

FROM PAGE TO SENATOR.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MR. ARTHUR P. GORMAN, MARYLAND'S NEW SENATORIAL NOMINEE.

From the Baltimore American, January 9.

Arthur P. Gorman was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus at Annapolis last evening to succeed William Pinkney Whyte as United States Senator from Maryland. In going to the United States Senate Mr. Gorman will have the triumph of returning to that august body as a member which he once served as a page, a thing which never occurred before in the history of the Senate. He was born in Howard county—which he now represents in the State Senate—March 11, 1839. He does not belong to any one of the old Maryland families, for it was not till the year 1800 that his grandfather, John Gorman, came from Ireland to America, settling first in Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, but afterwards removing to Baltimore. On his mother's side he is descended from the family of Samuel Brown, of English blood, who settled in this country before the Revolution, and took part in that war. Mr. Gorman's father, Peter Gorman, was a farmer and a large contractor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when it was building; was, moreover, an active politician and had a large acquaintance with public men. The Senator-elect when a boy enjoyed only such educational advantages as the public schools of Howard County can supply, and at the early age of thirteen he was appointed a page in the Senate through the influence of Judge Edward Hammond, then a member of the House of Representatives. The youth was bright, active and obliging, and attracted the notice of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, who eventually made him his secretary and confidential friend. Young Gorman lived in the great Senator's house and accompanied him on all his electioneering tours, including the famous stumping tour against Lincoln when they were contesting the Illinois Senatorship. Mr. Gorman was familiar with all the political intrigues of that day; his reminiscences of the secret history of the split between Douglas and Breckinridge would make an interesting contribution to the history of national politics. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Gorman wavered a little and it is stated that he once went to Jefferson Davis and asked him his opinion of what he ought to do. "Follow your State," said the secessionist leader, and so he did. When the firing on Fort Sumter took place he, like Douglas's followers generally, supported the forcible suppression of the rebellion. He remained in the service of the Senate, advancing from one post to another, until he held the position of Postmaster. When President Johnson broke with the Republican party he followed his lead and made himself so active in opposing the impeachment that the majority of the Senate dismissed him from his office. Reverdy Johnson, Thomas A. Hendricks and other Democratic members of the Senate together with Montgomery Blair, procured from President Johnson Gorman's appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth District, which comprises Southern Maryland. It was a very difficult collection district, but Mr. Gorman addressed himself to its duties with such energy and ability that he cleared away its arrears, and in less than six months after he left the office his accounts were closed up, which was the first time such a thing had been done in the history of that collection district. He held the office until April, 1869, when he resigned it to his successor, appointed by General Grant, and returned to his farm in Howard county. He had previously been active in the politics of his section, and in the fall of 1869 he was elected to the House of Delegates. He was just thirty at that time, and belonged to the Hamilton wing of that party, which had been defeated by Bowie in the struggle over the Governorship two years before. When the Legislature met in 1870 General Latrobe, our present Mayor, was elected Speaker, and Gorman found himself shelved when the Committee on Appropriations was made. Although indifferent to display, and never indulging in rhetorical effects, he made himself a reputation as a quick-witted parliamentarian and a shrewd and energetic worker. He was active in the party contests of 1871, when Mr. Whyte was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, supported by Mr. Hamilton, who was then in the United States Senate. Mr. Gorman participated in the canvass as a lieutenant of Hamilton's and his ability as a political tactician was strikingly displayed. He was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates in 1872, and made the reputation of being the best parliamentarian who has occupied that chair within modern memory. During the session he made himself prominent in advocacy of a liberal appropriation for colored schools, leaving the chair to take the floor in support of an appropriation. When Whyte took his seat as Governor he appointed Mr. Gorman President of the Chesapeake and Ohio

Canal. Mr. James C. Clark, who was President under Bowie's administration, had received \$10,000 per annum; but Mr. Gorman accepted \$4,000. The change was the subject of a great deal of adverse comment, as Mr. Clark's reputation for executive ability was very high and Mr. Gorman was looked upon merely as a politician. Mr. Gorman had previously served as a director, having been appointed in 1869.

