concurrence in the position assumed by Mr. Johnson, that "a motion to take the previous question is not in order until rules for the government of the House are adopted, nor while there are members of Congress who desire to be sworn in."

This House he maintained was not *now* composed as the Constitution requires. The Constitution declares the title of New Jersey to a number of representatives proportioned to her population.—That number is six; and until that sovereign State is represented here by six members, the House is not so composed that it may legally and Constitutionally proceed to business of any kind whatever. It was to this point he wished particularly to draw the attention of the House and the country. *He* would pass over the act of God by which a vacancy had been caused in his own State; he would pass over that other act of God, by which a member from New York had been detained from his attendance on the sittings of this body; he would pass over the third act of God by which another member, now in this city, had been kept away from his seat, and from participating in the deliberations and decision of this subject; he would pass over that proceeding by which, under a negative vote, the regularly returned and commissioned members of New Jersey had been excluded from their seats. *Exclusion* was the real consequence of that negative decision—that tie vote. Without the number of representatives to which New Jersey is entitled, this is not a body to act in any capacity, legislative or judicial. The decision against the commissioned members of New Jersey, by the informal meeting which existed previous to the election of Speaker, was illegal and unconstitutional. Until all the members were sworn, that informal body had no right to pronounce any decision on the subject. This House even now, with its Speaker presiding, he maintained, has equally little right to entertain and act on the question, until all the members from all the States were admitted and sworn. These members came with the commission, drawn up in conformity to the laws and consitution of the State of New Jersey; and they could not be deprived of their right and title by the suffrages of men, who had no more evidence of their title than these five members had.

Mr. A. reviewed, with great power, the objections which some of the lawless destructives had urged against the respect due to the broad seal, and lashed, with all his unimitable powers of satire, those who had made the seal of a sovereign State matter of ridicule, and affected contempt. He maintained that this is not a question of "broad seals." The question simply is, Whether this body will set aside the highest *evidence* which can be furnished by any State or individual? That evidence is presented by the members from New Jersey. Will this House refuse to acknowledge its weight? No one pretends that there has been any fraud or illegality, or even informality, in that evidence. No one pretends that the commission was not given in perfect conformity to the laws of the State of New Jersey, and the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Adams referred to the charges of fraud and illegality which had been made against the manner in which the election had been conducted in New Jersey, & to the conduct of some of the most noisy and swaggering of the Loco Focos in ringing all the changes upon these charges. Some of the allusions of Mr. Adams excited Duncan to start up, and ask Mr. Adams whether he had alluded to *him*.

'Not in the least' replied the ex-President, very coolly. Duncan dropped into his seat amidst roars of laughter, caused by the tone of utter indifference and contempt which marked the observation of Mr. Adams.

Mr. A. then proceeded to argue that this was not the time to examine into the circumstances of the election; and no charges of fraud, illegality, or of any other description, could suspend the first title of the commissioned members from New Jersey to take their seats and be sworn. He was enforcing this position with uncommon earnestness and ability, and in connection with it, was reviewing the proceedings of what he called 'the informal meeting of representatives,' when

Mr. Thomas of Maryland rose, and called him to order, on the ground that he was discussing the New Jersey case, and the conduct of this body in reference to it, when the real question before the House was on an appeal merely from a decision of the Chair. Mr. Thomas made an allusion to the age and venerable character of Mr. Adams——

Mr. Adams. 'Thank you for the compliment pass on!" (Laughter.)

The Speaker reminded the House that he had yesterday called Mr. Johnson of Maryland, to order, while speaking on the proposition which Mr. Adams is now discussing but the House had granted leave to Mr. Johnson to proceed, and he had presumed the leave was also extended to Mr Adams. He therefore had not thought proper to interrupt Mr. A. until he was called to order by some member.

Mr. Adams said that he was speaking to the great and momentous point of Mr. Johnson's resolution—namely, that while there are members of Congress to be sworn in, no proposition can be decided.

