The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXX. NO. 12 GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870. WHOLE NO. 3600.

HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.
Baltimore st. between Court-house and Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.
TERMS OF PUBLICATION:
THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal reduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year.—Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.
☞The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.
JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style, will be noted at short notice. TERMS CASH.

Professional Cards, &c.

J. M. KRAUTH, Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house. June 18, 1869—tf

D. McCONAUGHY, Attorney at Law, Second door west of SUHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street. Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates, all legal business, and claims to Pensions, bounty, back-pay, and Damages against U. States, attended promptly and efficiently attended to. Valuable Farms located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States. June 18, 1869.—tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and other Business entrusted to his care. Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Kiegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. May 29, 1867

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care. ☞Office at his residence in the three-story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the south-east corner of Centre Square. May 29, 1867.

DR. H. S. HUBER, *N. E. Corner of Chambersburg and Washington street* OPPOSITE COL. TATE'S EAGLE HOTEL. June 11 1869.—tf

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the Compiler Office. Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

JOHN L. HILL, M. D., *DENTIST* Room in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, PENN'A. ☞Having been in constant practice over 20 years, patients can be assured of good work. [July 9.—tf

DR. J. E. BERKSTRESSER, *Dentist*, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist who may call upon him. Nov. 26, 1869.—1y

DR. H. W. LeFEVRE *Littlestown, Adams co., Pa.,* HAVING permanently located in that place, will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office in Lombard street, near Baltimore street. [Aug. 20, 1869.—1

Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON'S *LOCK-STITCH* Family Sewing Machine. OVER 450,000 NOW IN USE. *EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.* SOLD ON EASY PLAN, $10 PER MONTH. PETERSON & CARPENTER, *General Agents.* GENERAL OFFICE FOR ADAMS COUNTY, JACOBS BUILDING, CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA. Nov. 12, 1869.—6m

HOWE MACHINES! THE LATEST IMPROVED & GENUINE *ELIAS HOWE, JR.,* SEWING MACHINES. JACOB F. THOMAS, *Agent,* GETTYSBURG, PA., N. E. corner of Centre Square, in the Store room of Samuel Wolf. ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis. ☞The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machine on account of the popularity of the Howe Machine. There are none GENUINE unless they have the signature of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., on it, &c. Feb. 16—tf

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, 495 *Broadway, New York.* 730 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia.*

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.
Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.
Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.
Using both threads directly from the spools.
No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.
Wide range of application without change of adjustment.
The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.
Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.
☞The Highest Premiums at all the Fairs and Exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, and the work done by them, wherever exhibited in competition.
☞The very highest prize, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representatives of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines.
☞For sale by D. W. ROBISON, Gettysburg.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having had 17 years' experience as a practical Operator on Sewing Machines would recommend the Grover & Baker Family Machine as the cheapest and best machine for family use. The simplicity of construction and elasticity of stitch made by these machines are two very important points in their favor. 350,000 of these machines are to-day bearing witness to the truth of our assertions and the demand is steadily increasing. We have also Shuttle Machines on hand for Tailors and Couch-trimmers use. Call and see us. D. W. ROBISON, Agent, Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, Pa. June 11, 1869.—1y

ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE OR A GOLD WATCH. As an evidence that this advertisement is no humbug, send for Circular, enclosing a three cent stamp for return postage. Address J. B. GIBBS & CO., 45 University Place, New York. Jan. 21, 1870.—3m

MINCE PIES! AT WM. J. MARTIN'S, is the place to get the material for a good Mince Pies. RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, CITRONS, CRANBERRIES AND APPLES, At MARTIN'S, Baltimore st. Nov. 19, 1869.—3m

THE STAR & SENTINEL has a larger circulation than all the papers in the County combined—hence it is the best advertising medium.

Business Cards.

BLACKSMITHING. B. G. HOLLEBAUGH HAS opened a Blacksmith Shop on Washington street, next door to Christman's Carpenter Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, at reasonable rates, and invites a share of public patronage. REPAIRING of all kinds. Give me a call. April 30, 1869—tf

JEREMIAH CULP *GETTYSBURG, PA.,* Undertaker & Paper-Hanger, is prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms *COFFINS OF ALL STYLES.* He also keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he will sell at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall. *PLAIN & FANCY SIGN PAINTING EXECUTED TO ORDER.* ☞York street—a few doors east of Lutheran Church May 27, 1868—tf.

