ARRIVAL OF THE CALADONIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The British Steam Packet Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Friday morning at a quarter before five o'clock from Halifax and Liverpool. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th ult. and brings London and Liverpool advices to that date. The Caledonia has had a pleasant passage, and has brought out a large number of passengers—viz. 10 from Liverpool to Halifax, 67 from Liverpool to Boston, and 13 from Halifax to Boston.

The political news by this arrival is not of much importance. Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 12th ult. Although cotton maintained its prices, business was not so brisk as we were led to suppose by previous advices it would be, in consequence of serious disturbances in Manchester, and other of the manufacturing districts. The laboring classes seem urged by want to acts of desperation, and it is possible that the riots will not be quelled and tranquility restored without some sanguinary conflicts between the people and the military.

The weather had been remarkably fine in England. Two weeks of glorious sunshine had ripened the crops, and enabled the farmers to get them in good order. The barley and wheat crops were large. All accounts agree that the crops generally were good—above the average.

The Duke of Wellington has been appointed commander in chief in the room of Lord Hill, whose state of health has unfitted him for business.

The steamer Acadia, which sailed from Boston August 1st, arrived at Liverpool on the forenoon of the 13th. She carried out the news of the arrival here of the Columbia on the 1st, and answers to letters by her written in Liverpool on the 19th. The interim between the writing of the letters, and the receipt of answers being but a few hours more than 24 days. This is thought to be the shortest interchange of communications between the two continents yet known.—The passage of the Acadia from Boston to Liverpool was 11 days and 18 hours, and from Halifax 9 days and 15 hours.

The packet ship Roscius, Capt. Collins, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th, and the Hottinguer, Captain Bursley, on the 9th, both in short passages from New York. The packet ship North America, Capt. Lowber, arrived at Liverpool, August 6th, in 17 days. The Acadia carried out the news of the conclusion of the arrangement by Lord Ashburton of the boundary question.

Messrs. Harnden & Co. have a letter from London which states that "the house of Sir Robert Peel, at Tamworth, was surrounded by a mob on the night of the 18th, and burnt. Troops were sent from Birmingham to quell the riot."

LONDON, Aug 18.

Our Corn market has again been much depressed, and English Wheat has further declined fully 5s per qr.; several parcels of new crop have already appeared, the quality and condition perfect: the average of this week is 58s 11d, and the duty advanced to day to 9s per qr.—previously to which, all the Foreign Wheat and Flour in granary was freed. Flour unsaleable at present, and quotations entirely nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.

Since Tuesday last, though the weather has been as favorable as possible for the progress of harvest, holders of Wheat have shown less desire to force: sales were on Friday effected to a tolerably fair amount and at rather better prices than were previously realized. Flour has met a moderate demand without change in value. The improvement noted in Wheat on Friday was decidedly lost to day. Flour was 6d to 1s per barrel cheaper.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The National Intelligencer of the 1st inst. says:—

"Both Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday at two o'clock in apparent general harmony and good feeling; and before this paper reaches the hands of the reader hardly a dozen members could be found remaining in our city."

The Madisonian remarks:

"Both Houses of Congress, agreeably to a joint resolution passed last week, adjourned yesterday at 2 o'clock. Much business was done the last few hours, amid much noise and confusion. Mr. Wise succeeded with his Navy bill, in spite of opposition sufficient to have overcome ordinary men.

The galleries were crowded to witness the closing scene. The ladies seemed delighted, and the gentlemen spectators evinced much interest in the proceedings.

The President arrived at the Capitol at an early hour in the morning, and occupied one of the rooms between the House and the Senate, that he might affix his signature to bills without the loss of time attending their transmission to his mansion. The last was sent to him only a few minutes before two o'clock, to which his signature was promptly announced afterwards. Indeed he has been kept busy in this way for days past. No time was allowed him to examine two *important* bills—the Land bill, and the one in reference to contested Elections.—These did not receive his signature."

THE LAND BILL.

