From the Centreville Times.

THE ADMINISTRATION MEETING
in Centreville E. S. Md.

In pursuance of public notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Queen Ann's county, friendly to the administration of the general Government took place at Centreville on Saturday the 12th inst —The meeting being called to order, Col. Thos: Wright was unanimously chosen chairman and John Tilghman appointed Secretary.—Col. Chambers of the U. S. Senate (who was accidentally present) then addressed the meeting; succinctly stating the object for which it was assembled, and setting forth in bold relief the unjustifiable opposition, not only to the measures, but more especially to the distinguished citizens, personally, who compose the Executive of the union.

Col. Chambers having closed his address a committee composed of Thos: Emory, Robert Stevens, James Massey, Edward Tilghman, Daniel C. Hopper, Thomas B. Turpin, Charles R. Nicholson, Thomas C. Browne, and Isaac Winchester, was appointed to report resolutions to the meeting, who having retired a short time, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which after some discussion, were unanimously adopted.—The adoption of the preamble and resolutions was followed by an appropriate address from Mr. Thomas C. Browne which closed the meeting.

PREAMBLE.

The friends of the administration of the General Government in this county, have deemed it their duty in the exercise of a constitutional privilege to unite in a moderate but decided expression of their opinions in regard to the measures of that administration —And while they regret that at so early a period, this question has been agitated, by which the peace and harmony of the Republic are likely to be disturbed, yet they might be justly chargeable with apathy and indifference to its dearest interests, did they not make some effort to thwart the designs of an opposition, not founded on national considerations, but resting solely on personal prejudices. To this conclusion we have been drawn, by the reflection, that in the first ranks of the opposition, are now to be found individuals directing their energies to the defeat of measures, of which some were the projectors; and many at former periods their most zealous advocates. That all men are liable to change of opinion, we are frank to admit; but we have not yet been informed by the leaders of the opposition, that any practical evil has resulted from the measures of the administration, which are but a continuance of the policy adopted by those which preceded it; and of which they were the active champions. When, therefore, we observe such an abrupt and unaccountable departure from long established principles, while the reasons for their support remain equally as strong, as at any former period, we cannot but believe, that the cause is to be found in individual prejudice, and disappointed ambition. We, therefore, submit to your consideration, the following:

Resolved, That in the patriotism, intelligence and integrity, of John Quincy Adams, and his Cabinet, we repose the fullest confidence; and that this confidence is the result of their long established character and reputation, and the wisdom and frankness of their measures, since the organization of the present administration.

Resolved, That we cannot but view the opposition organized at Washington, against the General Government, as emanating from disappointment and an immoderate thirst for office. Personal in its object—illiberal in its character, and well calculated to weaken the republican institutions of our country.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every citizen in the republick, to take an interest and an active interest in the affairs of the country—to sustain virtue & sound political doctrine, not by a passive but an active zeal.

Resolved, That we view the last election of President, as having been fairly, honestly and honourably made, according to the true spirit, meaning, and intention of the constitution of the U. States —The *affected* opinion of the opposition to the contrary notwithstanding:

Resolved, That had Henry Clay at the last election, before Congress, have voted for General Jackson after the expression of his opinions in reference to the General, on the Seminole war, and on other occasions, (when no rational man did contemplate the General as a candidate for the Presidency,) we should have considered him as having justly forfeited all that solid reputation, which he had acquired previously to such an act.

Resolved, That we will use all fair, honorable, and temperate means of sustaining the present administration, so long as in our consciencies, we believe them to merit it.

Resolved, That the proper weapons of an electioneering canvass are fair, liberal and temperate statements of facts and arguments; and that unjust vilification and abuse are grossly improper, and calculated to corrupt our people, and bring into discredit, disgust and disgrace, (when encouraged) our republican institutions.

Resolved, That we are pleased to find among the *real friends* of General Jackson, many who will judge of the present administration by its acts; and in amity with such persons, we will leave untried, no *honorable* means, to promote the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our decided preference for John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson as our next President; we appreciate, equally with the immediate friends of General Jackson, his distinguished services during the late war; and hold him as a military chieftain in the highest respect. But wishing to keep each within his own proper sphere—we say, John Quincy Adams for the Cabinet, Andrew Jackson for the Field.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a committee to be composed of eight members, from each election district in the county; whose duty it shall be to carry into effect as far as lies in their power the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed by this meeting, with a request that they will attend the proposed administration meeting in Baltimore, to join in the deliberations of that meeting.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and requested to be published in the "Centreville Times and Eastern Shore Advertiser," and Easton papers and Telegraph, and Baltimore papers.