A long, loose, and desultory conversation arose, in which points of order were piled upon points of order and great confusion took place. More time was spent upon them than would have been occupied by Mr. Adams had he been permitted to go on uninterrupted.

Mr. Thomas, after having himself caused all this difficulty, then moved that Mr. Adams be permitted to proceed in order. Another long and entirely useless discussion sprung up in reference to this matter, which was ended by the Speaker taking the sense of the House on the question whether Mr. A. might go on.

There being general consent implied, Mr. Adams rose and resumed his remarks in his highest and most emphatic strain. He characterized, in a proper manner, the interruption of Mr. Frank Thomas and commented with severe and cutting sarcasm on that sanctimonious person's profession of kindness and charity, and assured air of candor. He very justly, too, said his motion that Mr. Adams might be allowed to proceed in order, was designed to tire out, by farther discussion.

Mr. Adams said that he proposed to say not a word about it. That was too trivial a matter. It was upon the great principles which he at the foundation of this New Jersey question he intended to speak—upon the outrageous proceeding whereby a sovereign State had been disfranchised, and her representatives excluded from this floor. He then went on to address the *House* in reference to these momentous questions, and continued his remarks for upwards of half an hour, distinguished by extraordinary powers of argument and eloquence. Towards the close he took occasion to comment, with merited severity, on the course of Messrs. Rhett and Shepard.

The former gentleman succeeded in obtaining the floor Mr. Adams resumed his seat, and entered upon some explanation of his conduct and position; and was speaking when this package was closed.

EVENING SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening, Dec. 20, 1839.

The New Jersey case is settled for the present. A partizan majority of the members who happened to be in attendance—not a majority of the uncontested members of the House of Representatives—have excluded that state from representation. They have distinctly refused to allow the gentlemen who presented the regular credentials, & brought the highest evidence of title which ever was given in any age or any country, to be sworn. The proposition was brought up in the most direct manner, and rejected by a vote of Ayes, 112, Nays 116—majority against law and justice, *only four*. That is something in these days.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS ON SATURDAY.

As soon as the Speaker had called the House to order, Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, made an effort to have a committee appointed to wait on the President and the Senate, and inform them of the organization of the House. The resolution was decided not to be in order, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the motion to adopt all the rules of the last House of Representatives, except the one requiring the House to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Hunt, Tillinghast, Saltonstall, Bell, Cushing, Alford, Stanley, and Hoffman, when the vote was taken, and the House decided to adopt all the rules, including the *viva voce* rule

Mr. Bynum then moved that the House proceed to the election of a Clerk, Public Printer, Sergeant at Arms, Door Keeper, &c., which was agreed to

The House was called, and the members proceeded to vote viva voce for Clerk.

The following is a statement of the vote:

For Hugh A Garland,	118.
For M. St. Clair Clarke,	105
For Richard C. Mason,	8

The Speaker declared Mr. Garland elected.

Mr. Garland was nominated by Mr. Dromgoole, of Va. Mr. Clarke, by Mr. Corwin, of Ohio; and Mr. Mason, by Mr. Hopkins, of Va.

The Speaker swore in Mr. Garland, and the House proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms,

Roderick Dorsey and Dr. Wm. Jones were nominated. The tellers declared the whole number of votes to be 217—necessary to a choice, 109.

Mr. Dorsey had	141
Mr. Jones,	76

Mr. Dorsey was declared duly elected, and was sworn in accordingly.

Mr. Everett, of Vt., moved that the election of Public Printer, Door-Keeper and Assistant Door Keeper, be postponed until Monday next—the motion was carried.

Mr. Everett then moved that Speaker appoint a committee to unite with the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him of the readiness of the two Houses to receive the President's Message.

The motion was sustained, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

FIRE IN KENT COUNTY.—The dwelling house of Mr Wm. B. Wilmer, of Kent county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst. There was a violent Northwest wind blowing at the time, and the fire having been communicated to the roof of the house, by a spark from a chimney, the flames spread with such rapidity that the family and servants had scarcely time to escape, and only succeeded in saving a small portion of the furniture and clothing. The interior of the house was entirely destroyed—no insurance.