The National Intelligencer, says:

"It hardly surprised any one, to learn that the President had not signed the bill for repealing the provision of the Distribution Act, which suspends its operation during the existence of duties upon goods imported from foreign countries at a higher rate than twenty cents in the dollar upon the value of such imports. By retaining it in his possession until Congress adjourned, he has of course defeated it as effectually as though he had returned it with objections. The President might however, have signed it, as he did sign the Tariff Law; one objection to both these measures, much relied upon in his late Veto Message—that is, the *coupling* of the questions of the Tariff and the Land—being removed by their having been divorced by act of Congress, and presented to him singly.

A considerable proportion of the duties laid by the new Tariff Act being at a rate exceeding the limit of twenty per cent. upon the value, the restriction in the Distribution Act now takes effect, and the operation of the act is SUSPENDED until we shall have an Executive and Congress in accord upon Whig ground—which as we have said before, will assuredly occur at the earliest meeting of Congress after the 3d of March, 1845.

An error seems to exist in the public mind on this subject, especially among our friends in the West, which requires to be corrected. This error consists in their considering the failure to repeal the restriction in the Distribution Act as a surrender of the principle of that act.—So far from being true, this view of the case is fallacious and deceptive, though we dare say it is honestly entertained and expressed.

No action of Congress at the present session has in any manner jeoparded or endangered the principle of distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, to whom they rightfully belong. If really jeopardied, it was not at the session of Congress just closed, but when the Distribution Act was passed containing the restrictive clause. If endangered at all, it was by the insertion, in the very act recognising the principle and establishing a system of action upon it, of the provision for its suspension upon a certian contingency.

From the N. Y. American of Saturday.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

RECEPTION OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AT NEW YORK.

The reception of the faithful Whig members of Congress, on their return from Washington, at different points along the route, shows that the spirit of 1840 is still alive, and that, oppressed and insulted, as the Whig party have been, they are not discouraged nor divided.

Of the doings in Philadelphia we have a long account. The next morning, (Friday,) the members passed through New Jersey, by the New Jersey Railroad, to Elizabethtown, where they were to leave the cars, and be thence escorted to New York. The citizens of that old borough—Whig to the core, and always ready for action—assembled in force, and as the cars reached their stopping place, welcomed the members with oft-repeated cheers.

They were then received by the Mayor, Major Chetwood, and all the principal citizens. The address of the Mayor was brief, pointed, and happy. Mr Fillmore, in behalf of his associates, replied with earnestness, and the tones of his manly voice, and the plain truths he uttered, as to the discouragements and difficulties which the Whig members of Congress had labored under in transacting the business of the nation, from the perfidy of John Tyler, and the utterly unprincipled course of Locofocoism, fell upon attentive ears and burning hearts.

The company then proceeded in carriages to Elizabethport, forming a very long procession, preceded by a band of music, and as they passed through the town greeted with ringing of bells and firing of cannon.

At Elizabethport, the steamer Fairfield gaily decorated, had landed a deputation of several hundred from New York, who there awaited to receive their New Jersey brethren, their common guests and friends.

On the lawn, in front of the large hotel, the members were addressed, first by A. Dougherty, in behalf of the Young Men's Committee, & then by J. C. Hamilton, Esq. A reply, full of animation was made by Senator Talmadge who was succeeded by Mr. Halstead, of New Jersey; the latter claiming for his glorious little State—which Mr. Talmadge had highly complimented as the very battle ground of Freedom, and from the Revolution to this day, always ready to resist oppression—that she traced back her Tippecanoe zeal to '36—(a veteran of the Revolution standing in the crowd said to '76)—aye, to '76 said Mr. Halstead, for the spirit is the same, and it will rise again, be manifested now and henceforth, until 1845, in favor of Henry Clay and the principles with which that name is identified.

The guests were then invited to partake of a collation, provided in the long room of this vast establishment, which was somewhat hurried, from the necessity of being in New York at 5 o'clock to meet the citizens who should there be assembled in waiting.

The boat cast off about 5 o'clock—and as she turned her prow to the city, a round of cheers was sent up from the shore, which those on board returned on board with abundant interest.

The trip to the city was delightful, for crowded as the boat was, there was a fine breeze, and the spirit of all were in keeping with the brightness of the skies and the joyousness of the occasion.

