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PORT TOBACCO TIMES,
AND CHARLES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

VOL. VII. PORT TOBACCO, (MD.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1850. NO. 32.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY E. WELLS, JR.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, if paid within six months, $1.50
" " if not paid within six months, 2.00

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Southern Literary Gazette.

FEMALE NAMES.

Mary, the sweetest of female names, may not inappropriately stand at the head of our list. It is from the Hebrew, and signifies *exalted*. Its French form is *Marie*. It is, we hardly need say, a famous name in both sacred and profane history. The name has literally been exalted. It has been linked with titles and power—with crowns and coronets, and adorned by goodness and beauty. Mary has ever been a favorite name with the poets. Byron, as he assured us, felt an absolute passion for it. It is inwoven with some of his sweetest verses. The peasant poet, Burns, seems to have been as much attached to it as the author of Childe Harold. It is still the theme of bards and bardlings unnumbered. We might fill a column or two here with songs, sonnets, and ballads, in the melody of whose verse the most musical syllables are those which form the charming name of Mary. But where so much presents itself, we can quote nothing. We need quote nothing, for

"The very music of her name has gone
Into our being."

Let the motto, or the *toast* if you will, be the single line of Bryan Waller Proctor:

"Here's a health to thee, Mary."

Sarah is almost as common a name as Mary, but it lacks the *prestige* which its historical and poetical associations throw around the latter. It is also from the Hebrew, and signifies a *princess*. In poetry it takes the form of *Sally* or *Sallie*, and is found in many a love song and ballad. Sally is sometimes contracted to Sal, which is neither poetical nor euphonious.

"Laughing, sporting, prattling Sallie,
Now tell me what shall be
The tint of sky, unlit or starry,
To which I'll liken thee?
The softest shades of heaven's own blue
Those lustrous eyes seem melting through."

Susan, another name of Hebrew origin, signifies a *lily*. In poetry it is usually seen in its contracted form of *Sue*. It is a pretty name, and is immortalized in Gay's well known ballad. The signification of the name is very happily introduced in the closing line:

"Adieu, she cried, and waved her *lily* hand."

Ralph Hoyt, in a very graceful poem, entitled "My Sue," has the following lines:

"And how often have I strayed
With the lads along the lea,
And with many a pretty maid,
Yet, ah! none of them for me,
For if she whom I love best
In the groups could not be seen.
No contentment in my breast,
No delight upon the green;
But there was a garden nigh,
With its bower just in view,
And still craved my heart and eye
That sweet *lily* there—my Sue."

Mabel is probably derived from *ma belle*, signifying my fair, though some suppose that it is contracted from *amabillis*, lovely or amiable. It is a good name in either case, and worthy of being perpetuated. Mary Howitt has a ballad commencing,

"Arise, my maiden Mabel,"

which is the only poem we now recollect in which the name occurs.

Ursula, a name associated in our mind with homeliness of face and goodness of heart concealed under the veil of a nun, is from the Latin, and signifies nothing more amiable than a female bear! Who, knowing this, will give the name to a child?

Blanche, one of the sweetest names ever borne by woman, is from the French, and signifies white or fair. Mary Howitt makes the orange flower its floral type:

"Ah, Cousin Branche, let's see
What's the flower resembling thee
With those dove-like eyes of thine,
And thy fair hair's silken twine,
With thy low broad forehead white
As marble, and as purely bright;
With thy mouth so calm and sweet,
And thy dainty hands and feet;
What's the flower most like to thee,?
Blossom of the orange tree.?"

Lucie, in its French *Lucie*, signifies *lucid*, and comes from the Latin

"Lucia is a golden girl,"

says Bryan Proctor and many will echo the line. Lucy is a favorite name with almost every one. Wordsworth has made it one of the

"Names wedded unto song."

And lovely indeed is the maiden bearing that sweet name, whom nature proposes to mould at will, to her own taste:

"She will be sportive as the fawn
That wild with glee across the lawn
Or up the mountain springs;
And hers shall be the breathing balm,
And hers the silence and the calm
Of mute insensate things.

The stars of midnight shall be dear,
To her and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place,
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face.

