# THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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## A MAN'S REQUIREMENTS.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Love me, sweet, with all thou art,
Feeling, thinking, seeing.—
Love me in the lightest part,
Love me in full being.

Love me with thine open youth,
In its frank surrender;
With the vowing of thy mouth,
With its silence tender.

Love me with thine azure eyes,
Made for earnest granting!
Taking colour from the skies,
Can heaven's truth be wanting?

Love me with their lids, that fall
Snow-like at first meeting;
Love me with thine heart, that all
The neighbors then see beating.

Love me with thine hand, stretched out
Freely—open-minded:
Love me with thy loitering foot,—
Hearing one behind it.

Love me with thy voice, that turns
Sudden faint above me;
Love me with thy blush, that burns
When I murmur, "*Love me.*"

Love me with thy thinking soul—
Break it to love sighing;
Love me with thy thoughts, that roll
On through living—dying.

Love me in thy gorgeous airs,
When the world has crowned thee!
Love me, kneeling at thy prayers,
With the angels round thee.

Love me pure, as musers do,
Up the woodlands shady;
Love me gazily, fast, and true,
As a winsome lady.

Through all hopes that keep us brave,
Further off or nigher,
Love me for the house and grave,—
And for something higher.

Thus if thou wilt prove me, dear,
Woman's love no fable,
I will love *thee*—half-a-year—
As a man is able.

## THE BITER BITTEN.

A BOARDING HOUSE SKETCH.

Many of our readers, no doubt, will recognise the point of the following joke, which we heard related some time since, but which we never saw in print till recently. It is a good one," and will bear retelling.

When Gen. Jackson was President of the United States, he was tormented day after day by importunate visitors (as all the Chief Magistrates of this great country are) whom he did not care to see—and in consequence, he gave strict directions to the messenger at his door to admit only certain persons, on a particular day, when he was more busy with state affairs than usual.

In spite of this peremptory order, however, the attendant bolted into his apartment, during the afternoon, and informed the General a person was outside who could not be seen, orders or no orders.

"*Is* the person?" exclaimed the old man, nervously, "I won't submit to this annoyance. Who is it?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Don't know? What's his name?"

"*His* name? Beg pardon, sir, it's a woman."

"A woman! Show her in, James, show her in," said the President, wiping his face, and the next moment there entered the General's apartment, a neatly clad female of past the "middle age," who advanced courteously towards the old man and accepted the chair he proffered her.

"Be seated, madam," he said.

"Thank you" responded the lady, throwing aside her veil, and revealing a hand-some face to her entertainer.

"My mission hither, to day, General, continued the fair speaker, "is a novel one, and you cannot aid me perhaps."

"Madame," said the General, "command me."

"You are very kind, sir. I am a poor widow woman, General—"

"Poverty is no crime, Madam."

"No, sir. But I have a little family to care for—I am a widow, sir; and a clerk employed in one of the departments of your administration is indebted to me for board to a considerable amount, which I cannot collect. I need the money, and I come to ask if a portion of his pay cannot be stopped from time to time until this claim of mine—an honest one, General, on which he had the full value—shall be cancelled."

"I really—Madam, that is, I have no control in that way—how much is the bill?"

"Seventy dollars, sir, here it is."

"Exactly, I see. And his salary Madam?"

"It is said to be $1 200 a year"

"And not pay his board bill?"

"Ah you see, sir—this has been standing five months, unpaid. Three days hence he will draw his monthly pay; and I thought if you would be kind enough to——"

"Yes, I have it. Go to him again and get his note at thirty days."

"His *note*, sir! It wouldn't be worth the paper on which it was written, he pays no one a dollar voluntarily."

But he will give you his note, will he not Madam?"

"Oh, yes—he would be glad to have a respite in that way for a month, no doubt."

"That's right, then. Go to him, obtain his note at thirty days from to-day; give him a receipt in full, and come to me this evening."

The lady departed, called upon the young lady, claimed her for the account—at which he only smiled—and finally asked him to give her his note for it.

"To be sure," said he "give a note—ar'n't. And much good may it do you, mum."

"You'll pay it when it falls due, won't you sir—thirty days hence"

"O, yes—sart'n, of course, I will; I always pay my *notes*, mum, I do!" and as the lady departed, the knowing young gentleman chuckled that he had accomplished a very neat trick, once more.

"I wonder what the deuce she'll do with that note? Guess I'd like to settle some of the other accounts in the same way.—Hope she'll have a good time getting the money on that bit of paper. John Smith rather too well known for that?" And he turned with a chuckle, to his book again.

The poor boarding house keeper called again upon the General a few hours afterwards.

"Did you get the note Madam?"

"Yes, sir—here it is."

The President quickly turned it over, and with a dash of his pen, wrote the name of Andrew Jackson upon the back of it.