AN ENGLISH ALMANAC.

SOME PLEASANT GOSSIP ABOUT THEIR CURIOUS CONTENTS AND HISTORY.

From the Manchester Guardian.

At a recent meeting of the Literary Club Mr. Abel Heywood, Jr., read a paper on "English Almanacs during the Second Stuart and Revolutionary Periods." During this time the issue of these ephemerides was statutorily monopolized by the Stationers' Company and by the University of Cambridge. When the almanacs of Vincent Wing sold 50,000 the Stationers' Company "esteemed it but a year of indifferent sale." According to Wing's horoscope he ought to have committed suicide, but he did not do so. Gadbury gets out of this awkward non-fulfillment of prophecy by suggesting that Wing kill himself by over-study. Wing, Booker and Gadbury were the most famous astrologers of the period, and cultivated astronomy only to make sure the uncertainties bequeathed to them by the old masters of the astrological art. Their apparently undoubting faith is very striking; if they fail the fault is theirs and not the stars, but their halting words and ambiguity left abundant room for those of a different class who preyed on the credulity of the people. Mr. Heywood referred to the consternation caused by the eclipse of 1652, when scarce any one would work or stir out of the house. Even John Evelyn was not exempt from the weakness which looked to the skies for signs and portents of social troubles and national disaster. In 1686 Gadbury prophesied the birth of a Prince of Wales, and on June 10, 1688, there came that scion of royalty who was afterwards the Old Pretender. There was a strong, though unfounded, belief that this child was not the son of James II. but had been smuggled into the Queen's bed-chamber in a warming pan. While Gadbury was crowding over the astrological skill which had enabled him to foretell the advent of the royal stranger, the coming over of William of Orange put an end to the importance of the infant Prince, and led John Partridge, a rival almanac maker, to print a rough satire on John Gadbury. The pretty quarrel between the two astrologers was kept up with great spirit, "miserant," "libeller," "wretch," "viper," "saucy rebel," "monstrous liar," and even stronger adjectives being used. Gadbury's almanac for 1700 for the first time contains a note on the difference between the English leap year, then governed by the Julian system, and that of foreign countries where the Gregorian calendar was in use. In 1636 William Andrews says that notice was given him by his supervisors to forbear astrological prediction. Who his supervisors were is not clear, but they relented. The statement shows, however, that there was some dislike to the "prophecies" in some quarters. Richard Saunders states that the doleful plague following two comets killed 68,596 people, besides a number of Quakers never brought into the bill. An honest goldsmith named Snow compounded with his creditors in 1652, and in 1660 invited them to come in and be paid the remainder of their money. This is considered to be worthy to be placed in the table of remarkable events, as it might possibly still be. An "Episcopal Almanac" appeared in 1674. The "Yea and Nay Almanac" and "Poor Robin's Almanac," both published by the Company of Stationers, poked fun at the prophetic calendars owned by the same wealthy corporation. The "Yea and Nay" was intended as a scoff at the Quakers. In the chronology occurs this reference to the stonography: "J. S. went three miles to take in shorthand the speech of a brother at a silent meeting." This is one of the most brilliant flashes in the book. If there be but little wit there is a great deal of sith and indecency in this and in "Poor Robin." "The Weaver's Almanac" gives information on many subjects, but nothing on weaving. The almanacs of this period show a gradual decay of the superstitions to be found in the early calendars, and they also show a knowledge of certain natural phenomena which is passing away. Who would ever think the sundial was ever used to tell time by in the night? The table showing how to do it is in many of the Stuart almanacs. Who cares now for the rising of the Pleiades or the southing of the moon? These things were familiar even to the clown two centuries ago. As Emerson has said, "The civilized man has got a fine Geneva watch, but has lost the skill to tell the hour by the sun." This is a distinct loss, for there is as much joy in looking out for the first advent of Sirius in autumn as in finding the first primrose in spring. Mr. Heywood concluded by extracts from some of the advertisements found in these early almanacs. One was that of a woman who in 1697 undertook to cure crooked and hump-backed children by setting them once a month in a "mathematical chair."

