Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24.

OPPOSITION.

It is well for the people who are blessed with a free representative government to pay minute attention to the progress of things—By this they understand the character of the men who are employed in the public concerns, and get a knowledge of the course of public measures.

It was easy to see from the first that an opposition was planned and fixed on against the administration of Mr. Adams. In the eyes of these confederates, he could do nothing right—right or wrong he must be opposed; and if we are not egregiously deceived, there are men at the head of this opposition as formidable in every point of view as ever headed a party (Mr. Jefferson always excepted) & who are preparing to take the most deep rooted and powerful stand against administration that we have seen since 1798.

The late appointment of Walter Lowrie to the Secretaryship of the Senate of the United States and the symptoms of opposition to the appointment of the Hon. Rufus King, are the incipient steps to organising and developing this opposition. Mr. Lowrie we believe was among the bitterest and most implacable of Mr. Adams' foes, he was of the earliest associates in opposition and his visit to President Monroe upon the subject of an appointment, tested him as a fit partizan in a bold enterprise.

The laying over of Mr. King's nomination to some future day after its reception, is conclusive proof that opposition is intended; for it is the usual course (we learn) when a distinguished member of the Senate, or one who has just retired is nominated to station by the President, that the Senate, as matter of courtesy, take up the nomination upon the first reading, wave the rule, and act upon it immediately. This is intended as an act of especial courtesy to one of their own members who is well known to the great body of the Senate if not to every individual in it. That this venerable and illustrious statesman, one of the fathers of the Federal Constitution, a man who has distinguished himself and his country by the splendid abilities that he has universally displayed in the various high stations that he has been called to fill for the last forty years, by much the greater portion of which time he has been employed in the most arduous and elevated offices, should be subjected to the same cold, suspicious or doubting delay that is prudently established as a safe-guard against strangers or men who are but little known, is not only mortifying and humiliating to this sage, but it produces a sentiment throughout this country very different from that of applause or approbation.—Mr. King was appointed a Minister to London by Gen. Washington, under whose administration he had been brought up—he was continued by Mr. Adams' father throughout his time and by Mr. Jefferson for several years (to whose administration he was opposed) until he himself asked leave to return home—after that, he was elected to the Senate of the United States for twelve years, all the parties in those violent times supporting his high pretensions—He is again called by President Adams to serve as Minister in London, to which station every man of intelligence in this country must consider him better fitted than any other man in the nation, and we see evident marks of hostile opposition to him in that august body which is to pass upon his appointment.

Upon what grounds is this opposition supposed to be predicated? We learn 1st, because Mr. King strenuously opposed the introduction of slavery into a new state about to be formed by Congress—2dly. because he laid a proposition before the Senate of the United States, whose meaning was to pledge the whole of the United States to an equal participation of the pecuniary burden that might be necessary to relieve any of the states from slavery, whenever by their own act they might think proper to legislate upon the subject.—These we understand are to be the assigned grounds of opposition, matters, without speaking of their intrinsic merits, as little related with a foreign mission to London, as it is possible to conceive.

But opposition we suppose must be commenced—The Southern and Western feeling must be revived and appealed to—things passed by, must be renewed—and if opposition can be set on foot coupled with sectional feelings or sentiments of supposed interest, it will be more apt to blaze fiercely at first, the column of flame will be loftier and more seen from afar, the materials to feed it will be most inflammable and of course its progress the more rapid. We wait the doubtful issue.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is certainly to be lamented that the Eastern Shore of Maryland was not represented in the late Convention at Baltimore, & however we may be disposed to construe appearances, this omission neither originated in opinions adverse to the general scheme, unfriendly to Baltimore, nor in supposed selfish-ignorance. That there was a listlessness, perhaps an indifference shewn on the occasion on this side of the bay, cannot be denied. still less would we attempt to defend it—of this "Maryland" may be assured, that however difficult it may be to account for a thing that was left undone without concert or without design, it was not owing to any opposition to the work of internal improvement, it was not owing to any disinclination to co-operate with our fellow citizens on the Western Shore, in a great state project—We believe the season of the year, the late voyage across the bay, the disappointed and rather harassed state of public feeling in relation to public meetings which have of late years been so often got up and failed, together with a conviction that some half dozen, or one or two able men of the state would be enabled to put all on paper that was necessary for the public eye and attention to justify its presentation to the General Assembly, who alone could act efficiently on it, were perhaps the most obvious and most current thoughts that passed through the mind on the occasion.