"Take this to the bank to morrow morning, Madam, and you can get the money for it," he said hurriedly.

The lady acted accordingly, and found no difficulty in obtaining the cash for it at sight.

A week before that month's termination, Mr John Smith received a notice to the following effect:

BANK OF WASHINGTON, ——, 1822.

SIR.—Your note for seventy dollars, is due on the 17th inst. at this Bank, and you are requested to call and pay the same.

————, Cashier.

"Ha, ha!" screamed John, upon reading this brief note. "A capital joke that—Can't come it mum,—can't no how.—Scarcrow—left for collection—I understand—won't do— no go?" and John very soon forgot it.

But av day came round again—and John took his monthly stipend once more $100, from the cashier of the department, as usual. As he passed down the Avenue, the unpaid board bill suddenly came into his head.

"Who the deuce, now has been fool enough to help the old 'woman in this business I wonder?" said John to himself—"God! I'll go and see. It's all a hum, I know; but I'd like to know if she has really fooled anybody with that bit o' paper and entering the bank he asked for the note left there for collection against him.

"It was discounted," said the teller.—

"Discounted! who, who in this world will discount my note?" asked John amazed.

Anybody with such a backer as you have got on this."

"Backer! me backer, who?"

"Here's your note; you can see," said the teller, handing him the document—On which John instantly recognized the bold signature of the then President of the United States!

"Sold—by Moses!" exclaimed John drawing forth the money with a hysteric grasp for he saw through the management at a glance.

The note was paid, of course, and justice was awarded to the speculator at once.

On the next morning he found upon his desk a note which contained the following entertaining bit of personal intelligence:

"*To John Smith, Esq*:

SIR:—A change having been made in your office, I am directed by the President to inform you, your services will no longer be required by this department. Your's

————Secretary, &c."

John Smith retired to private life at once, and thenceforward found it convenient to live on a much smaller yearly allowance than twelve hundred a year!

ENGLISH FREE TRADE.—The free trade journals of England do not like that portion of the President's message which advocates protection to American industry—Nor was it to be expected that they would. It is alike pleasant and profitable for Great Britain to supply us with manufactured articles, and so far have us at her mercy, and this can only be continued by discouraging American home manufactures. This is the key to the tone of the English press on this part of the President's message.

## DISTRESSING SITUATION OF AN ENGLISH MERCHANT IN SPAIN.

In the early part of the Peninsular war, while Spain was still open, in a great measure, to travellers and traders, it chanced that a mercantile gentleman from Scotland arrived at Seville, in the course of a commercial tour over the continent. He was engaged in the sale of light cotton stuffs, and other articles of a similar nature, on account of an extensive wholesale house in Glasgow, and carried with him a considerable quantity of luggage, consisting of package, and samples of the various goods in which he dealt. After reaching Seville, he began to exhibit his pattern wares to all such as was likely, or were known by him, to be proper customers.

He had not spent above a day or two in the city, when, to his surprise and dismay, the house in which he lodged was visited at night by two officers, who announced themselves as servants *(familiars)* of the Inquisition, and who demanded an instant delivery of all his baggage for inspection. Knowing the absurdity of resistance, and being perfectly safe, as he thought, in his innocence, the traveller at once complied with the demand. All his baggage was turned out, and was thoroughly examined by the officers, who had a public notary to attend with them to note down or take an inventory of what was found. While this was in progress, the traveller in vain endeavored to learn the cause of this search. The familiars proceeded silently and strictly in their work, communicating only by whispers with the notary. At length, to his horror, instead of declaring him free from all suspicion, as he anticipated, they told the poor traveller that he must follow them. He began to protest and remonstrate, but to no effect. The notary remained to take charge of the time, of the goods, and the traveller was compelled to follow the officers, the landlord and people of the house looking on, in the meantime, in a condition of still greater alarm than their guest. In a short time afterwards, the traveller found himself in one of the cells of the Inquisition.

Despite of the conviction upon his mind that in no respect had he given any just ground of offence to the Inquisition, such was the traveller's knowledge of the power and severity of that court, that his uneasiness on finding himself in their charge was extreme. All his hope lay in his being able to refute any charge advanced against him, and accordingly he was most anxious to discover what their charge was. His suspense, however, was not soon ended. The chamber into which he was put was a small stone cell, with a hard mattress on the floor for his repose. Here he lay for several days, without any further intercourse with his fellow creatures than a periodical visit, with bread and water, from the jailor. The man answered no questions put to him, according to the custom of these officials. The traveller, therefore, remained in a state of most harassing uncertainty, until at length he was visited by the two officers who had come to his lodgings, and was told by them to prepare for examination. He told them he was ready, and arose with alacrity to follow them.