NAVAL.—The United States brig Dolphin, Capt. Bell, sailed on Wednesday last from New York, on some secret expedition, and will be absent about one year. It was the intention in the first place to send her to the coast of Africa, thence to Brazil, but something has changed the mind of Secretary Paulding, and she has gone, few know where It is said that the Grampus, Lieut. Com'dt. Payne is ordered to Africa, and will soon sail. She is now fitting out at Brooklyn.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 28.

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

John Tyler,

OF VIRGINIA.

The MARYLAND LEGISLATURE meet on Monday next 30th inst.

ERRATA.—In our last paper the following errors occurred, in the Tabular Statement of the votes cast in Whig National Convention, at Harrisburg, appended to the Letter of Mr. Kerr, to William Orrel, Esq.

In the line of Alabama's 2d electoral vote, read 7 for 5.

Louisiana's 2d do read 5 for 7.

Illinois' 5th do. read 5 for 9.

Indiana's 5th do. read 9 for 5.

Missouri's 2d do. read 4 for 7.

In the line of Michigan's personal vote read 0 1 1 not 0 1 0.

Do Mississippi do. read 3 0 0 not 3 0 1

On Christmas day we received from our friend Ennals Martin, Esq. a stalk of Cellery weighing 4lbs and measuring 14 inches in circumference and three feet in length.

By the Steam Boat, last night, we received the Baltimore papers of the 26th and 27th inst. containing the long looked for Message of the President of the United States.—It is of the usual length, we are therefore unable to spread it before our readers this week. The following remarks, which we copy from the Baltimore Patriot, gives a correct view of its contents.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—After a delay of full three weeks, caused by the struggle of the administration party in the House of Representatives to secure a majority in that body, which object was only at length accomplished by NULLIFYING the representation of a sovereign State, and thus silencing her voice in the popular branch of the National Legislature, the House is at length organized, and the message of the President delivered. This document was communicated to both Houses of Congress on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

To say that the country has been anxious and impatient, under the state of things exhibited at the seat of Government, while this unholy *effort* to secure party power was in progress in the House would be nothing more than the truth—a truth indeed which is creditable to the moral sense of the people, as it would scarcely be expected, or even possible, for an honest people to regard unmoved, or with indifference, such unjustifiable acts—such deliberate disregard of LAW and usage and equal rights, in the struggle and attainment of an administration majority of the House.

But to say that this public anxiety or impatience, at the non organization of the *House* extended to the subject of the President's Message, and to the character of that document, would be a very great mistake. On the contrary, so far as that document was concerned, we have never known more entire and commendable resignation in the public mind, than was realized on this occasion.—And such was the happy state of calm indifference to which it had attained, during the three weeks "postponement," that we verily believe the great public could easily have brought itself to wait another three weeks for the message, or even to "do without it altogether."

In reference to this annual state paper, and to the delay in bringing it forth, as well as to the effects of that delay, there are some remarks in yesterday's Intelligencer, to the correctness of which there will, no doubt, be ready and general assent, "When (says that paper) we expressed in our last a doubt whether, after being kept till it was cold, the reception of the Message would now revive the curiosity of the public, we did not suppose that it would contain so little to reward that curiosity, as upon perusal we find in it. We do not discover in it any thing new, either in fact or in doctrine; nor, as far as we have penetrated its surface, any thing exceptionable that the President has not already discoursed, at one time or other, to Congress. The dissertion upon Banking in general, and upon the United States Bank of Pennsylvania in particular, upon hard money, 'credit currency,' and the project of an 'Independent Treasury,' occupies, it is true, an unnecessary and rather tedious portion of the Message; but we do not find it any thing more (but perhaps less) exceptionable than other communications to Congress from the same source, on the same subject."