JACKSON MEETING IN QUEEN ANN'S.

At a large meeting of the friends of General JACKSON, held at the Court House, in Centreville, on Saturday the 12th of May, KENSEY HARRISON, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and William Grason, Secretary.

It was then moved by William Carmichael, Esq. and unanimously agreed, that the Chairman should appoint a committee to draft resolutions in relation to the business of the meeting: whereupon, William Carmichael, Solomon Scott, Joshua J Massey, Nicholas Meeds, Dr. Robert Goldsborough, Jr. Richard Ridgaway and Vincent Benton, were appointed a committee for that purpose; and in a short time eported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the firm integrity, distinguished services, and enlightened views of General Andrew Jackson, merit the confidence of his fellow citizens and afford a sure pledge, that, as the first magistrate of this Union, he will administer the government in its spirit and truth.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of the United States, to preserve the constitution in its purity, and to transmit to posterity, uncorrupted and unimpaired, the republican institutions which were established by the heroic valor and unshaken patriotism of our fathers.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of the United States to guard against corruption in elections, and the machinations of pretended patriots, who seek only to aggrandize themselves.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the election of John Q. Adams, as the President of the United States, was procured by a dark and dangerous intrigue at Washington.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to effect the elevation of General Jackson at the next election.

Resolved, That William Grason, Richard Ridgaway, Valentine Devorix and Arthur E. Sudler, be and are hereby appointed delegates to meet the Jackson Convention to be held in Baltimore the third Monday of this month.

Resolved, That Richard Ridgaway, Dr. Robert Goldsborough, Jr. Daniel Newnam, William R. Robinson, Joshua Massey, Samuel M. Keene, Edward Coppage, Wm. Thomas, George Finley, Samuel R. Oldson, Valentine Devorix, Dr. Panan Taylor, Woolman Gibson, John Ridout and Thomas Lynch, be appointed a committee to correspond with our fellow citizens of Kent county, and other parts of the state, in relation to the election of General Jackson.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the Centreville Times, the Chestertown Telegraph, and the Baltimore Republican, American, & Washington Telegraph.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted; after which, Mr. Carmichael addressed the people in relation to the character and leading acts of the present administration, and then the meeting adjourned.

We find in the last Charlotte (N. C.) Journal, the following very natural and judicious reflections on the declaration relative to the overture of some friends of Mr. Clay, which either fell from Gen Jackson, or has been attributed to him.—We copy it without remark, in the expectation that the subject will receive the necessary illustration from the proper source.

Some weeks since, the Fayetteville Observer published a letter from a Virginian, on a visit to Gen. Jackson, in which it is stated that the General declared, before all his company, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends that if they would promise for him, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the President." This, as a matter of course, has been eagerly copied by the 'Combination' editors, all of whom adopt the sage conclusion, that it establishes, beyond a doubt, the charge of corrupt bargaining against Mr. Clay.—Now, admitting that Gen. Jackson made such a declaration, it is very far from placing the truth of the charge beyond all cavil; for he only relates what his friends told him, that Mr. Clay's friends told them: a rather suspicious sort of proof at the best. His friends had before told Mr Kremer the same thing, and he, good honest soul, believed it; but when Mr. Clay promptly met the charge, and put him to the proof before the grand inquest of the nation, his veracious informers backed out, and left him in the lurch. If the charge were true, then was the time to bring forward the proof, and place the truth of it beyond 'all cavil;' the election had not taken place, and a timely exposure might have prevented the consummation of Mr Clay's corrupt bargains. Surely, it was the duty of the General's 'friends,' to whom the proposition was made, instead of cavilling at the jurisdiction of the House, boldly to have come forward like men and like patriots, and declared—We are the persons to whom the corrupt proposition was made, and those are the men who made it. The accused would then have been confronted with their accusers, and the representatives of the people would have decided; but no, they refused, on a pitiful quibble, to appear before the committee of investigation; and this was considered at the time, by all unprejudiced men, as establishing the falsity of the charge, "beyond all cavil." To revive the charge at this late day, on the hear-say of any one, no matter who he is, with the expectation of its being credited, is calculating rather largely on public credulity.