AMERICAN CENSUSES.

As soon as our Revolutionary War broke out Congress stood greatly in need of a correct census in order to draft soldiers equitably and tax for the support of the war correctly. In the chaotic state of society, however, the enemy occupying much of the country, no correct census was taken and an arbitrary basis was adopted. In 1783 a debate broke out on this question in Congress, and when the Constitution went into operation it contained the principle of the census as the very basis of our Government in the following words: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, to be determined by certain prescribed principles." A census was ordered to be taken within three years after the first meeting of Congress of the United States, and within each subsequent term of ten years, to be specified by law. The first census was begun to be taken on the first Monday in August, 1790, and closed in nine months, and within fifteen months after it began the President was to lay before Congress the tables and results. The second census was taken by the Marshals of the Districts and the Secretaries of the Territories. In the third census of 1810, manufacturers were ordered to be included in the returns. In 1820 agriculture and commerce were included. In 1830 the blind, deaf and dumb, unaturalized, &c., were to be reported. In 1840 twenty thousand copies of the census were printed and bound. In 1850 the Secretary of the Interior was put in charge of the census, instead of the Secretary of State; at the same time the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General and Secretary of State had charge of the tables, as a sort of a Returning Board. The subsequent statutes pertaining to the census show the deep interest taken by Americans in the measure, and the reports of the population of the United States have a material influence in sustaining our moral strength throughout the world. America has realized the saying of Montesquieu that "there is nothing so powerful as a Republic where the laws are observed, not so much through fear or reason, but from attachment to them, for in such a case there is united to the wisdom of a good Government the concentrated power of the people."

OUR GROWTH.

Some remarkable figures were printed in the census of 1860, taken by Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy. This gentleman is the grandson of Andrew Ellicott, who drew the boundary lines of Pennsylvania and New York and all of the Southern Territory as divided from Spanish Florida. He was also Secretary of the Land Office of Pennsylvania. He laid out the town in Western Pennsylvania, along the Allegheny River, and Dr. Kennedy residing at Meadville, married his daughter there. Meantime his brother, Joseph Ellicott, was surveying all the land in Western New York, where he owned a principality. Dr. Kennedy's son is a man of extensive reading. He relates that in 1798 the value of all property in the United States was under \$480,000,000, and as late as 1807 the improved lands in the whole country, including pastures, was under 64,000,000 acres. By 1870 we had 163,000,000 improved acres, of a value of nearly \$6,700,000,000. The product of our manufactures in 1810 was under \$200,000,000, while in 1860 it was \$2,000,000,000. There was but one bank in America previous to 1775, the land bank of Massachusetts, established in 1740, and soon wiped out by the British Parliament. When our Government went into existence in 1789 there were only three banks, the Bank of New York, the Bank of North America, at Philadelphia, and the Bank of Massachusetts. Their aggregate capital was \$2,000,000. In 1821 we had 88 banks, with a capital of \$23,000,000; in 1830, 330 banks, with \$145,000,000 capital; in 1860, 1,562 banks, with a capital of \$421,000,000. At the close of the civil war there were 1,601 National Banks, two-thirds of which had been converted from old State institutions. The oldest insurance office in America was established in 1724, and another was opened in 1756 in Philadelphia. At this time there is a single Insurance Company with assets amounting to \$100,000,000. The first canal in America was between Boston and Concord, twenty-seven miles long, and cost \$350,000. It was finished in 1789. In 1860 we had 5,264 miles of canal, which had cost \$150,000,000, most of it in disuse. When our Constitution went into operation we had but 277,000 dwellings in the country, and the total valuation was \$62,000,000. We had but ten colleges before the Revolutionary War, and every one of them was in existence at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. Free and common schools existed in New England and Pennsylvania long prior to the Revolution, and when the Constitution went into operation we had twenty-one colleges. There were thirty-seven newspapers in the Colonies in 1775, and in 1860, 4,601 newspapers with an annual circulation of one thousand million copies. It is not what you have in your chest, but what you have in your heart, that makes you rich.