There is, as there should be in such documents, a glance at various subjects connected with the home affairs, and foreign relations, of the country. These subjects which come properly before the Executive department of the National Government, are treated in that brief and concise manner which one should naturally expect, and which, from the extent and multiplicity of our public affairs and relations, is alone, in the main, practicable. It is only when the message comes to treat of subjects not properly before the Executive or Congress, and with which neither is likely to have any thing to do at present, that we find this document diffusive and eloquent—not to say loquacious. The banks—the banks—the banks—constitute the burded of the song-Presidential, through several pages of the message.—Yet there is no National Bank in existence, or projected; and consequently none but State banks, over which—as regards their 'reform,' their increase, or their diminution—neither Congress nor the Executive can exercise the slightest legal control. Why, then, should the President weary Congress and the people (supposing the people to read the message) with a long and tedious dissertation upon banks and banking, while, at the same time, he proclaims beforehand his predetermination neither to 'propose' nor 'assent to' a National Bank—the only sort of bank which the Federal Government can build up, or regulate, or pull down? Why this long and prosy chapter upon State banks—there late PETS of Jackson-Van Burenism—but because it is thought to be a subject, the discussion of which may yield political capital! There are five and a half pages of the message, as printed in pamplet form, devoted to the notice or discussion of general matters connected with the national affairs, and eight pages devoted to the Sub-Treasury subject and 'the banks,' the greater portion to the latter. Such is the difference of space, devoted in this public document, to subjects which come properly before Congress and the nation, and AD CAPTANDUM subjects ('the banks') with which the former has nothing to do.

The Message states that the financial operations of the General Government have been 'very successful' during the present year; and that the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns, has been scrupulously kept. Of the nineteen millions of Treasury Post NOTES, authorised by the several acts of Congress, to enable the Government to meet its liabilities, not more than ten millions were at any one time outstanding, and the amount of these Government Post Notes, now outstanding, is a little short of three millions of dollars. There is an expectation held out in the Message—built upon a couple of IFS—that all these outstanding treasury shin-plasters can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses of government defrayed, without imposing additional burdens on the country, either in the shape of loans or taxes. But these Message IFS are worthy of more particular note, considering the tone of severe morality which that document exhibits when declaiming on the darling subject of 'the banks.' The public is gravely assured by the Executive, that if the small portion of public money remaining in the deposite banks, shall be punctually paid on demand; and IF Congress shall certainly keep the appropriations within the estimates—that is, the expenditures within a given portion of the income; in THAT CASE, the remaining TREASURY POST NOTES now outstanding, 'can be redeemed,'—and we are left to infer—not otherwise.

What is this but to say that the faith and ability and punctuality of the national government, in its pecuniary engagements, depend upon the ability and punctuality of its debtors? And what less can be said of the banks? For the banking system as it now exists—of eight hundred independent state banks, instead of less than three hundred, as existed at the 4th of March, 1829, the country may thank Jackson Van Burenism. LET THIS BE REMEMBERED. But still, we think, that it is to give these vilified and luckless objects of executive wrath, nothing more than their due, to put them in the same catagory in which the Message places the National Treasury—& to say, of 'the banks' as the President says of the Treasury—their engagements will be adhered to, if their debtors, are punctual. Can we say less of banks, and bank issues? Does the Message say more, of the Treasury, and Treasury Post Notes?

The Jackson-Van Buren Administration having put down the National Bank which existed in 1829, and which held the public moneys in safe keeping, without a cent of expense or loss to the country; and having been by this and other movements, mainly instrumental in introducing the existing State bank system; having realized the evils of the course pursued, and the faults of the banking system thus brought about, this Administration now comes forward and proposes to the country another experiment! Nothing but evil has followed its 'improvements' in finance and fiscal opinions, as nothing but lavish extravagance has followee its pecuniary reforms, during the ten years of its domination! And yet it claims the power, or perhaps the right, of making another experiment with the public money and patience of the people—in substance, that the whole thirty or forty millions which constitute the public receipts, shall be placed in the custody and control of individuals, who are, in turn, themselves as partizan officeholders, under the CONTROL of the President. This is the Sub-Treasury scheme which the President has so much at heart. This is the 'independent treasury' system—a system which places the treasury and treasurers in absolute and entire dependence on the Executive—that is to constitute the next 'experiment' of those now in power.