The Battery, at the foot of which the party landed, was alive with people—the Tribune estimates the number at 20,000—a procession was formed, which, passing through the appointed route, finally left the guests at the Astor House.

In the evening an overflowing multitude filled the Tabernacle, but of all that there passed, we must take another day to speak. Suffice it here to say, hastily, that the most earnest days of the Tippecanoe campaign did not exceed the display and enthusiasm of yesterday; and that the banner of Henry Clay, now spread to the breeze, is to be borne onward, and onward, until it waives over the White House at the installation of President Clay in 1845.

Mr. J. L. Lawrence presided in the Tabernacle.—The guests were welcomed by Mr. D. Selden, and speeches were made by Mr. Fillmore, Senator Morehead, of Kentucky, and Messrs. Stanly, of North Carolina, and Thompson, of Indiana, the two self-sacrifising Whigs whose final votes on the Tariff bill saved it in the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Milton Brown, and Caruthers, of Tennessee, (the latter from the very precincts of the Hermitage) Mr. Butler King, of Georgia, Senator Bates of Mass. and others are expected to address their Whig brethren at the same place this evening.

The Members of Congress in attendance were from fifteen States.

THE EAGLE.—Among the multitude of pleasant occurrences and coincidences on Thursday afternoon, while the Whig members of Congress were entering the city, was one which is worthy of special notice. A fine gray eagle, "Jove's own bird," came down from his mountain eyrie, and sailed magnificently among the assembled host, until he found it convenient to rest the "sole of his foot" upon the topmast round of some ship's top gallant mast, whence he would flutter to another, screaming at times his freedom notes, as if in the fastnesses of the rocks, and in concert with the huzzas of the crowd, and the roar of the artillery. It was a fine sight, and a glorious omen. The bird of liberty found the atmosphere congenial, when it was rent with the cries for the principles of freedom, and freedom's noblest son, Henry Clay.—Phila U. S. Gaz.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 10.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY
OF KENTUCKY.

In compliance with the wishes of the Whigs of Maryland as expressed through the Convention, the proceedings of which we published last week, we have the gratification to place at the head of our columns the name of HENRY CLAY.

The Whigs of Caroline county have nominated the following gentlemen as their candidates at the ensuing election—it will be hard to beat.

For the Senate.
JACOB CHARLES.

For the House of Delegates.
JOHN NICOLS,
JOHN JUMP of R.
GEORGE W. HARRINGTON.

For Sheriff.
JOHN JUMP of P.

For the Levy Court.
JAMES TURNER.

It will be seen by the Advertisement of the Sheriff, that the Election will be held on Wednesday the fifth day of October next.

☞Town Subscribers will please send to the Office for their papers, as the Carrier is sick.

GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO.—If our contemporary of the Ohio State Journal, (says the National Intelligencer,) have good grounds for the following annunciation, which we have no reason to doubt, no fears need be entertained that the Whigs of that State will give a good account of themselves at the election which is to come off in the beginning of the ensuing month:

"One '*Gen. Apathy*,' heretofore an officer of high rank and extensive influence in the Whig party in this State, has been for several weeks past missing, and is supposed to have deserted and gone over to the enemy. No reward will be paid for his apprehension, but if any intelligence can be obtained of his whereabouts, his regimentals and side arms will be conveyed to him.

"*Gen. Enthusiasm*, formerly an officer of distinguished merit, but more latterly retired from the service, had succeeded to the command. His appearance again in the field has inspired our troops with invincible courage, and struck terror to the hearts of all their foes. Under the auspices of this tried leader, this division of the grand Whig army will be found unconquerable."

The National Intelligencer contains a list of the acts and resolutions, passed during the recent session of Congress. It occupies nearly three columns of that paper.