The examination took place in a large, ill lighted room, though neither hung with black cloth, nor surrounded with those gloomy appendages of skulls and axes, which we have been accustomed to associate with inquisitorial trials. But this was, in fact, not a trial, but an examination. One judge only was present, who, after learning that the accused partly understood the Spanish tongue, ordered the information against him to be read. This was immediately done (though the name of the informer was concealed), and what was the traveller's surprise when he heard himself confidently accused of the grossest impiety; of ridiculing the Holy Scriptures, and of conspiring to make the followers of the only true Christian church participants in the crime! And this, too, the accused had done (said the information) "in the most artful and profane way that the devil and the enemies of the holy Catholic church could devise."

The accused traveller boldly and indignantly denied that he had, in any manner of way, been guilty of what had been laid to his charge. The judge, who seemed a mild man for his office, cautioned him against a denial of what could be easily proven against him. Again the traveller recited the truth of the charge. "Produce the proofs," said the inquisitor to one of the familiars. The man immediately unfolded a parcel, and solemnly laid before the prisoner a bundle of his own pattern handkerchiefs, printed with the stories of Joseph and his brethren, and several other scriptural incidents. The truth dawned upon the mind of the traveller at once. Here was the unlucky basis of the whole affair. Some of the ecclesiastical officials of the city had seen one of these, had been horrified at the idea of noses being wiped by articles stamped with such stories, and had finally magnified the matter into a cunning device on the part of some Protestant or heretical merchants, to bring the gospel into ridicule and disrepute in Spain.

It was with some difficulty that the traveller, vexed and alarmed as he had been, could refrain from openly laughing at the absurd cause of the scrape he had fallen into—However, a glance at the stern faces around him, warned him that it was no time for laughing. And well it probably was for him that he listened to the dictates of prudence, for, on stating to the judge the commonness of such prints in Britain, and his own innocence of all evil intentions in bringing them to Spain, he found that that innocence was not so readily to be credited. The judge simply heard his statement and sent him back to his cell.

On a little subsequent consideration, the traveller saw clearly that the testimony of some of his countrymen was the only way of getting him speedily and fairly out of his present predicament. He made immediate application, therefore, to have letters conveyed to the English Consul at Cadiz, and also to the ambassador then in Spain.—The application was granted, and the missive dispatched. Some time elapsed ere answers were returned, but, when they did come, they had the effect of restoring the traveller to liberty. All his effects were given back to him, with the exception of the unlucky handkerchiefs, which were consigned to the flames. Too thankful, however, to have escaped being himself the subject of an *auto da fe*, the traveller made no lamentations for the loss of his "Josephs," but made a firm resolve never to carry such ware again within the bounds of the holy office."

## MD. REFORM CONVENTION—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Judge Dorsey, Chairman of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights, on the 11th inst., made the following report:—

*We, the Delegates of Maryland, in Convention assembled, taking into our most serious consideration, the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State, declare*—

Article 1—That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Art. 2—That the people of this State ought to have the exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police hereof.

Art. 3—That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which, by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have since been made in England or Great Britain, and have been introduced, used and practised by the courts of law or equity, and also to all acts of assembly in force on the first Monday of November, 1850, except such as may have since expired, or may be altered by acts of this Convention, or this Declaration of Rights, subject, nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by the Legislature of this State; and the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his Majesty Charles the First, to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

Art. 4—That all persons vested with the Legislative or Executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to reform the old or establish a new government; the doctrine of non resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

Art. 5—That the right in the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent, and every free white male citizen, having the qualifications prescribed by the constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

Art. 6—That the legislative, executive and judicial powers of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Art. 7—That no power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, unless by or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

Art. 8—That freedom of speech and debates, or proceedings in the Legislature, ought not to be impeached in any court of judicature.

Art. 9—That Annapolis be the place for the meeting of the Legislature; and the Legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

Art. 10—That for the redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening and preserving the laws, the Legislature ought to be frequently convened.

Art. 11—That every man hath a right to petition the Legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

Art. 12—That no aid, charge, tax, burthen, fee or fees, ought to be set, rated or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the Legislature.

Art. 13—That paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of government, but every other person in the State, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes, for the support of government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed or laid on persons or property, with a political view, for the good government and benefit of the community.

Art. 14—That sanguinary laws ought to be avoided, as far as is consistent with the safety of the State; and no law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made, in any case, or at any time hereafter.

Art. 15—That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no ex post facto law ought to be made.

Art. 16—That no law to attain to particular persons of treason or felony ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.

Art. 17—That every free man, for any injury done to him in his person or property, ought to have remedy by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without any delay according to the law of the land.

Art. 18—That the trial of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people.

Art. 19—That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment or charge, in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have process for his witnesses, to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

Art. 20—That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a court of common law, or in any other court, but in such cases as have been usually practised in this State, or may hereafter be directed by the Legislature.