To all this pertinacity of the Executive in regard to the experiment of a Sub-Treasury, we have but a word to say: but that word is with us conclusive. Ten years experience has fully tested, and abundantly proved, that the financial experiments of Jackson Van Burenism were productive of evil and not good.—Now, in this admitted and evident condition of things we maintin it to be the part of wisdom, justice and sound discretion—before pursuing this evil chain of experiment and farther—to try the effect of a change of EXPERIMENTERS.

If ten years efforts of our rulers with their financial and fiscal experiments, have only brought the country deeper into difficulty, common sense requires that the country should at length try the experiment of a change of rulers. If farther expeatments in financiering or in fiscal agencies are indeed necessary, let them be undertaken by honest agents, fresh from the ranks of the people. And let not the country be doomed and visited with any farther experiments of that unportant character, under the auspices and direction of men, whose ten years administration of the financies has been one great failure! The experiment of a change of rulers, as it is now the only one worthy their attention, we hold to be the only one which will be seriously entertained by the American people. That experiment they will bring about in due season. In the meantime, the President's Message of 1839, as that of 1829, and nearly all the intermediate years, may discourse eloquently and valorously it is but words—words, words—of 'retrenchment and reform.' There is but ONE reform, which the people of the Union now affect, and that they will take care to effect, on the fourth of March 1841.

In urging the Sub-Treasury experiment upon the country, the message gravely tells us that twenty-two out of twenty-seven foreign Governments, have adopted similar systems. How many of these twenty-two are worthy the name of free Governments? And is it to the despotic and absolute monarchies of Europe and Asia, that the only free country in the world is to look for example and instruction, in the management of its public treasure? There needed but such reference as this, in a formal and deliberate State paper, to show the true anti-republican character and tendencies of the present Administration?—It is very convenient and quite comfortable in the 'Governments' of Russia, and Turkey, and Persia, and China, with others of similar FREEDOM, to have a Sub-Treasury system in operation, which places the treasures of the country in the absolute, uncontrolled power of the RULER; but the people of the United States are not yet quite ready to follow such examples, in the management of the public moneys.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.—The unanimity with which the nomination of Gen. Harrison, has been received by the opposition presses throughout the country, has been such, as to show beyond a doubt, that the entire opposition party will rally to his support, and concentrate their strength upon him, a thing which has never before occurred, in behalf of any oppisition candidate.

EFFECTS OF THE SNOW STORM. The heavy fall of snow which commenced here on Saturday night, continued through all Sunday and Sunday-night.—On Monday morning it ceased snowing, leaving on the roofs of houses and in the streets, *heavy packed* snow to the depth of about 15 inches. The trees incumbered with such an unusual weight, bent almost to the ground, and many were stripped of their branches. The mildness of the weather yesterday caused many a slide from the house-roofs, and a complete *system of dodging* was carried on by street passengers; we have heard of some hats being knocked into very questionable shapes. The roof of a building, corner Plowman and Front streets, immediately in the rear of Washington Hall, fell in about 4 o'clock yesday morning, crushing to pieces the entire furniture of Mr. H. Bannan's school room, which was in the attic of the building. Mr. Bannan's loss cannot be estimated besides the loss of books, forms, desks, &c.—he is suddenly thrown out of business. Under the school room were the office of Dr. Hitzelberger, and the barber's shop of John Bailey. The former sustained considerable loss in the destruction of valuable medicines. The doctor appears to be the child of misfortune—he has suffered by flood and fire and now by snow. His office has been removed to the opposite side of the street. The barber sustained no material loss, but had to change his quarters. Another part of the building was occupied by a German woman, we have not heard whether she had a family or not. The building is completely in ruins.

On the Point several similar *break downs* occurred. A shed in the rear of a house corner of Bond and Aliceana streets gave way, crushing a carriage which was under. The spar-shed of Mr. Gardner's, ship yard, Lancaster street, fell through, and also that of Mr. Smith, ship wright, in Philpot street, which is some 190 feet long.

