexpired terms of their several subscriptions, if desired. Those who wish their accounts made up to the present time, and do not wish the "Tribune," will please notify us immediately.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned embrace the earliest opportunity of informing the Public that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of publishing a paper to be called the 'SOUTHERN TRIBUNE.' The new paper will be issued from the office of The Spirit of the Times upon an enlarged sheet and will support the great principles of the Democratic party. The Spirit of the Times will be merged in the Tribune. But, in order to obviate any difficulty which might arise from continuing several advertisements in the new paper, which were ordered by the Courts to be published in this, the new sheet will for a time retain both names.

The first number of the Tribune will be issued on Wednesday the 14th instant, and will be forwarded to all the subscribers of the Times to whom we trust the change will be acceptable. They who desire to discontinue their subscription can do so, but we request all such to notify us of their wishes on the receipt of the first number of the new paper.

The terms of the Tribune will be \$3 in advance and \$4 if not paid till the end of the year.

C. A. BRADFORD W. W. LELAND,

THE BIG TARIFF.—So it appears that the friends of the protective system in Congress have succeeded in forcing through the House of Representatives, the big tariff which was vetoed by Mr. Tyler, with the distribution section and the tax upon tea and coffee stricken out. In this shape the bill was passed through the House on the 22d ult. after the severest struggle we have ever seen, in the reports I proceeded of Congress. The bill was once lost on the question of engrossment, 101 to 101, the speaker voting in the negative; after which a reconsideration was moved and carried. The question was then again put and carried, two or three affirmative votes having in the mean time been whipped in to secure its passage. On the same day the bill was read twice in the Senate and referred. Of its passage through that body without amendment, we have no doubt. And that in that shape it will receive the signature of Mr. Tyler is almost certain.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers have appointed the Duke of Nemours Regent in the contingency of the death of Louis Philip during the minority of the infant heir to the throne.

CHINA.—THAT OPIUM.—By the last foreign advices we learn that the British had whipped the Chinese into the payment of forty millions of dollars; to defray the expenses of the war and compensate for the loss of the Opium destroy'd. We should say, that opium has been rather a dear and destructive affair to the Celestials, in more senses than one.

GLASS WAISTCOATS.—The very ingenious discovery of making glass into a substance resembling the richest silk, is now being brought into general operation and in various ways, such as gentlemen's waistcoats and stocks, ladies dresses, and many other articles of decoration, in the most splendid patterns. It is superior even to silk in flexibility and softness, and the durability of it (a point however of no consequence among the higher classes among whom at present it is exclusively used) as a matter of course vastly superior. In process of time when the manufacture of it has arrived at a more perfect state, and all its little defects remedied, and all its wastings discovered, it will in all probability, come within the reach of most classes of society, but at present its cost is a "draw-back." The magnificence of its appearance is remarkable, and when used in any considerable quantity, such as window curtains &c., it should be seen before a 1st appreciation of its richness and elegance can be entertained.—(London Paper.

THE COTTON CROP.—We are now satisfied that the cotton crop of this section of the country will be light. Until the middle of July, the crop was unusually promising and an abundant yield was anticipated. It was believed that nothing short of some unusual disaster would prevent an average crop from being realized. The plant, during the early part of the season, had grown off finely and was well stocked with bolls and forms. A remarkable change has now taken place. On the river plantations, most of the early bolls have decayed from the frequent rains and the rank growth of the plant. Many planters inform us, that both upon the bottoms and uplands, they have never known a more rapid and extensive shedding of forms. The same causes, the peculiarities of weather, have probably occasioned the rust, which, on many plantations, has left the cotton plant almost denuded of leaves and forms. It is also said, that both the boll-worm and caterpillar, have appeared in the cotton fields south of this latitude and are committing serious depredations. Most of the cotton now picked, is somewhat stained by a partial decay of the boll. It is possible that fine weather and a favorable fall, may partially restore the early expectations of the planter, but there is more likelihood that the injury done to the crops is more serious than is even now anticipated. We feel confident that the crop in this neighborhood will be short of an average one.—Free Trader.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON.

The following piece of ingratitude we could hardly believe to have flowed from the President of Texas, did it not come to us in so authentic a manner.—American Eagle.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, City of Houston, July 18th 1842.

To the Hon. the Senate. I have the honor herewith to lay before your honorable body copies of orders, reports and correspondence, having relation to the conduct, condition and operations of the foreign volunteers stationed upon our western border. It will be seen that from the first, a spirit of utter insubordination and mutiny, has openly prevailed, destroying every hope of usefulness and harmony as well as degrading, by disrespect and disobedience, the authorities of the land from which the numerous orders so repeatedly violated and disregarded have emanated.