General Jackson is represented by his friends as fearless and independent—let him, then, *name* "his friends" to whom the proposition was made, and give us the *names* of Mr. Clay's friends who made it; both sides can then be heard, and the truth ascertained. Mr. Clay and his friends have given the charge a public denial; and we know of no reason why as much credit should not be given to their declarations, made openly and publicly, and under their own signatures, as to the assertions of individuals we know not who, only that they are the "friends" of General Jackson. The very circumstance that these accusers of Mr. Clay are afraid to show themselves, but publish their charges through the medium of some third person, who was *told* so,—or of some letter writer, nobody knows who, who says that Gen. Jackson told *him*, that *he* was told by "his friends," that Mr Clay's friends told *them*, et cetera,—this circumstance, we say, is sufficient of itself to convince any one who is not blinded by prejudice or passion that the charge is slanderous, and has no foundation in truth.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It is within the recollection of most of our readers that our country, its resources, manufactures, &c. furnished a fruitful source for the scurrility of many of the English Journals, all of which ridiculed the ideas of any thing like a competition from a nation whose existence was comparatively of yesterday.—But it seems the tone of many has recently changed, and it is to be apprehended that they may now go to the other extreme and laud us without mercy.

The London Sunday Times, in speaking of the situation of Great Britain says:

"It is not our habit to sound the tocsin on light occasions—but we conceive it impossible to view the existing state of this country without more than apprehension and alarm. Twelve years of peace and what is the situation of Great Britain?—We have a Ministry without a head! Its members, the antipodes of each other in principle, and equally devoid of confidence. The shipping interest the cradle of our Navy, is half ruined—our commercial monopoly exists no longer, and thousands of our manufacturers are starving, or seeking hope and redemption in distant lands. We have a debt of near 800 millions!—an incubus that rides the country like a nightmare. Taxation to meet the interest of this debt and our public establishments swamp near 60 millions annually! England is flooded with pauperism and Ireland in all but open revolt. Last year's revenue was deficient two millions and no sensible improvement has since occurred.

Such is the domestic state of this Empire. Do not hostilities in Western Europe hang on a hair? Does not Spain already front us in arms? and is not her gothic trumpet sounding from Badajos to Seville? We have closed the Western Indies against America from feelings of commercial rivalry. Its active seamen have already engrossed an important branch of our carrying trade with the Eastern Indies Then comes an embargo and a Non Intercourse Act, from which America would now have less to fear than formerly; for she is no longer dependent on Britain for the supply of her domestic wants. In a few years they will entirely supersede British productions, with the exception perhaps of silk, and the finer cotton fabrics. Even now they interfere materially with our manufactures in Upper Canada and South America. They have even reached the Mediterranean, to one point of which within a few months, 1500 bales of American cotton goods were shipped from Boston!

Peace or war, our commerce, and manufacturing monopoly are no more! Already multitudes of our best workmen have emigrated, bearing their arts and industry to other shores. They swarm through the Northern States of America. Her starred flag is now conspicuous on every sea, and will soon defy our thunder. Her fisheries were formerly the nursery of our seamen. Those of New Foundland and Labrador are almost exclusively engrossed by the Americans. They send annually more than 4000 vessels to these shores, and employ 50,000 seamen in the trade. They are nursed amid the fog and tempests on those inhospitable shores, familiar with every rock and quicksand in that difficult navigation, impenetrable to cold and insensible to hardships.

Let England then look well to herself, and tremble for the fate of Ireland! That island is now a sleeping volcano, the first eruption of which may be terrible. Should an American fleet ride the channel, bayonets and ball cartridges will not keep down the Irish people. *Different legislation must then be tried.* The safety of England may be compromised, and the *justice now denied* will then be rendered from fear. Such a sway is never secure or permanent; its apprehensions are continually awake. Never was there a period when the efforts of a wise and well constituted ministry were more necessary. We despair of any cabinet in which Lord Eldon sits as Chancellor, Lord Bathurst as Colonial Secretary, and the Earl of Westmoreland as Privy Seal.'

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Commissioners of Easton.