The sheds belonging to the Fountain Stables, Fayette street; gave way from the heavy pressure of snow, and caused the destruction of several valuable vehicles.

The roof of a stable in Long lane fell in; two horses were in at the time, but neither materially injured.

The old mill on the east side of Jones' Falls, a short distance above the Jail, came down on Sunday about 12 o'clock.

A carpenter's shop in Fayette street, between Howard and Park, was crushed by the weight of the snow.—[Clipper.

The packet ships Oxford and Westminster sailed from New York on Friday with 91,000 dollars in specie.

On the night of the 12th inst., the house of the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, a Catholic clergyman of Rochester, was entered by a robber, who inflicted several severe wounds with a bludgeon on the head of that gentleman while asleep. His injuries are not dangerous.

The Bangor Democrat states that the English are extending their military operations down the Madawaska, and are now actually employed in building barracks on both sides of the St. Johns, at its confluence with the Madawaska, in violation of the agreement made between Sir John Harvey and Gen. Scott.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the Chronicle, Dec. 21.

Wheat (white)	$1 15 a $0 00	
(Red)	1 00 a 1 06	
Corn (new Yellow)	46 a 0 48	
(new White)	45a 0 00	
Rye	56 a 0 58	
Oats	28 a 0 29	

MARRIED

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. James Cunningham, Mr. John McGinney, to Mrs. Lydia Love.

On the 26th inst. by the same, Mr Wm. B. Faulkner, to Miss Ann Davis.

DIED

In this county, on Sunday 23d inst. Mrs. LUCY BRUFF, in the 98th year of her age.

At Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday night, the 19th inst., suddenly, Mrs SUSAN DECATUR, relict of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur of the U. S. Navy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev'd. Mr. Varden will preach in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town on Sabbath Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at half past six o'clock.

Dec. 28

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.

The Mechanics of the Town of Easton are most respectfully requested to attend a meeting to be held at the tavern of Mr. Solomon Barrott, on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock.

MANY MECHANICS.

Dec. 28, 1839.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

Will leave Baltimore from the lower end Dugans wharf, her usual place of starting for the above places on the following days, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Passage to Annapolis, $2 50

" to Easton, & Cambridge, 4 00

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

Dec. 28, 1839.

Notice to the Public.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby most respectfully requested to pay to the subscriber all accounts due him, on or before the 15th day of January next. If the accounts due him are not paid on or before the time above stated, the said accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. The subscriber further wishes to notify the public, that after the 1st day of January next, that he will require the cash, for all horses by him shod, and that he will shoe no horse unless the cash be paid when the work is done.

JOHN BAKER.

Dec. 28, 1839.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Bayleys Neck, on Monday the 6th day of January, 1840, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the following property, viz:

HORSES, HOGS, & C



CATTLE,

FARMING UTENSILS,

Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

One Gig nearly new, Corn by the Barrel, Corn-Blades, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars, by giving note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale—and all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

HARRISON AUSTIN.

Dec. 28 (W)

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for postage, are hereby notified, that their postage accounts will be ready for payment on Wednesday next, the first day of January 1840, and that all those who do neglect to come forward and pay up all their back dues for postage on or before Tuesday the 7th January next, will have no farther credit, as I am determined to trust no person who will not comply with his promises, as I have to pay all I am due the government the first week in every quarter without fail.

HENRY THOMAS, Post Master.

Easton, Md., Dec. 28, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Meat are requested to come forward and settle their accounts as he cannot furnish the Market without cost. And in future he shall not trust for Beef at Market.

PETER TARR.

N. B. Mrs Tarr will accommodate six or eight gentlemen with Board by the week or month. P. T.

Dec. 28, 1839. 3t.

WM. W. HIGGINS,



Has just received from Baltimore, an additional supply of

SADDLERY,

which readers his assortment very good.

Easton, Dec. 14,