An Ohio Idea of the Maine Case.

SOME KNotty AND PECULIAR POINTS DECIDED IN AN EARLY ELECTION DISPUTE. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in answer to the questions submitted to Governor Garcelon, was under discussion, and Grandfather Lickshingle narrated the following reminiscence: "Along in the early part of 1700, the year I cast my first vote, we had jes' sech another squabble over the countin' uv the ballots at a town election. The Judges of Election counted the votes accordin' to the dictates uv their consciences an' the requirements of the Constitution uv the U. S. The defeated party, however, squealed like stuck pigs, cried for 'Blood, Yeagor, blood!' an' run aroun' with pistols in their han's an' butcher knives in their teeth. "The disputed questions wuz finerly submitted to a Board uv Justices uv the Peace fer settlement. The questions uv the Judges an' the answers given by the Board wuz, viz., to wit: "Question 1. When it is found that a double han'ful uv tickets have been deposited in a lump in the ballot-box, is it not the duty uv the Judges uv election to throw out the tickets so deposited, and if so, how many? "Answer. The Judges uv Election air to count the votes as they fin' them (Jones vs. Mulligrub, 756) an' ast no questions. That is what they air paid fer. The returns air not to be strangled by idle technicalities, nor is their meanin' to be distorted by carpin's an' captious criticism. D'ye hear that! "Question 2. If a Judge of Election is detected in the act of chewin' up all the ballots offered for certain candidates and is occasionally observed to cram into the box a han'ful uv tickets which he takes from his coat-tail pocket, should the remainin' Judges and Inspectors uv Election count the votes so deposited as if all wuz squar' an' proper, an' make no estimate uv the number chawed up? "Answer. It is the unanimous opinion uv the Board uv Justices of the Peace that judges hev no color or right to refuse to count and make return uv all tickets found in the ballot-box. If any person or persons want to jeopardize their health by chewin' up great wads uv paper (the very beasts uv the field knowin' that paper contains arsenic an' prussic acid), that's their own affair. This is a Government of the people, by the people an' for the people, an, if administered in the spirit of its founders it shall not perish from the earth. Put that in your pipe an' smoke it. "Question 3. If a man livin' in another State, an' not a citizen of the United States, attempts to vote an' is refused, an' he then retires, loads a double-barrel shot-gun with tickets and takin' deadly aim, fires them into the ballot-box, is it the duty uv the judges to count said votes, an' if so, how many? "Answer. This question is fully answered in the reply to Question No. 2. The judges uv election hev no right under heaven to inquire how or by whom certain ballots hev been deposited in the box. Their duty, as laid down in the statutes, is to count the votes (25 Kalamazoo, 47 3-10), an' forever after hold their peace. You might as well attempt to dam up the waters uv the Nile with bullrushes as to fetter the step uv freedom, more proud an' glorious than the tread uv a war-horse at a county fair. "Then the action of the judges was not sustained by the board?" suggested one. "Not to an extent to create enthusiasm in their ranks," replied grandfather. "On the contrary, they clothed their brows with thunder an' swore that the next time they submitted a political dispute to a commission of the opposite party they hoped to be diddledy dog-nabbed to thunder an' lightning." "What happened to the Board of Justices of the Peace?" "They moved with their families up into Maine," said grandfather, with a sigh, "an' the hul caboodle uv them wuz placed on the Supreme Bench uv the State."

Mr. Tilden in Favor of Beating Grant.

From the New York Sun.

Mr. Tilden does not hesitate always. He has very positive convictions about the danger of a third term. He spoke like a patriot when he said: "It is the duty of every sincere lover of Republican institutions to do his utmost to prevent the re-election of Gen. Grant. For my part," he continued, "I will do every thing I can to secure the election of the man who may be agreed upon by the opponents of the third term conspiracy as the best candidate to unite the conservative elements of all parties. If a third term can be conferred upon Grant, a fourth and fifth will be. In short, Grant's installment into the White House means the Empire."

Scientific Snow Falls.

From St. Nicholas for January.