It is therefore submitted to the honorable Congress whether it would not be more politic to rely upon our own militia, and furlough or discharge those who will no longer yield obedience to the laws and rules of war enacted for their government.

I despair of reformation and will not be necessary, through the Department of War, to tantalizing the hopes and expectations of our citizens who have hoped for succor from the volunteer aid from the United States. They are as expensive as they have hitherto proved useless to our country.

SAM. HOUSTON.

FROM TEXAS.

The Houston papers give the particulars in relation to a projected campaign across the Rio Grande authorized by the Executive. The services of thirteen hundred men are to be received—they are to elect their own officers—and have permission to levy contributions upon the Mexican towns for their support. Washington, Montgomery, Fayette, and Bastrop counties are authorized to furnish, each, 132 men, and Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Harris, Robertson, Milam, Gonzales, Colorado, Jackson, Victoria, and Ward, 63 men each. No troops are authorized from the eastern counties, unless satisfactory assurances are given of their ability to subsist themselves while passing through the West without burthening the people of that section. Beef and such ammunition as may be on hand will be furnished by the Government. The rendezvous is to be at the Sulphur Springs near the mouth of the Cibioli. The Telegraph states that Gen. Burleson, Col. J. H. Moore, and Col. Cook, of Washington county, will join the expedition.

News from the interior represent crops of all kinds as unusually promising, and as a consequence the farmers are all in good spirits.

After the above was in type, we met a gentleman who had received a letter from Galveston, informing him—on the authority of Col Cooke—that every merchant vessel in the port of Vera Cruz, some fifteen or twenty had been pressed to convey Mexican troops to the number of 7,000 to Yucatan—as was said, but it is surmised their destination is the city of Galveston. If this is so, and we cannot doubt it, a serious "flare up" may be soon looked for.

FIRST FRUITS.—A bale of the present year's growth of Cotton was received on the evening of Saturday last, by Messrs. Nelson & Titus, Commission Merchants of our city. It came from the plantation of A. H. Pegues, Esq., of La Fayette County, Miss., and received the usual premium.

On Tuesday last, a bale was received by the same gentlemen from Dr. W. S.

Winfield, of Tippah County, Miss. We were shewn a specimen, fine, fair, of long, and excellent staple. The weather for a short time past has been very favorable to the maturing of the cotton, and we may soon look for large supplies of this important article of export. The crops in all quarters are said to be abundant, and of excellent quality.—Appeal.

Manufacture of Silk in Ohio.—Mr. John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county Ohio, manufactured during the last year upwards of \$9000 worth of Silk goods. His clear profit on the capital invested was ten per cent. He has three large cocooneries, and commenced this season to feed upwards of two millions of worms, which, he calculates, will yield him upwards of six hundred bushels of cocoons, worth at present prices \$2000, but much more to him, as he will manufacture the whole crop into various fabrics. He has now in operation six Piedmontese rees with improvements; one winding machine for raw or reeled silk; three twisting machines; preparatory for trammings; one double machine; two trammings machines for organzine. All the machinery excepting that for weaving is propelled by a steam engine. Yet the most delicate operations are performed with the greatest exactitude.—Phil. Ledger.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following letter was written to a Committee of gentlemen in North Carolina, in answer to an inquiry referring to a statement made by Dr. Hill. The nature of the statement is explained in the letter.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 6th, 1842.

Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d of May, without postmark, which only reached me yesterday, in which you say that Dr. Fredrick J. Hill has declared in a public meeting that he heard (me) say, in the Harborsburg Convention, that (I) was in favor of a United States Bank as a matter of expediency, and as the only means of regulating the exchanges, in the restoration of a sound currency throughout the Union, and desiring me either to admit or deny the statement thus made, so as to relieve you from unintentional error in contradicting it.

In reply, I have to say, from my first entering on the theatre of public life to the present moment, I have uniformly avowed the same opinion, in all places, to all persons, and on all occasions, where I have expressed an opinion concerning it, viz: that Congress had no power conceded to it by the Constitution to incorporate a Bank for the Union, or to grant any corporate rights out of the District of Columbia, or a Territory of the United States. This opinion has been over and over again expressed in the Virginia Legislature, in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States, by votes therein recorded, and speeches and reports there made. It has also been avowed before popular assemblies, both orally and in writing; and now, probably for the hundredth time, I once more declare, that I do not believe that Congress has the right to charter a bank for the United States, by express grant, nor by derivation, unless a case of necessity shall arise—which I do not believe ever can arise—intimately associated with the existence of the Government.—Such, I am happy to say, was the opinion of General Harrison: as expressed and published in his Dayton speech, during the last election, and put forth to the world in his address to the people of Cincinnati in 1832, and previously affirmed by his vote in 1810, in the House of Representatives on a motion for a scire facias to repeal the charter of the Bank, when I had the pleasure to vote as he did.

