Y 12, 1878.

inckney, of social of Taney, rase of a son rocuns through comed and fre-

as been most neglectful of her sons upon her for histoe most valuable of her archives al condition of the province was one anquility and prosperity under Govors Hart, Charles Calvert, Benedict conard Calvert, Thomas Bladen, and Horatio Stone. And the occasional differences between some of these governors and the Assemblies do not furnish any indication of the character of the former. Their private virtues and their faults have alike passed away with tho age in which they lived, and their memory is in a

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This is hardly less true of those in Maryland, who assisted in beginning and in achieving the Revolution. With the exception of what was recently published in Appletons' Jaurnal, there is nothing known of Charles Carroll of Carrollton but the facts contained in a brief notice in the Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence." Of John Eager Howard the only accessible record is in the "National Gallery of Portraits," published at Philadelphia in 1835. Yet of him General Nathaniel Green wrote: "He deserves a statute of gold no less

ed over than Roman and Grecian heroes. Colonel John Eager Howard entered the army of the Revolution at the age of twenty-four as captain; was, in 1778, commissioned as lieutenant-colonel in the Fifth Maryland Regiment in the army of e United States, and soon after ob-

, at Germantown my

ages, with the clergy inations. Then, drawn ck horses, with plumed ing bearing, of ster- sand people, who looked down upon it, st gallant officers of the over all the broad shadows of the spreading oaks.

Howard took part in. He died in 1827, , speaking of an earlier date: "The of the United States) which bore his reless imposing than the one in which, on that hot day two years before, he had ing the devotion to the country of Jefferson and the elder Adams.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7th, 1878.

As the 10th inst. draws near, that being the time for the re-assembling of Congress, the Senators and members remaining here and the politicians generally, are becoming excited in view of expected developments. The democrats anticipate a great onslaught by the republicans on the administration of General Hayes. The latter gentleman, according to the most trustworthy accounts, is not by any means disposed to surrender, and the extreme republicans, who are indeed the great body of the party, will not be satisfied with anything less. Without it there will be fierce, flagrant, open war. The programme in the latter event, has been announced in a presidential ticket, Grant and Conkling, and as a consequence a war on Hayes and his party friends more relentless, if possible, than it will be towards the democratic party will ensue. General B. F. Butler, the man with his

battle-few returned. With can party in 1879 would carry the State "Line" Colonel Howard of New York, and that such a result would beat the democrats in spite of a use, at which, solid South. On the heel of that speech and win came the announcement, by a prominent republican paper of the above ticket for President and Vice President. The declaration of the speech of Butler was ined by the success of Conkling in the defeating, with the aid of certhe New York custom ffect of which was et, to reinstate

were the

ay, and then followed A Distinguished Visitor from Africa, P. Ongo, Esq.