Whether the unhealthiness of our town last year might have been prevented by wiser measures than those adopted by your honourable body may be doubted by some! It would be ungenerous not to admit, that you pursued a course of policy best calculated in your estimation to answer the purposes for which it was intended; but a more distressing time was never experienced, neither was there so great mortality ever known as in the autumnal season of 1826.

Feeling in common with my fellow citizens for the health and prosperity of Easton, I consider it an incumbent duty on me as an individual to offer some suggestions for your deliberation. In doing so, it will be necessary to enquire into the cause or causes of the fevers which were so general in every family of our ill-fated town! Heretofore the upper section of the town has been considered the most unhealthy in the autumnal season; but it seems there was no room for *boasting* the past year, inasmuch as the whole was involved in one general calamity! From hence it may be concluded, that there was something wrong in the town itself, independent of the marsh and other low and springy grounds, which had heretofore given the character of unhealthiness to its upper section, along which and its eastern border runs a stream which terminates in a marsh, from whence altogether originates one cause of unhealthiness, as this is the receptacle of every species of filth and nastiness and thus establishes its character. It is very certain, if the commissioners could have the entire control of these grounds, they might do a great deal in obviating one source of unhealthiness by effectually draining them, and making them ornamental and more useful.

But it appears, as has just been observed there has been something defective in the town itself, and if not remedied in some short time we must look for a repetition of similar calamities, which were experienced the last year. The object of thus addressing you, is to obviate these evils.

Plagues and pestilence, it is admitted, as at this time a day, have always originated from animal and vegetable matters going through the putrefactive fermentation. If this be the fact, the preventive remedy is within the reach of every house keeper however poor and needy, and it at once becomes the duty of the commissioners to see or to know, that the master or mistress of every family leaves nothing exposed to evolve its elementary principles, while in a state of putrefaction, to float in the atmosphere, and to spread their deadly influence whether from their houses, yards or *privies*

It has been ordained by the CREATOR and PRESERVER of all things, that every created being, whether animal or vegetable shall return to the earth from whence it came. Animals of every description are supported and nourished by animal or vegetable food, which, after going through the digestive powers and answering the purposes of nutrition are deposited in various ways, and may become the sources of disease and untimely death, or by being properly combined with their mother earth again pass into vegetables and promote their growth, and again produce healthy vegetables, such as wheat, corn, and every other species of vegetable; keeping up the constant routine or circle of creation, which again dies to renew the living circulation of elementary bodies. Thus it would seem, that "putrefaction is the great process appointed by the Creator, for the resolution of animal and vegetable sub tances into *the elements* from which they were first formed. By this process, the oak & the bramble, the cedar and the hyssop, fruits whether delicious or nutritive; or acrid or poisonous, the most beautiful of the human species, and the most frightful of the other tribes of animals are all reduced to one common lot: they finally return back to their original and primeval elements. Hence the adage—*Omnia mutat tempus.*

"This resolution of bodies, when philosophically considered, is equally wonderful with their formation; and is alike governed by *regular* and *invariable laws* Every plant brings forth its own kind and every animal its own species. These live, they are nourished, and silently hasten to decay, they pass back to their *elementary state*, and are *again employed* as the *constituant parts* of *other vegetables* and *other animals*. Such, with respect to the material part of the creation, is the amazing circle of LIFE and DEATH! a circle in which nature keeps her steady rounds, and moves agreeably to laws established by the ALMIGHTY."

Under these considerations, what more have we to do than to remove every species of filth first mixing it with our mother earth or ashes, or lime, or marle, of which there is an abundance in our gravel bank, the three last of which are powerful antiseptics, and at once make these noxious matters harmless, and less liable to spread their deadly poisons around them. When these substances are thus combined, the farmers in the neighbourhood ought to be ready, as I believe, they are, to take them off at a moderate price to fertilize their fields of corn, wheat and grass to go again through that elementary process just mentioned.

It is sincerely to be hoped, that not only the commissioners of Easton, but every individual will feel a sense of duty on this all important matter, and endeavour to take away the *reproach*, which we have brought upon our town; and let it no longer be said, that gentlemen from the country complain, that they are assailed by nauseous exhalations the moment they enter the town.

It is said of King Alfred the Great, that after expelling and conquering his enemies in a manner almost incredible, divided the heads of families into tens and hundreds, and made them accountable for every malpractice within their limited sections, by which means he introduced such order and integrity among his subjects, that a purse of gold was safe, when exposed on the high way.