I presume you must have misunderstood Dr. Hill, ascribing to me the utterance of different sentiments in Convention at Harborsburg. I have no recollection of having opened my lips in that body on any subject whatever. In short, I do state, resting upon my memory, which is not apt to deceive, that I was perfectly and entirely silent in that Convention.

I will add farther, that I was nominated to the Vice Presidency most unexpectedly to myself—was wholly unquestioned about my opinions, and was selected, as I firmly believe, because of my uniform opposition to a broad construction of the Constitution, and my known advocacy of the principles of the good old, honest, Republican party. I am, gentlemen, your fellow citizen.

JOHN TYLER. To Messrs. S. A. Laspeyre, S. N. Galloway and John Davis, Smithville, Brunswick Co., N. C.

Cheap Land and High Negroes.

The subscriber living twelve miles south of Jacinto, Tishomingo county, Miss., will sell four or eight hundred acres of land for negroes. The land is as good as any in the Chickasaw purchase, and well watered. Eighty acres of the land are cleared—and in a fine state of cultivation—with a good garden, and several cabins erected on it. I have fixed the price for the whole tract at \$350, and 4 for the best half. Persons wishing to trade in this way can get a great bargain, and would do well to call and examine the premises.

JAS. WELLS. Sept. 3d, 1842. 4-w prs. fee \$3

There is a lady in this city whose sugar is so sweet that she doesn't require sugar in her tea or coffee.—Ib.

New Orleans Money Market.

Table listing various financial instruments and their values, including American gold, Bank of Louisiana, Exchange Bank, etc.

PONTOTOC MONEY MARKET. CORRECTED WEEK FOR THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Table listing money market rates for various locations like Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia.

BULL & FILES, Commission Merchants and Factors, MOBILE ALA.

WE respectfully renew the offer of our services to our friends and the Planters generally, and inform them that we shall remove our office in October next, to a large block of Brick Buildings (heretofore occupied as our Ware-House,) on the corner of Water and St. Louis Streets, a few rods north-west from our present location. On the opening of the coming season we will as usual MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON COTTON IN HAND, but in the mean time we do not advance or accept on the growing crop. Bagging and Rope and Family supplies of Dry Goods, &c. however, are always furnished on credit, when required by Planters in good standing, who ship their crops to us for sale. For information concerning the manner in which business entrusted to our care is done, of our practical knowledge of the cotton market, and our acquaintance with the cotton planters, we beg leave to refer those to whom we are not personally known, to any of the gentlemen who, during five years that our firm has existed, have honored us with their confidence and patronage. Sept. 3, 1842. 18-6w prs fee \$10

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

THE subscriber has on hand at his store in Pontotoc, and also at his plantation, twelve miles west of Pontotoc, a large lot of Wool, which he will sell low, and invites the attention of purchasers thereto. J. N. WILIE.

August 31, 1842.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, TIPPAH COUNTY.

Circuit Court to September Term, 1842. John Gordon vs John Stone.

Robert Hunt, summoned as Garnishee. THE Attachment in the above stated case of the suit of John Gordon against the estate of John Stone for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars having been issued returnable to the Circuit Court to be holden for said county at the Court House in the Town of Ripley on the 1st Monday of September 1842, and the same having also been returned, and Robert Hunt having been summoned as Garnishee, and said suit now pending before said court. Notice is hereby given that unless the said defendant shall appear, give special bail and plead within the time limited for his appearance in said case, judgment will be entered and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand, and the effects or debts in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to plaintiff's debt. Issued 27th August 1842.

HARDY W. STRICKLIN, Clerk. Aug. 27th, 17-4w prs fee \$5.00

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ITAWAMBA COUNTY.

Probate Court July Term 1842. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned or interested in the estate of J. C. Nelson dec'd. to appear at the September Term of said Court on the first Monday thereof, when the undersigned Administrator will present the account for final settlement and allowance. WM. J. MEADOW, Adm'r. July 30, 1842. 13-Ct prs fee \$3.00