There is no sport among winter games more exciting and amusing than snow-ball warfare. All the boys must join in building the fort, selecting the highest point of the playgrounds, or, if the grounds are level, the corner of a wall or fence. Supposing the top of a mound has been selected as the place where the works are to be built, the first thing to do is to make out the plan of the foundations. The dimensions depend upon the number of boys. A circle, twelve feet in diameter, or a square with sides of ten feet, will accommodate a company of ten boys. It is better to have the fort too small than too large. The chief engineer must set his men at work rolling large snow-balls, the smaller boys can commence and the larger ones take them in hand when the balls have gained in size and become too heavy for the younger boys. Make these balls of snow as large and dense as possible, then roll them in place upon the lines traced out for the foundation. We will suppose it to be a square. In this case care must be taken to have the corners of the square opposite the most probable approach

A California Romance.

HOW MAN AND WIFE MET AFTER TWENTY YEARS' SEPARATION. From the Valley Chronicle, December 30.

One of those strange episodes in human life which makes us sometimes wonder at "the eternal fitness of things," occurred last night at the Vallejo junction. The tide being low on the arrival of the Contra Costa, passengers for Vallejo were compelled to make quite a descent from the wharf to the boat, and the ladies required the assistance of the gentlemen present. A Mr. G., a grain speculator, was doing the agreeable in this respect, and one of the last ladies to descend was overburdened with a few bundles, which he took charge of, and accompanied the lady to the cabin, where they sat and engaged in conversation. The subject finally touched upon the nativity of each, when it was found they were both from the same town in Kentucky. This fact made each more communicative, when he inquired her name, which was given as Mrs. G. Immediately the gentleman grew pale and excited, and asked: "You had a daughter, did you not?" "I did," she responded. "Pray, how did you know that?" "Is that daughter living?" "She is, and at present on a visit to friends at Vallejo, where I am now going." "Merciful heavens!" he gasped. "My child!" "Sir," said the lady, rising; "what do you mean?" "Mean?" he crazily replied. "Mean? Why, I mean that that daughter is my own child and you are my wife?" Almost overpowered at this confession she plied him with questions, to every one of which he returned a correct answer, when she was convinced that the man was really her husband, from whom she had been separated twenty years. It seems the twain were married at Paris, Ky., in 1858, and thirteen months afterward he went to Liverpool on business. The vessel on which he took passage was wrecked and all on board were supposed to have perished. The news coming to the young wife's ears, she was utterly prostrated and was ordered to California by her physicians. Arriving here she took up her residence in Los Angeles. The husband was picked up from the wreck by a fishing smack and taken to some remote foreign port, where he was thrown upon a bed of sickness, which lasted some fifteen months. In the meantime he had written repeatedly to his wife, but received no answer. In his despair he concluded to risk a journey across the Atlantic. Feeble as he was he shipped before the mast on a sailing vessel, and in due time arrived in New York. From there he wrote three times to his wife, but received no answer. Almost frenzied at the thought that she might be dead, and being without funds and no friends, he "faced" his fare clear to Kentucky, and shortly after arrived at Paris. Inquiries throughout the town assured him that his wife had disappeared a year or so before, and no one knew whither. Some said she had gone in search of her husband, others that she might be dead, and others that she had gone to California. He sought the old family physician, but he had left the town some time before. Mr. G. then went to work at Louisville and made enough to bring him to California a year after his arrival in Kentucky. He searched everywhere after his absent wife, but without success and finally gave her up as dead, and she also had mourned for his death. Neither, however, had married again, and last evening on board the Contra Costa was the first intimation either had that the other was in existence. The now happy couple arrived here last night, and to the surprise of the friends of the lady she introduced her husband, from whom she had been separated twenty years. But imagine his unutterable surprise and joy when the mother led into the parlor a beautiful young lady, his own daughter, whom he had not seen since she was a babe. Father, mother and child will leave to-morrow for San Francisco, where Mr. G., who is now a comparatively wealthy man has his business and where they will hereafter reside.