"And vital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell;
Such thoughts to Lucy I will give,
While she and I together live,
Here in this happy dell."

Beatrice is another name derived from the Latin. It signifies *one who blesses or makes happy*. No name can be more appropriate for lovely, affectionate and amiable woman. Beatrice has been honored above all others by the poets. Dante, Shakspeare, and Shelley have, in turn, thrown around it the charm of their numbers, and linked it with thoughts both lovely and tragic,

"Io son Beatrice chi ti faccio andare."

Caroline is the feminine form of Charles, or rather of its latin equivalent in *Carolus*. It comes from the German, and has the signification of *brave souled or violent*. The name has been borne by women who have proved themselves worthy of the name. It is not in the manly breast alone that valor is found or needed. There are those who, having learned—

——"How sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong,"

have displayed a courage which shames that of the warrior on the battle-field. Caroline is sometimes abbreviated to Carrie, Callie and Cal:

"I know a fair young girl,
With an eye like the sky's own blue,
Or a sweet spring flower when its azure leaves
Are bright with the early dew—
Oh, a thing half earth and half divine
Is she, the fair young Caroline."

MAXIMS TO GUIDE A YOUNG MAN.

Keep good company or none.

Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth.

Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements.

Have no very intimate friends.

Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Good character is above all things else.

Never listen to loose or infidel conversations.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles.

Your own character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

Always speak and act in the presence of God.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.

Ever live, misfortunes excepted, within your income.

When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.

Never speak lightly of religion.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Never play at any kind of game.

Avoid temptation, through fear that you may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you spend it.

Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Do not marry till you are able to support a wife.

Never speak evil of any one.

Be just before you are generous.

Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy.

Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

Never think that which you do for religion is time or money misspent.

Always go to meeting when you can.

Read some portion of the Bible every day.

Often think of death and your accountability to God.

Read over the above maxims at least once a week, (Saturday night.)

A traveller was recounting with an air of truth some incredible thing, when a Vermonter present exclaimed:—

"Dew tell! But it aint much after all! Why, a suckemstance happin'd up thar in our village, that takes it deown all holler."

"What was it, Seth?" asked one of the company.

"Our organ," replied Seth, with a face so sober that every one knew something rich was coming, "our organ, the organ of our meetin'us, it imitated thunder so natural one day, that it curdled all the milk for five miles round.

If thy friend is displeased with thee give him an opportunity to do thee a great favor and he will soon be reconciled.

He is a wise man that can avoid an evil; he is a patient man that can endure it; but he is a valiant man who conquers it.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—Once upon a time, a traveller stepped into a post-coach; he was a young man, just starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all of them gray-headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveller was struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished his fellow-passengers, and determined to ascertain the secret of long life, and the art of making old age comfortable. He first addressed the one who was apparently the oldest, who said he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second, who astonished him by saying he had eaten roast beef and gone to bed regularly drunk for seventy years—adding that all depending upon regularity. The third had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office; the fourth, by resolutely abstaining from political and religious controversies; and the fifth, by going to bed at sunset, and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five; his hair was less gray, and there was more of it—a placid smile denoting an upright conscience, and his voice was jocund and strong. They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach.—"How!" exclaimed the young traveller, "how is it that you have thus preserved the freshness of life?—where there is one wrinkle on your brow, there are fifteen on each of juniors; tell me, I pray, your secret of long life?" "It is no mystery," said the old man; "I have drank water and wine; have held public office; I have eaten meat, and have eaten vegetables; I have dabbled in politics, and have written religious pamphlets; I have sometimes gone to bed at sunset, and sometimes at midnight; got up at sunrise and at noon; but I always paid promptly for my newspapers."—*Museum.*

"WIDOWS' WILES."—THE DREAM.—One of the most distinguished members of the Æsculapian art tells the following story, which, in our opinion, is really a "good" un,' and a perfect Jeremy Diddler affair.—The doctor says:

About two years ago, I was called in to see Mr. ———, who appeared to be, and really was dying, though he lived for many months afterwards, when he did die sure enough. About a week after the funeral ceremonies had been over, I paid a visit; part professional, part as one of condolence to the widow; and upon asking her how she was, she replied. "not well at all this morning, doctor; I had a dream last night, which completely destroyed my rest, and from the effects of which I have not yet recovered."