All interest in the Annapolis Maryland Republican has been transferred from J. Little Hughes, Esq. to Messrs. Riley and Davis. Under the direction of these gentlemen the Republican will continue to advocate Whig principles.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 3d says,

☞Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, passed the day with Mr. Biddle yesterday, at his country seat on the Delaware, and probably left this morning on his way to Marshfield. This distinguished gentleman has performed great labor during the last few months, and his health has suffered considerably. The Ashburton negotiaons, the correspondence with Mexico, and replies to calls constantly made by Congress, have occupied his mind day and night, and his iron frame exhibits the traces of much intellectual anxiety. It is believed that one object of Mr. Webster's visit eastward, is to consult with his political friends of New England, and to abide their decision as to his retirement from the Cabinet. Should he resign, as is highty probable, Mr. Choate will no doubt make way for him in the Senate of the U States, and we may expect in the course of the next Session, to see the expounder of the Constitution occupying his old place on the floor of the Senate, as one of the Senators of Massachusetts. His position for some time, separated to a considerable extent from his former political associates, and engaged also in exhausting intellectual labour, must have been any thing but agreeable.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ASHBURTON.—H. B. M. ship of war Warspite sailed from New York for Portsmouth, England, on Saturday last at 12 o'clock, having on Board Lord Ashburton.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

It has been stated that at the Ashburton Dinner, in New York, the Americans at the table refused to drink the health of the President of the United States. Almost all regret that such should have been the case; while they assign what they deem sufficient reasons.

The Journal of Commerce says the toast was not generally heard at the table. To this the American replies:

"The Journal of Commerce earns its Tyler wages. It lies as well as fawns.

"The toasts of the dinner to Lord Ashburton were all printed each one was THRICE read at different points of the table, and distinctly heard, and the silence, 'deep as death,' in which that to the President was received, was the most unerring indication that can be imagined—vastly more so than any premeditated or arranged expression—of the the estimate in which the present incumbent of the Presidential office is held.

"It was the instinct of truth in right minds; yet it is not to be dissembled, that as cheers followed the next toast, it were better that something like applause even though merely formal, had been bestowed upon the first."

James Reeside, Esq, long known as an extensive contractor for carrying the mail, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 6,

DROWNED.—Mr. William Norwood, of Dorchester County, was found drowned in the basin yesterday morning. It is supposed that he fell overboard from the schooner Ladies Fancy, on board of which he had retired early on the night previous. An inquest was held over the body by Coroner Hunter, and after the examination of some dozen witnesses, rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning." We learn he was a man of family.—Dem. Star.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—I am a plain man and have been uniformly supporting the Democratic nominations for some time past. I meddle but little in politics and want none of the offices, the loaves and fishes of either party. I want what is best for the people of the county and State, and I have supposed the Democratic party heretofore were the party that was after this also. But there have been some things I dont like in that party. When I heard the other day that the Whigs had determined to bring out no regular ticket. I supposed it a mere trick, and that it was a secret caucus business, and that men were to come privately as if independent when all the time it was the work of a caucus. My old democratic associates told me so, and are now telling the people so. I generally think and act for myself and determined to feel my way before I committed myself I have done so now to my satisfaction, and find the Whigs had nothing to do with Col. Bartlett's coming out for the Legislature—that is admitted—and as to Robert Leonord's offering himself for Sheriff, I find the leading Whigs as much astonished as any body at it—they were taken by surprise and many of them were opposed to the step, I am therefore satisfied there is no trick here, but that these men are really Independent Candidates and no humbug about it, they have offered themselves to the people for office as they have a right to do—as all men have the right or ought to have the right to do—and now I will tell you more of it—I intend to support these men and many more of my old brother Democrats intend to do the same. Col. Bartlett made a good commissioner, why was he turned out—or left off the regular caucus ticket—I asked one of my brother democrats and the only reason I could hear was that he voted for Daniel Leonard for county Collector and Solomon Troy for Constable—now as to D. Leonard he is a sober, moral religious citizen—will collect the money faithfully and that's not all—he wont stop here—*he'll pay it over quickly to the people having claims against the county*—will this be any thing wrong—mind what I say—he'll be as good a collector as we have ever had to say no more—Solomon Troy was recommended by both Whigs and Democrats for Constable—he had made a first rate officer—he had D Leonard's failing—of *collecting money and paying it over quickly*—I never heard of any other. People now employ him in preference to the army of constables we now have in the county. He dont dress as fine, nor show out so much as some of them—nor does D. Leonard, but this is no sin in my eyes, nor in the peoples eyes in my opinion. It seems Col. Bartlett was always in favor of economy in the commissioners office—and because he was not for putting down every man opposed to him, it seems he must be turned out neck and heels. The doctrine seems to be that such men are not the ones to have office. The street talkers and loafers are the men—All our party matters are managed too secretly, a few men fix all things for us, and I am against such proceedings. Now is the time for me to act. The whigs have no candidates in the field and I shall do what I should not have done if they had a ticket out—I shall vote for the Independent candidates and let the caucus democratic ticket alone.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