From the tenor of the remarks made in the Baltimore papers upon this subject, we must certainly consider that the representation from the Eastern Shore was only desired as a matter of formality, since they clearly evince that nothing could be expected from them, save their presence. The Eastern Shore boasts of nothing, neither of its "debts nor its hospitalities," which have been so sneeringly and sarcastically ascribed to it—They will be much indebted to the superior learning, enterprise and cultivation of their fellow citizens, wherever located, for instruction. Of this, however, the Eastern Shore, with all its supposed inferiority, is convinced, that cross-tempered sarcasms uttered against supposed local jealousies, are about as ill calculated to promote harmonious co-operation in great public measures, as the assumed tone of a slave driving master is uncourteous towards gentlemen, and unfit to be used in a community of freemen.

The Legislature of this state will convene on Monday next, the 26th inst. we shall endeavour to lay before our readers, weekly, a summary of the proceedings.

The editors of the National Intelligencer announce that their commission for promulgating the laws of the United States, "by authority," has been transferred from their press to that of the National Journal.

It is announced that a new work, by the author of the Pioneers, &c. will shortly appear. It is entitled—"The last of the Mohicans, a narrative of 1757."

From an accurate statement of the population of the several wards of New-York, it appears that the number of inhabitants of that city amounts to 162,391.

We understand that Mr. John Sergeant of Philadelphia, has been tendered, by the executive, the appointment of special minister to Panama—Mr. Anderson, our minister to Colombia, already near the Panama, will, it is said, be associated in this diplomatic mission, whoever may be sent thither by the President, to accompany him.

Washington. Gazette.

MR. MONROE.—The Congress of Panama, to which the President alluded in his message, will undoubtedly be a wise assemblage to deliberate upon measures of vast import to the peace and stability of Republics. We hear from Washington that the embassy on the part of the United States will be offered to our venerable and experienced Ex-President Monroe, and that he would probably consent to terminate his labors in the cause of Colombian Liberty at the Congress of Panama"

N. Y. Advocate.

It is currently reported in New York, that Mr. N. Sandford will be elected the successor of Mr. Rufus King, in the U. S. Senate.—*Wash. Gaz.*

The seat of Mr. Ten Eyck, in the House of Representatives, has been vacated, and the opposing claimant, Daniel Huguenin, junior, has been promptly admitted to take his seat.—*ib.*

TEMASCALTEPEC.

It is stated that the association recently formed in Baltimore for the purpose of working the silver mines of Temascaltepec, situate about 100 miles from the city of Mexico, have engaged a gentleman of New York, who is an experienced engineer, to contract for the requisite machinery, &c. all of which, it is stated, is now preparing at West Point, and will be in readiness to be shipped from New York about the first of April next.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

Who was it in the Senate of the United States, the year before the last, soon after the great Congressional Caucus was held at Washington, on Valentine's day, that delivered so powerful an address to the Senate and an appeal to the enlightened citizens of this country, against the great "Central Power," the Congress Caucus dictation, alike unknown to the Constitution and the Law, and dangerous to the Rights and Sovereignty of the People? Was it not RUFUS KING, our present Minister in London, whose nomination is now before the Senate, and against whom an opposition seems to be forming? The friends of that Caucus will never forget or forgive those who hindered or opposed their schemes.

H.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

SIR—Having seen in your paper several gentlemen named as suitable persons to fill the Executive Chair of Maryland, several of whom, it is believed do not aspire to such a distinction, and of course are not candidates. Amongst those that would be willing to serve, if elected, I will name CHARLES S. SEWALL, Esq. of Harford county, a gentleman well known, as possessing sound Republican principles, a clear and discriminating judgment, a good education, and manners mild and courteous, at the same time, firm and independent, and entirely free from all local and sectional feeling.—Such a man I know Mr. Sewall to be, and such a man would be useful to the state as a chief magistrate.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. George W. Crump, of Cumberland is already announced as a candidate to supply the vacancy in the Virginia delegation in Congress, occasioned by the translation of Mr. Randolph to the Senate of the U. States.—*Wash. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Washington, Dec. 9.

"It is as yet impossible to determine what direction the various elements of party here will take. I have considerable confidence, that an amendment of constitution, as to the mode of choosing President and Vice President, will prevail. My hope is, that the friends of the amendment will unite in the Tennessee resolutions. The subject is one of vast importance. The liberty of the country essentially depends on giving the people the sole control in the choice of chief magistrate. I trust that Pennsylvania will do her duty on so important an occasion."—*Franklin Gaz.*

New-York Senator.—The Rochester (N. Y) Telegraph, contains the following article upon this subject. In addition to the gentlemen there named, we have heard mention made of another, Mr. TRACY, a farmer, and a distinguished Member of the House of Representatives:—*Nat. Jour.*