"Indeed!" said I: "perhaps it would be well that you inform me of the nature of the dream; possibly I may be able to remedy the effects."

"Oh, it was a very silly thing; yet, as you *insist* I will tell you. You know, doctor, you have been attending our family for several years, and though we have paid you a good deal of money, we must owe you a good deal yet, and I dreamed that you called with your bill, and not having the means at hand to pay it, (and, by the way, a dun always distresses me more than anything on earth,) I became perfectly miserable."

"After that," says the doctor, "what could I do but advise her never to dream again of the bill? Whether she has taken my advice or not, I do not know; but I do know that I have never dreamed of presenting it."

WELL TURNED.—A discussion lately arose at a dinner upon the basis of the right of suffrage, when the following colloquy took place:

"I do not think," said one of the party, "that all men should indiscriminately be permitted to vote. There must be some restriction; and if you tear away all barriers, you may as well extend the privilege still further, and admit women to the polls."

"Women!" quickly responded a spirited lady on the opposite side of the table, "and why should woman not vote? Do you mean to say we are inferior to the other sex?"

"By no means, madam. The ladies, I admit, have their intellectual powers as vivid, and as well cultivated as those who have assumed the tittle of lords of creation, but then I like to see them in their proper sphere."

"Their proper sphere? And pray, sir, permit me to ask, what do you deem their proper sphere?"

"Why, madam, the sphere of woman is—a—it is a *celestial sphere!*"

Franklin says: "Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair quarter wherever I meet with it, being persuaded that it is often productive of good to the possessor, and to others who are within his sphere of action; and therefore, in many cases, it would not be altogether absurd if a man were to thank God for his *vanity*, among the other comforts of life."

He who dreads giving light to the people is like a man who builds a house without windows, for fear of lightning.

FARMERS MAXIMS.

It is an error to plant seed from States further south. In a cold season only the seed of a colder climate will ripen well.

Often breaking up a surface keeps the soil in health—for when it lies in a hard bound state enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

Weeds exhaust the strength of the earth and if suffered to grow may be called garden sins.

The hand and the hoe are the only instruments for eradicating weeds, yet if there is room between the rows for the spade it is well to use it.

Never keep your cattle short: few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay.

Enrich the land and it will pay you for it.

Better farm ten acres than forty acres by halves.

In dry pastures dig for water on the brow of a hill—springs are more frequently near the surface of a height than in the vale.

Rain is cash to a farmer.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for the land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy in the summer, and with a sharp instrument—they will bleed freely and be almost certain to die.

Sow clover deep—it secures it against the drought.

Never plough in bad weather or when the soil is wet.

It is best to cut grain before it is fully or dead ripe.

When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry that on twisting it no juice is pressed out it should be cut, for then there is no further circulation of juices to the ear.

Accounts should be kept detailing the expences and products of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it aside, but let it first be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed and prepare your fields well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Do not begin by building an expensive house, nor erecting a spacious barn till you have something to store in it.

Avoid a low and damp site for a dwelling house. Build sufficiently distant from your barn and stock yard, to avoid accident by fire.

Keep notes of all remarkable occurrences on your farm. Recording even your errors will benefit you.

LIFE.—Men rejoice when the sun is risen, they rejoice when it goes down while they are unconscious of the decay of their own lives,—men rejoice at seeing the face of a new season, as at the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless, the revolution of seasons is the decay of human life. Fragments of driftwood meeting in the wide ocean, continue together a little space; thus parents, wives, children, friends and riches remain with us for a short time—then separate; and the separation is invitable. No mortal can escape the common lot;—he who mourns for departed relatives has no power to cause them to return. One standing on the road would readily say to a number of persons passing by, I will follow you. Why, then, should a person grieve when journeying the same road, which has been as surely trodden by all his forefathers? Life resembles a cataract rushing down with irresistible impetuosity. Knowing the end of life is death, every right-minded man ought to pursue that which is connected with bliss.