Sept. 9th, 1842.

For the Easton Gazette.

ISTHMUS, 24th Aug. 1842

Mr. Graham:—The enclosed letter is from Professor J. P. Espy, Esq, having his permission to have the letter published, I send it to you for that purpose, and hope it will be in your power to do so, for the information of all those Gentlemen who keep journals, and that they will, send on the information required.

I am Sir,
Yours respectfully,
ROBERT BANNING.

Washington City, July 2d 1842.

Dear Sir:—It is my wish to have a great many simultaneous observations on the weather made over a wide extent of territory, and sent monthly to the Navy Department—care of Professor James P. Espy.

My chief object is to try, by collating these journals, to find out something more of the nature of storms, than is yet known, will you, Sir, have the goodness to co operate with me in this undertaking. If you will send me a copy of your journal kept either in your own way or according to the form given above. I will send to you the results of this investigation from time to time as I may find any thing worth communicating. This system, to be of much value, must be continued for several years. It is confidently expected that the interest in the subject will become more general, and the number of observers greatly increase, as soon as it is known, that their labors are not likely to be in vain, as thousands of insulated observations have heretolore been.

I request you also as soon as you have carefully read the contents of this "circular" to send it to some one in your State or elsewhere, who will be likely to take an interest in the subject—and let him do the same, and thus very many will become acquainted with the plan in time to co-operate, at the very beginning.—It is my intention also in a few months, to have a pamphlet of more particular instructions printed, and sent to all who co-operate with me in this undertaking.

I have also an Epitome of the "Philosophy of Storms," which shall be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers will offer to bear the expense of publication.

The work will contain about 300 pages, price $10 for 11 copies.

No other effort than this notice will be made to obtain subscribers.

Until particular hours are fixed on hereafter let all choose the hours they please, three times a day at least when no storm is passing—but when a storm is passing much more frequently—particularly noting the time when the wind changes and the moment when the barometer is the lowest. The force of wind may be noted by the figures 1, 2 3, 4, 5. 1 being a very gentle breeze—2 a fresh breeze—3 a strong breeze—4 a very strong wind, and 5 a heavy gale.

To complete the knowledge of some storms which have already been investigated in part, journals are much desired—especially on the night of the 10th of Nov. 1835 on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of May 1833, in the same region. On the 16th, 17th and 18th of March 1838 in Virginia and North Carolina; on the evening and night of the 3d September 1821 in the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut; on the 15th and 16th Nov. 1839: in the Atlantic Ocean from 100 to 600 miles east of the U. States.

Information concerning this last storm and that of 1821 is particularly desired, and will be highly valuable, as will appear to any one who will read an account of them in Espy's Philosophy of Storms.

Finally I am resolved to prosecute this subject to the full extent of my means (and my ventilator will probably furnish me the means)—whether the Government aids me or not, provided I obtain a sufficient number of simultaneous observations to enable me to determine the Shape or Size of all storms, and the direction and velocity of their motion over the surface of the earth, and thus enable us to predict their approach, in time to answer the purposes of the Farmer, the Mariner and all mankind.

Lend me your assistance, and much greater discoveries will be made than we can now anticipate.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES P. ESPY.

P. S. If observations of temperature are taken constantly at the same hour throughout the year the mean temperature may be known as is shown by John S. McCord, Esq. of Montreal. For example 9 A. M will give a temperature one degree too low—and 10 A. M. 0. 91° too high.