the smallest point possible exposed to the attack, and the inmates of the fort can, without crowding each other, take good aim at the foe. After the four sides of the square have been covered by large snow-balls all hands must pack the snow about the bottom and fill up each crack and crevice, until a solid wall is formed. Then with spades and shovels the walls should be trimmed down to a perpendicular on the inside, but slanting upon the outside. The top of the wall may be two feet broad and the base four feet. When the wall is finished, prepare a mound of snow in the centre of the square for the flagstaff. This mound will be very useful as a reserve supply in case the ammunition gives out. A quantity of snow-balls should next be piled up, inside the walls, at the four corners. This done the fort is ready for its defenders.

Why They are Solid.

From the Philadelphia Record.

In explaining to a correspondent, recently, why the Southern States are solidly Democratic, and why the color line is not that of party demarcation, the two or three States wherein the colored population outnumber the white were prominently in mind. The census reports of 1870 divided the colored and white population as follows:

	White.	Colored.
Arkansas.....	362,115	122,169
Delaware.....	102,221	22,794
Florida.....	96,057	91,689
Georgia.....	638,926	545,142
Kentucky.....	1,098,692	222,210
Maryland.....	605,497	175,391
Missouri.....	1,603,146	118,071
North Carolina.....	678,470	391,650
Tennessee.....	936,119	322,331
Texas.....	564,700	253,475
Virginia.....	712,080	512,841
West Virginia.....	424,032	17,969
Louisiana.....	362,065	364,201
Mississippi.....	282,896	444,201
South Carolina.....	289,667	415,814
Total.....	8,856,693	4,019,968

 It will be observed that the white population exceeded the colored in twelve out of the fifteen Southern States ten years ago, and that in the aggregate the excess of the white population was 4,836,725. Since the last census it is well known that the tide of white immigration to the Southern States has been greater than ever before, and that of colored emigration from the Southern States has been larger. It is fairly presumable, therefore, that the white inhabitants to colored in those States has increased considerably; that the minority of about two thousand in Louisiana was long since overcome, and that Mississippi and South Carolina are now the only States in which the colored population outnumber the white. If the color line were the line of demarcation between political parties in these two States, and every male citizen of legal age should vote, South Carolina would of course, be Republican; but Mississippi would have been doubtful, even prior to the exodus excitement, for, in 1870, the colored males of 21 years and upward exceeded the white males only 5,142, as per the census report. This count included about 5,000 foreign-born males of legal age not naturalized, a fact significant of the white immigration. In commenting upon elections in the South the majority of the white population in thirteen or fourteen out of the fifteen Southern States is not taken into account by partisan critics. The superior intelligence and wealth, which give employment to the masses, and which are regarded as all-powerful in many of the Northern States, are not expected to have any effect in more Southern climes; and while thousands of intelligent white men in the North give no attention to politics and refuse to vote, the colored people of the South, the great proportion of whom can neither read nor write, are expected not only to turn out to a man and vote at every election, but to pay a poll tax for the privilege of voting in opposition to those who give them employment and enable them to support their families. PROBABLY you never saw an electrified forest. Go to Switzerland and perhaps you will. One was seen recently at St. Cergues, in the Jura mountains. They call it St. Elmo's fire. A whole forest of pine trees was seen to be aglow with light like a phosphorescent sea in the tropics. A thunder-storm was raging at the time, and at every flash of lightning the illumination suddenly disappeared, but soon shone forth again until the next flash came. Before this phenomenon heavy rains had fallen and soaked the forest so as to render it conductive of electricity, and the thunder cloud overhead, heavily charged with electricity, had induced an opposite charge on the ground below, which discharged itself into the air by the pointed boughs and needles of the pine trees. Sometimes the same thing is seen about the spars and riggings of ships. THERE are two kinds of bores in this world—the poor and the rich. You can get rid of the former by lending him five dollars. You can free yourself of the other by attempting to borrow twenty dollars of him. Try it on. NEVER insult a man because he is poor in purse or raiment, for beneath a ragged coat it may be that a muscle lies concealed that could put a head on the oldest man in the business.