A wealthy, popular, and gay young gentleman once boasted that he could walk home with any one of the members of a certain division of the Daughters of Temperance, from church: accordingly he, after services were over the next Sabbath, spruced up to a fair damsel, and with a polite bow tendered his arm. The young lady, as by instinct, drew back as from a serpent and exclaimed:—"*No, sir! I'll never put my arm though another jug handle as long as I live!*"

WHERE IS ABBY?—Some slanderer of the sex says that it is only the female musquito which bites. We recommend the subject to the Woman's Convention. It is undoubtedly a libel. We have no question that it is the female musquito which sings so sweetly, and the male which slily bites you on one ear while his more musical sponse is serenading the other.

A weak mind sinks under prosperity as well as under adversity. A strong, and deep mind has two high tides—when the moon is at the full, and when there is no moon

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CONUNDRUM.—"I say Clem," said one darkey to another, "can you tell me why a nigger is never dead broke?"

"No, Ginger," said Clem, "don't know, and darfore draps de subjec' widout a spression."

"Well, den," returned the other darkey, "I'll tell you why a negro is never dead broke: it's bekase he's always got a *scent* about him."

"Dat won't do, nigga, kase its *bad scent*."

MARYLAND REFORM CONVENTION.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 30, 1850.

The President announced the following committee under the order adopted yesterday, in regard to the adjustment of measures passed at the last session of Congress—Messrs. Chambers of Kent, Hopewell, Randall, Weems, Merrick, Buchanan, Lloyd, John Dennis, Goldsborough, McLane, Tuck, Grason, Dirickson, Gaither, Magraw, Carter, Brent of Baltimore, Fiery, Waters, Holliday, and Shower.

Also, laid before the Conventiun, a communication from the Treasurer, relative to the School Fund, showing the sources from whence derived, how distributed, &c. Laid on the table.

Mr. Randall submitted an order, that the Committee on the Appointment, Tenure of of Office, &c., inquire into the propriety of prohibiting any member of this Convention from accepting any office of trust or profit, under the new Constitution, either entirely or for a term of years, and of exempting from this disqualification any member who may hold any such office under the existing Constitution, at the adoption of the new one. Adopted, yeas 31; nays 28.

The following orders of inquiry were also adopted·

By Mr. Stephenson—that the same committee inquire into the expediency of making public defaulters ineligible to a seat in the Legislature and to any office of trust or profit, until they shall have accounted and paid over their indebtedness to the proper authority of this State.

By Mr. Carter—that Committee No. 14 inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, where the annual rents thereof are sufficient to liquidate the debt in seven years.

By Mr. Gwinn—that the Committee on Corporations, &c., inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the passage of any act of incorporation to any association or company for banking, insurance, making and preserving turnpike roads, for the advancement of literature and science, or for benevolent purposes, and of framing a general law whereby all such associations or companies may become incorporated; and of prohibiting the Legislature from enlarging the powers, or interfering in anywise with such associations, except by some general law applicable to all such associations or companies, and also the limits proper to be imposed upon the Legislature in contributing in any manner in aid of such associations or companies.

By Mr. Randall—that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of reporting a plan for the appointment of Judges by a college of electors to consist of the Senators and Delegates representiug at the time of the original appointment or vacancy, the city or counties comprising the several judicial districts within which these Judges shall be required to perform their duties.

By Mr John Newcomer—that the Committee on the Legislature inquire into the expediency of fixing the per diem of the members of the Legislature at $3.

By Mr. Stephenson—that the Committee on Corporations inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Legislature from sanctioning in any manner a suspension of specie payments by the Banks or other companies to circulate as money.

Mr. Lee submitted an order which was rejected: That the Committee on the Elective Franchise inquire into the expediency of a capitation tax on each voter.

Mr. Gwinn submitted a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the report and resolution of the majority of the Committee on Credentials:

That the Legislature in passing the Reform Act, exercised a power heretofore acknowledged in the adoption by Maryland of the Constitution of the United States, and pursued the only practicable mode of ascertaining the opinion of the people of the State as to the necessity of a change in the organic law.