Moreover the mean temperature derived from each pair of hours such as 1 A M. and 1 P. M., 2 A M. and 2 P. M &c. never differs from the true mean of the year as much as 9-10 of a degree.

You are particularly desired if you have not already done so, to send me a journal of the weather immediately for the first four days of February and also for the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of February 1842.

It is hoped that many of those who wish to co-operate in this undertaking will, if convenient, furnish themselves with a barometer, as from the fall of that instrument alone, the direction which storms take over the surface of the earth and their velocity may be ascertained. Let not those however who have no barometer be discouraged—their journal of the winds and rains and snows will be of great importance. Those who have a barometer will of course note the attached thermometer.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that the effects of the new Tariff will be—

To restore confidence—establish credit—and furnish employment at fair prices. This will save many a worthy individual from ruin. All those who have more enterprise than capital—all who owe one half of what they now own, and whose payments fall due at this time and could not have been postponed except by insolvency, may now work through and pay all, and have some left—because they will be acting on a rising instead of a falling market. Many debts which would have been doubtful if not decidedly bad, may now, by due forbearance on the part o creditors, be recovered—if one who had failed be thus enabled to pay up, it will enable five or ten others to do the same—prosperity will abound, and it is to be hoped it will be many years before the Government undertakes to meddle with the affairs of individuals, but that they will let well enough alone.

THE TARIFF—HOME LABOR.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says—

The good effects of the Tariff are already apparent. Several factories in this city which have long been closed, will immediately commence operations. Among them the Globe Mills, Leuning's Chemical Works; and Dr. Bergen's Glass Works. We learn also, that the Lehigh Company has been applied to for water power to be applied to some new Iron Works. These are indeed cheering signs of the times. *May they increase and multiply!*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. Wm. H. Bordly will preach in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and at night at 7½ o'clock.

Saturday Sept. 10.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Sept. 6.

GRAIN.—The market is well supplied. Prime Maryland red Wheat we quote, nominally, at 87 a 90 cts. inferior sorts from 45 to 75 cts. as per quality and condition. Maryland white Wheat, for family flour, will command $1 a $1 07. The market has been bare of Pennsylvania Wheat for several days, quote a 48 a 50 cts. and yellow do at 50 cts. Oats 21 a 22 cts. Rye 50 cts.

MARRIED

On Thursday last by the Rev. M. Hazel, Mr. Charles S. Bailey, to Sarah Horney, all of this county.

DIED

In this town on Monday night last, Miss Sarah Ann Stewart, in the 21st year of her age.

In this town on Wednesday last, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Sylvester.

In this town on Thursday morning 8th inst Miss Dorothy Hamill, in the 62nd year of her age. Also on Friday the 9th inst. Mrs. Mary Hamill, mother of the above, aged 88 years, natives of the county, Down, Ireland.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, and pledge myself if elected to support all measures constitutional. As also all measure that go to lessen taxation, and shall endeavor to discharge the sacred obligation imposed upon me to represent my constituents faithfully and to the best of my judgment and skill.

Respectfully,
WM. PRATT, Senr.

Sept. 10, 1842.

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber having been appointed Collector of the Tax for Talbot county for the present year, and having passed his bond for the faithful performance of his duty, would take this oppertunity to inform the citizens of said county that he is now prepared to receive their assessment. He will attend at Easton on every Tuesday, at St. Michaels and Trappe every other Saturday—Those persons who cannot make it convenient to call on him at the above named places, will please to be prepared for a call from him, as longer indulgence than the law gives will not be given by him

DANIEL LEONARD, Col.
Tax Talbot county.

sep 10 tf (Stf)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Rathell & Willis is this day (Sept, 3d,) dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the late firm on note or open account, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment either to Wm. K. Rathell or J. C Willis. It is our object to close the business of the firm as speedily as possible.

WM. K. RATHELL.
J. C. WILLIS.

Sept. 10—3w

WM. K. RATHELL would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased of Mr. J. C. Willis, his entire interest in the business and intends keeping a good assortment of goods in his line which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Sept. 10—3w

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