Art. 21—That no freeman ought to be taken or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgement of his peers, or by the law of the land.

Art. 22—That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted by the courts of law.

Art. 23—That all warrants, without oath, or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal and ought not to be granted.

Art. 24—That there ought to be no forfeiture of any part of the estate of any person for any crime except murder, or treason against the State, and then only on conviction and attainder.

Art. 25—That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government.

Art. 26—That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without consent of the Legislature.

Art. 27—That in all cases and at all times the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power.

Art. 28—That no soldier ought to be quartered in any house in time of peace without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner as the Legislature shall direct.

Art. 29—That no person except regular soldiers, mariners and marines, in the service of this State, or militia when in actual service, ought in any case to be subject to, or punishable by martial law.

Art. 30—That the independency and uprightness of Judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore the Chancellor and Judges shall not be removed except for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, or by the Governor, upon the address of the General Assembly, *provided*, that two thirds of all the members of each House concur in such address; that salaries, liberal, but not profuse, ought to be secured to the Chancellor and the Judges during the continuance of their commission, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall hereafter direct upon consideration of the circumstances of this State; no Chancellor or Judge ought to hold any other office, civil or military, under the constitution or laws of this State, or of the United States, or of any member thereof, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind for the discharge of his official duties.

Art. 31—That a long continuance in the first executive departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in those departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

Art. 32—That no person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit, created by the constitution or laws of this State; nor ought any person in public trust to receive any present from any foreign Prince, or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

Art. 33—That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him, all persons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore, no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless under color of religion, any man shall disturb the good order, peace, or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent or maintain or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any place of worship or any ministry.

Art. 34—That every gift, sale or devise of lands, to any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order or denomination, or to or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination, and every gift or sale of goods or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use or benefit of any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination, without the leave of the Legislature, shall be void, except always any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting or other house of worship, and for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purpose, or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

Art. 35—That no other test or qualification ought to be required, on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this State and the United States, and such oath of office as shall be directed by this Convention, or the Legislature of this State.

Art. 36—That the manner of administering an oath to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which said person is one, generally esteem the most effectual by the attestation of the Divine Being; and that the people called Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonists, and all others conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, ought to be allowed to make their solemn affirmation in the manner that Quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, and to be of the same avail as an oath, in all such cases as the affirmation of Quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this State, instead of an oath. And on such affirmation, warrants to search for stolen goods, or the apprehension or commitment of offenders, ought to be granted, or security for the peace awarded, and Quakers, Tunkers, Menonists, and such others also, on their solemn affirmation as aforesaid, to be admitted as witnesses in all criminal cases.

Art. 37—That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges and benefits, agreeable to its charter, and the acts of Assembly confirming and regulating the same; subject, nevertheless, to such alterations as have been made by the Legislature, or as may be made by this convention or any future Legislature.

Art. 38—That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

Art. 39—That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

Art. 40—That no title or hereditary honors ought to be granted in this State.

Art 41—That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be established by this convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or abolished, but in such manner as this convention shall prescribe and direct.

CAPER CUTTING.—On the island of Malta the caper tree grows wild in great plenty, and is particularly abundant on the walls of Lavalette, which since the capture of the island has been the undisputed perquisite of the officer in command of the engineers. Some time ago, the officer commanding that corps complained to the governor, stated that the trees were cut down and the fruit carried away by the inhabitants and begging the governor to issue an order for the protection of what he conceived to be his lawful property, upon which the facetious old gentleman gave out the following ludicrous order:—"Whereas it has been reported to me by the officer commanding the engineers, that the inhabitants of Lavalette have for some time past destroyed the fruit and cut down the caper trees hanging on the outside of the garrison—it is the command of the Governor, that no one in future *cut capers* either on the top or on the sides of the walls, except the Lieutenant commanding the Engineers. Any one found *cutting his capers* on the walls, after this notification, will be confined in the black hole for the first offence; and, for the repetition of so flagrious an act, the next *capers they cut* will be *their own*, at the tail of a calash, to the utter fear of all idle tails."

TO YOUNG FARMERS.—One of the most important parts of a young agriculturist's professional education, is the characteristics, marks, qualities, and capabilities of all descriptions of live stock necessary for agriculture. Some knowledge of sketching or drawing the live animals would be highly conducive to the pupil ascertaining a proper idea of shape and proportions; and should there be an intelligent butcher in the neighborhood, I would recommend him to see as much *of his* business as he can consistently with his other occupations—to weigh the live animal, from its handling, size, and appearance in his mind; attending the slaying of such animal, examining its weight when dead, and comparing this with his own opinion of it when alive, would all lead him to form more correct and solid opinions in his future transactions with fat stock.—*Lecture on Agricultural Education.*

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