"The papers are beginning to converse about candidates to fill the vacant seat in the United States' Senate. Among the persons named for this honorable station, are Lieutenant Governor Tallmadge, Chancellor Sanford, Col. Young, Gen Peter B. Porter, Judge William B Rochester, and Henry Seymour, Esq. How many of these gentlemen are actually candidates, we are unable to say. The place in question is worthy of any man's ambition, and would not, we presume, be unacceptable to either of them. Messrs Sanford, Young, and Seymour, we understand, are candidates for the appointment. The other gentlemen we have heard named incidentally, by their respective friends, as being suitably qualified for the station."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

If history and experience had not taught us to *wonder at nothing*, we might wonder greatly at the discussion of a question in the newspapers, which for nearly half a century has been considered as at rest. One would think that an unvaried and uniform construction of the constitution for forty nine years had finally settled the question whether a Senator or Delegate if he qualified as such is eligible to the office of Governor of Maryland. The 37th section of the constitution expressly and in direct terms excludes a Senator or Delegate, after qualification, from being eligible to any office of profit. But some men are too apt to construe a written instrument according to their wishes. I was once acquainted with a man who would argue against occular demonstration. Some imputed it to his vanity, some to a desire to show his superiority; and others imputed it to incurable obstinacy. A man must be equally obstinate who will argue against the efficacy of a positive rule of law. The 37th article of the constitution is expressed in these words: "That no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or member of the Council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by any other person during the time for which he shall be elected—nor shall any governor be capable of holding *any other office of profit* in this state while he acts as such," &c It has been advanced in conversation, but it will not be seriously contended, that the office of Governor is an office of *honour*, not an office of *profit* The constitution in the 37th article *defines* it to be an office of profit. Language more comprehensive could not have been selected to evince the determination of the framers of the constitution to exclude Senators and Delegates, after qualification, from being elected to any office of profit. Nothing can be more fallacious than the argument, that by the 7th and 19th articles they are eligible, and that the 37th is not so repugnant as to lead to the construction that they cannot stand together. The 7th article is in these words: "That on refusal, death, disqualification, resignation, or removal out of this state, of any Delegate, or on his becoming Governor, or member of the Council, a warrant of election shall issue by the speaker, for the election of another in his place," &c. The 19th article runs thus: "That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of this state, of any Senator, or on his becoming Governor, or a member of the Council, the Senate shall immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot, in the same manner as the electors are above directed to chuse Senators, another person in his place for the residue of the said term of five years."

It is a rule of construction, that when words are clearly repugnant in two laws, the later law takes place of the elder; accordingly to a maxim of universal law, that *leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant.* It has been contended that there must be an irreconcilable incompatibility between the two sections, in order that one should have the effect of restraining or overruling the other. Granted: and there certainly is an irreconcilable incompatibility between the two articles referred to. Why? Because by the former articles, a member of the legislature may be eligible, (by implication only,) to an office of profit, and by the latter he is *not* eligible; he is utterly excluded by the most positive language. Therefore they cannot stand together. The exclusion is the more strongly marked, because of the *negative* expressions in which it is couched. Hence, the argument of those who contend for a different construction from that now insisted on is overturned by their own admission, that if there is an irreconcilable incompatibility between the two articles, the last must control the first. The construction that the words *any office* in the 37th section are to be construed with reference to the other articles, and are intended to exclude a Senator or Delegate, who may have qualified, from all offices *except* that of Governor, or member of the Council, will not stand the test of examination for a moment; because the 37th section contains no exception, and if any had been intended, it would have been expressed. To interpolate an exception, by implication, is to destroy the article. Exclusion from eligibility to *any office*, is a total, not a partial exclusion. The exclusion is made to depend on the qualification. The reason is obvious. Before qualification, the Senator or Delegate *elect*, remains a component part of the great body of the people—after qualification he assumes a distinct, and legislative character. His qualification depends upon his own will; his election, upon that of the people; and he has a right to accept or decline the appointment. There was too much sound sense and discretion in the framers of the constitution, to deprive a man of a right, who had done no act to divest himself of it. Now, if words have any meaning—if the rules of interpretation and construction, which have been sanctioned by the wisdom of ages, are to have their force and effect, it has been demonstrated that if a Senator or Delegate, shall qualify as such, he is not eligible to any office of profit during the time for which he was elected

But, to illustrate: By recurring to the journals of the Convention, (printed copy, page 64.) it will be seen that the 37th article as reported by the committee, is very different from that which is adopted. The article as reported, is in these words: "That no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or member of the Council, shall be capable of holding any office of profit in this state, *during the time he shall act as Senator, Delegate of Assembly, or member of the Council,*" &c. By the article as *reported*, a Senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, *by resigning his appointment* would become eligible to office. By the article as *adopted*, he is not eligible *during the time for which he was elected.*