That in prescribing the number of Delegates and regulating the manner and time of election, the Legislature acted in the ordinary exercise of its Legislative powers, as trustees of the public good, in order to insure a regular and undisturbed expression of the public will; that the members thereof do not hold any office created by the Legislature, but occupy their places by the assent of the people, and by virtue of the trusts reposed by the constituencies which they represent.

That the Constitution and Bill of Rights are not applicable to members of the Convention. That the people possess the inalienable right to reform their organic law whenever they shall see fit to exercise the power, and that it is right and proper that opportunity should be afforded, from time to time, by Legislative provision, for ascertaining their will upon this subject. Laid over till Monday.

The Convention adjourned.

Dec. 2, 1850.

On motion of Mr. Biser, odered, that the Legislative Committe inquire into the expediency of each county, city, or district paying its own members in the Legislature.—That the Judicial Committee inquire into the expediency of causing the Judges of the several judicial districts to be paid by said districts, Judges of the Court of Appeals to be paid out of the State Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Wells, the Committee on the Treasury are to inquire into the expediency of appointing the State Treasurer by concurrent vote of the two Houses of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the Committee on Education was instructed to inquire into the expediency of securing the present school fund as a permanent and perpetual fund for the establishment of common schools.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, the Committee on the Judiciary are to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the settlement of differences by arbitration, where the parties prefer it.

On motion of Mr. Tuck, the Governor was requested to furnish a list of civil officers of Executive appointment specifying the number of appointees to each class of officers.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of declaring a verdict of damages by a jury in courts of original jurisdiction, final, unless legal cause other than excessive damages, be shown for setting aside such verdict.

And that Committee No. 14 inquire into the expediency of prohibiting any public authority or chartered corporation from taking private property until the agreed value thereof shall have been paid or tendered to the party entitled.

On motion of Mr. Shriver, the Register of Baltimore, and the clerks of the Levy courts were directed to furnish a statement of fees, and perquisites allowed and paid to the Attorney General and deputies, January 1st, 1838, to the present time. And that the Treasurer furnish a statement of all allowances and commissions to said officers since 1837.

On motion of Mr. Weber, the Committee on the Treasury, are to inquire into the expediency of creating the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, who, with the Treasurer, shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Committee on Corporations, were directed to inquire into the expediency of making the bill-holders of any Bank or Banking association preferred creditors of any such association.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Executive Committee were required to take into consideration the salary and future residence of the Governor, with a view to the sale of the Governor's House.

The President announced the order of the day—being the report and accompanying resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee on the qualification of members of the Convention, and the preamble and resolutions in relation thereto, offered on Saturday by Mr. Gwinn, as a substitute for the resolutions of said majority and minority.

Mr. Tuck raised the question of order, that the resolutions of Mr. Gwinn were not in order, because not applicable to the matter under consideration.

After some remarks by Messrs. Tuck and Gwinn, the President decided Mr. Gwinn's resolution to be in order.

Mr. Donaldson read a preamble and resolution, which, he said, he would offer as a substitute when in order, declaring that all civil officers of this State, who have resided within the limits of this State for 12 months next proceeding their election, are eligible to seats in this Convention.

Mr. Brent of Baltimore, addressed the Convention in support of the position assumed by him in the report of the minority.

He was followed by Mr. Gwinn, when the Convention adjourned.

Dec. 3, 1850.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, in reply to a request of the Convention, in regard to the public school system of that State, transmitting a copy of the School Law of Pennsylvania and the last annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Mitchell offered an order that the Committee on Printing contract with a reporter to report the debates, and that the Treasurer pay only $3 per day to each member, reserving $103 to pay the reporter, and after payment of the reporter, the balance, if any, to be appropriated to the support of common schools.

After some conversation between Messrs. Mitchell, J. U. Dennis, and Spencer, he withdrew it.

Mr. J. U. Dennis gave notice that he would to-morrow move a re-consideration of the vote on that portion of the report of the Committee on Printing and Reporting, which provided for reporting and printing the debates.

On motion of Mr. Kilgour, Committee No. 14, was directed to inquire into the expediency of securing an exemption of the household from execution for debt.

On motion of Mr. Hodson, Committee No. 10 was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that the Legislature shall not create a debt or levy a tax for internal improvements, without the consent of the people through the bellot box, and