Probably there has not been in many ings of black cloth, came vears an arrival in Europe which caused bearing two large, shrouded so much excitement among a certain ter the car, as chief mourners, class as that of the subject of our sketch. arles Carroll of Carrollton, John The Emperors, Princes, Mayors, and Howard, and General Samuel Smith; other high dignitaries, made a great fuss, In the State authorities; then old, gray-eaded men, who could tell of '76 as of of Persia. More recently our Ex-Presiyesterday; then the officers of the different | dent General Grant has received, not Bel courts and the municipal officers; then only from the officials, but what is much Wirt; society after society, and long lines of better, from the people in general, a magyouths and children, and seamen with nificent welcome. But it is doubtful if their flags enveloped in crape; and, last, the arrival of the Eastern Monarch, or a a crowd of citizens and citizen-soldiery, Western Ex-President, was ever viewed filling the streets from side to side. The with so much interest, as has the arrival aut off in his head of the column entered Howard's of an Individual from Africa, with no Park by the gate of Belvedere, wound | title at all, by a few men of science. through the woods until, after passing Monarchs and ex-Presidents were after the crown of the hill, it descended into a all but men, while one individual from was a hospitable, instural amphitheatre below. In the cen- Africa was much less than a mau, and , curt gentleman, of tre of this, surrounded by seventy thou- that very fact made him all the more interesting. Travelers in Africa had long indoubted bravery. He was the platform for the ceremonies, and ago given accounts of wonderful creatures who were found there, creatures as large as the largest man, and with strength his eye was stern, there was just a faint It was the last public ceremony Colonel to do wonderful things, such as crushing quiver of fun about the corners of his a gun-barrel in their teeth, and carrying lips. uation in imperishable annals. In the seventy-fifth year of his age, and off the natives in their arms. Later, the foneral procession (among the mourn-skulls and skeletons, and stuffed skins of een suffered to parish. Says Mac- ers was John Quincy Adams, President this creature-known as the Gorilla, were sent first to this country, and later mains to an honored grave was scarcely to Europe, and these only increased the desire to know more about the animal. It was stated by travelers that the feroplayed so conspicuous a part in reverenc- city of these creatures was unbounded, and that even when taken quite young it was impossible to tame them. Several young gorillas were shipped to Europe, but they somehow died, or otherwise disappeared before they reached port, and this was given as additional evidence that the animals could not be tamed. An African captured a very young Gorilla, and sold it to a Portugese gentleman living in Africa, for a small sum. A Prus. zian Exploring Expedition happening to stop at the village where the Portugese lived, that gentleman gladly gave the young Gorilla to one of the members of the party, who took the animal to Europe, and finally sold it to the managers of the Aquarium at Berlin for \$5,000. It then was no longer a mere animal-a young gorrilla, but Mr. Pongo, and under that name his fame extended all over the civilized world. Never was a young Royal Highness more carefully watched than was Pongo. What he did when awake, how he slept, what he had for est to Gen. Butler. breakfast, what for dinner, and what he did between meals were closely studied, manner, "there was no reason before the faithfully recorded, and the intelligence sent all over the world. Berlin had d his colonelcy. Many men of the hat full of bricks, announced a few days Fifth of the "Old Maryland Line" ago in a public speech, that the republi-Pongo, and London was Pongo-less, and this for two years, and at last sent to "I always thought Packard was and is" Berlin and had the young Gorilla brought over. Once in London poor Pongo had a hard time of it, he was written up in all the daily papers, and pictured in all the illustrated weeklies; the scientific men came and they measured his bones and counted his ribs, they talked about his "facial angle," and his "occipital ridge." At last Pougo went back to Berlin and -soon died. Whether London fog, or London science, was too much for Pongo, we probably shall never know. He went back to Berlin and died very suddenly, and all that is left of him is his many portraits. Though covered with hair, ed going on all fours, Pongo was looked as being more like a human being

ape or other animal ever before

only needs a look at his

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Gen. Butler put on his incredulous look - is an adept at doing so-when the reporter asked him wnat he thought of some of the recent exciting scenes in the Senate. He sat in an easy chair in his favorite parlor, No. 1, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in his lap lay a newspaper. A little saffron rose, somewhat faded. drooped rather wearily from his coat lapel, and one of his dainty slippers had been cast off as though for greater case. "What do I think of the exciting scenes

in the Senate? What scenes?" "Well, for instance, the crossfire between Conkling and Gordon.'

"Ah! What do you know about it?" "Nothing excepting the printed reports.

"No more do I," and the General looked very hard at the reporter; but, while

"But surely, General, you must have heard something about it."

"I saw something about it in the newspapers, a great deal in fact. Now, what am I to suppose from that? Why, the Senate was in executive session. Every Senator is bound to reveal nothing. That being so, I must suppese, of course, that the correspondents have written that of which they can know nothing. How, theu am I to form an opinion of that which it is fair to presume did not take place?"

"Yes, but you forget, General, that protocol of Hamlin, Rausom and others.'

"Well, who knows whether that is genuine or not. I don't. I never asked a Senator what took place in secret session." "But, suppose it is all true."

"Then some correspondent must have hidden in the gallery, or some Senator or Senators must have revealed secrets." "What, then?"

"Well, if the last supposition is true, somebody ought to be expelled from the Senate.

"Well, General, that was a desperate struggle for party supremacy, that took place over the admission of Kellogg and

Apparently the Senatorial struggle referred to was not of the slightest inter-

"Oh, well," he said, in a nonchalant committee for keeping Batler out, and Keilogg certainly was legally elected."

"Then if Kellogg was legally elected Packard was?"

the legally elected Governor of Louisiana to-day."

"General, the newspapers ask continnally why you are so silent in Congress now."

Evidently this pleased the General. "Why-ha-ha-I am-ha-ha-so silent. Well, I suppose I know why if any one does. I know why I do and don't do. It I am satisfied, what is there wrong."

"One newspaper says you will be heard when the time comes."

"Well, I suppose I shall," resumed the General, "I suppose I shall. I don't sec how it can very well be helped. Because, you see, if the time doesn't come, of course I shan't be heard from."

Plainly the General was in a non-committal mood. Even the Silver bill failed to draw from him any more positive assertions than that he believed it would become a law. The little glances, the expressive smile, and that one uncontroliable feature of his lips, betrayed the General in a manner that his words did not. It was apparent that although the General is said to have his hat full of bricks, he finds in Congress other hats full, and he is quietly lying by and watch-