The 7th and the 19th articles were passed without debate; but when the 37th article was taken into consideration, the first question proposed was to exclude members of Congress with Senators and Delegates, and to exclude them also from eligibility to office; but the motion was negatived without a division. (See Journals, Nov. 5) The question was then put and carried, "that no Delegate, Senator, or member of the Council, after he is qualified as such, shall hold any office of profit, during the time for which he is elected:" Forty-two members voting in the affirmative—thirteen only in the negative. Thus the identical question in controversy, was decided by the Convention. The article as reported proposed to exclude the Senator or Delegate during the time *he acted as such*: the determination of the Convention excludes them during the time *for which they were elected.* Is it possible that any doubt should now remain? Different opinions on the question cannot exist. It was the design and intention of the mover of the amendment to the 37th article as reported, to exclude Senators and Delegates, if they qualified as such from being eligible to an office of profit. It was so avowed at the time, so understood, and debated and decided upon that principle. The author of these observations is fully persuaded that if every member of the Convention could be called from the grave, they would unanimously sanction this construction.

While the constitution exists, let it be supported. If an alteration be necessary, let it be effected in the constitutional mode.

SENEX

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	$4 75 a 5 00	
" City Mills, superior qual.	"	5 12½ a 5 25
Do. standard qual.	"	4 75 a
" Susquehanna,	"	none
Wheat—red, per bush.		80 a 85
white,	"	100 a 105
Corn—white,	"	55 a
yellow,	"	54 a
Rye, per bush.		54 a —*Far.*

WINTER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of NEW GOODS, of various descriptions, among which is a

CHOICE SELECTION OF

GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS,

CONSISTING OF

Nice old Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga & Port Wines
Best old Cognac Brandy, Peach and Apple do.
Genuine old Rye Whiskey, common do.
Jamaica and Antigua Spirit,
N. England Rum
Real old Holland Gin, Country do.
Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Brown do. of superior quality, 2d and 3d qualities ditto, White Havana do.
Java Coffee, Jamaica & St. Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong Teas
Nice fresh Malaga Grapes,
Raisins, Figs, Cranberries and Oranges,
Lemons, Almonds and Shell-barks
Pine-Apple and Cream Cheese
Jamesons Crackers, Rice and Mustard
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Alspice, Pepper, Ginger and Salt-Petre;
Alum, Indigo, Fig-Blue and nice Starch,
Superior Chewing Tobacco, common small twist and plug do.
Spanish Segars, Country do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Mould and dipped Candles
White and brown Soap, Windsor do.
Raw Cotton, Cotton-Yarn Candle-Wick,
Seine-Twine and Shoe-Thread
A few barrels of superior *White Wheat* Flour and nice Philadelphia *Buck-Wheat* do.

He has also added to his former stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, a variety of *fashionable CALICOES, handsome SILKS for Dresses and Pelisses, Cut SILK VESTING,* and many other seasonable and desirable articles unnecessary to mention, all of which, makes the assortment *very complete*, and will be offered at the lowest prices *for Cash.*

Easton, Dec. 24.

Winter Supply.

Jenkins & Stevens

Take the liberty to inform their friends and customers, that they have just received their

ENTIRE SUPPLY OF

WINTER GOODS,

Comprising a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for Linsey, Feathers, &c.

Easton, Dec. 24. 3w

N. B. American and English Gun Powder, of a superior quality.

Christmas Comforts

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a variety of articles adapted to the season, such as

BRANDIES WINES & CORDIALS, RAISINS, ALMONDS, PRUNES, CURRANTS, FIGS LEMONS, ORANGES & MALAGA GRAPES.

ALSO,

Sup. White Wheat Flour, Buck Wheat Meal, Firkin and Roll Butter,

with their usual assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Easton, Dec. 24.

St. John's Day.

An Installation of the officers elect of Coats Lodge, No. 76, will take place at the Lodge Room in Easton, on next St. John's Day, (Tuesday 27th inst) at 11 o'clock, A. M. At which all free and accepted Masons are invited to *meet upon the level*

WM. H. THOMAS,
JOHN D. GREEN,
WM. B. MULLIKIN. } Committee.

Dec. 24

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER TERM A. D. 1825.

On application of Philemon Horney, administrator of Haley Moffit, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1825.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Haley Moffit late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1825.

PHILEMON HORNEY, Adm'r.
Dec. 24 3w of Haley Moffit, deceased.

ALMANACS For the Year 1826,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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