Now could our town be divided into sections, and the heads of families made accountable for a neglect of cleanliness within their limits as well as all evil practices, we should not only become a healthy town, but a town exemplary in its morals and general character. A proper attention to small matters will generally prevent an accumulation of evils not so easily remedied.

As to the marshes and low grounds above noticed, much will depend upon the disposition of the owners, and not a little upon the Commissioners, who may take some order at least upon draining those parts, which are within the limits of their jurisdiction, and prevent its waters from being a receptacle of all kinds of filth and putrid bodies. Oh! that I had the voice of persuasion, and that I could rouse the good people of Easton from their lethargic state, and make them feel and act for their own good and prosperity, and not to suffer themselves to be lulled into a fatal security, until it is too late to do what now can be effected at very little cost, and not much labour, except in draining and improving the low and springy grounds.

PHILANTHROPOS.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

It is generally allowed that the town of Easton has never been better provided with seminaries for the education of youth, than at present. Our teachers are able, industrious, and do all they can to discharge their respective duties in a manner honourable to themselves, and serviceable to the community. So far all is very well—but experience too fatally shews, that the most learned and indefatigable preceptors will be likely to labour in vain, if parents and guardians do not steadily co-operate with them—if they do not join them heart and hand, in restraining the youth committed to their care, from pursuits that are unsuitable to their age, and incompatible with their improvement. That such is too little the case with the worthy people of our town, cannot, and, I believe, *will not* be disputed.

To "trouble the types" on such a subject as juvenile balls, juvenile dancing parties, juvenile tea-drinkings, &c. will, I fear, at the present moment prove an unthankful office—almost as much so as that of the teacher, whose path is rendered a truly briery road by them. But he is not a good citizen, who will be deterred by the fear of a frown or two, from telling the publick what he knows to be a wholesome truth. So far as my recollection extends, there never was in Easton, a greater number of youth of both sexes, possessing fine parts, than at the present day. Let both Parents and Teachers concur heartily and steadily in doing by them, what their good sense must point out as their duty—and we may look forward to a time, when we may expect to see, in the rising generation, no ordinary degree of worth and excellence.

But—and, alas! that such things should be—if our "boys are puffed to manhood," and our "little girls to belles"—and that too, before they are able to define what literature is—nay, before they can even pronounce so hard a word distinctly—what are we to expect? Experience—if we will attend to our experience—must convince us, that the round of "*genteel*" and '*innocent*" diversions, which occupy so large a part of our children's attention, are of a most fearful, a most pernicious tendency. That they are so, is, to my surprize, acknowledged by many, who seem too little anxious to check or to restrain them within proper bounds.

A young master of fifteen, we will suppose, has to use a homely expression, his head full of a dancing party, which is to take place in a week or ten days—How many lines of Cæsar and Virgil does he toil through, in the mean time, merely because he *must!*—and how many of the able and appropriate remarks of his preceptor, enter his brain—if entrance into it they can find as intrusive and unwelcome guests, that mar the bright visions which occupy his imagination. The day at length arrives—and, alas for that day!—for it is any thing but a profitable one for the poor student. The same may be said of the day following—for he has either neglected his task entirely, or he is too sleepy, or his mind is too full of the last night's adventures to attend to any thing as he ought—and it will be well, if in a week, he become completely sobered down to his business. The little private parties, where our young fry assemble in small numbers, to be regaled with cakes, and cordials, and almonds, & raisins, and nuts, and to make merry, and which occur among us, I know not how often, have, each of them, though in a less degree, the same injurious effect.

But I fear that with our youth of the other sex, the case is worse still. So many of a girl's thoughts are taken up in selecting the dress she is to wear, and all the minutiæ of finery with which she is to be tricked out and when her hair is once "buckled up" for a dancing party, which is usually I believe, three or four days before it takes place, you can no more confine her mind to her book, for five minutes together, than Xerxes could fetter the Hellespont. For some days after the joyous evening—until her "little wits" become settled again, I sincerely pity the poor girl, and from my soul, do I pity her instructor.

I love to see our young Misses and Masters enjoy themselves—nor do I object to their having parties—even such parties as I have alluded to—provided they be "few and far between," and that a particular and well judged attention be paid to the management of them. But, unless they are carefully regulated, and sparingly allowed,

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