ROBERT D. ARMOR, GAS FITTER, PLUMBER AND BELL HANGER, *East Middle street, half a square from the Court-house* GETTYSBURG, PA., WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.

GAS PIPE furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights &c.; also WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Frost Spigots, and, in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures. Bells hung, and furnished if desired. Locks of all kinds repaired. [Dec. 25, 1867.—

A SERVANT FOR ALL. *Roth's Improvement for Opening, Closing and Latching Gates,* MAY be attached to any gate and operated from a buggy, team or saddle, by one hand, in any desired direction from the gate—opened and closed from one point, at any distance from the gate. This improvement is simple and cheap, yet perfect and strong; will not be disarranged by the sagging of the gate, nor by the frost raising the posts; may be made at a country blacksmith's, and easily attached to a gate. The undersigned, having the Right for Adams county, will sell Township and Farm Rights of this Improvement. Also, ROTH & SHANE'S AMERICAN LEVER GATE—which will be found valuable and convenient to all who have gates to drive through—as they remain by their team, open, close and latch a gate, without the necessity of getting in the wet or mud. For further information, &c., address ISRAEL BRICKER, May 13.—tf Menallen P. O., Adams co., Pa.

NEW BUSINESS. Upholstering & Trimming. WILLIAM E. CULP HAS opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stables, on Washington street, for Covering Sofas, Chairs, Mattrasses, and Upholstering in all its branches. He also continues his old business of Trimming Buggies, Carriages, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate. Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—tf

COOPERING! PETER CULP Has commenced the COOPERING BUSINESS in all its branches at his residence on the Mummasburg road, at the end of Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa. The public can always have made to order all kinds and styles of *MEAT VESSELS, CROUT STANDS, PICKEL STANDS, TUBS, FLOUR BARRELS.* He also manufactures 5 and 10 gal. Kegs Cider Barrels. And all other kinds of Coopering. Repairing done cheaply and with despatch. Give us a call. Aug. 13, 1869.—tf

Surveying—Conveyancing. J. S. WITHEROW, FAIRFIELD, PA., Tenders his services to the public as a PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, and is prepared to survey Farms, Lots, &c., on reasonable terms. Having taken out a Conveyancer's License, he will also attend to preparing DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS, LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, OLDERKING AT SALES, &c. Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable. Post-Office address, Fairfield, Adams co., Pa. Jan. 1, 1869.—tf

FURNITURE. D. C. SHEAFFER PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA., Is prepared too Ear to the Public anything in his line as cheap as can be had in the county. ☞Purchasers will do well to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. FURNITURE made to order. Repairing done neat cheap and with despatch. Jan. 22, 1869.—tf

CABBAGE SEED. I HAVE grown and will send by mail the Seed of the following variation of CABBAGE: "STONE MASON"—a remarkable sweet and tender variety. I have succeeded in raising this variety to weigh from 15 to 22 pounds. Under favorable circumstances every plant will head. Mammoth Drumhead—a valuable quality with the Stone mason. Under high culture heads attain to the weight of 40 lbs. The Seed is put up in packages and sent to any address on the receipt of 50 cts. for one package, or $5 cts. for both varieties. Directions for successful cultivation accompany each package. Several Specimens of the above varieties were on exhibition at the last agricultural Fair in Gettysburg. Address SOLOMON WEIDNER, Bigler, Adams co., Pa. Oct. 8.—tf

GRANITE-YARD, GETTYSBURG, PA., *ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.* PETER BEITTLER Is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds of BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates— Curbing, Sills, Steps, Ashlers, Posts, Monuments, Cemetery Blocks, &c., &c., cut and finished in every style desired, by best workmen. ☞Orders from a distance promptly attended to. June 3.—tf

BARGAINS IN NEW FURNITURE. A NUMBER of sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE have just been sent by mistake to the Gettysburg Depot, and will be sold very cheap and on easy terms to any parties who may call at the Furniture Rooms of Sam. A. Weaver & Co. (In Odd Fellows.) July 16.—tf PROPRIETORS.

Business Cards.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also one of the best assistant barbers, and will insure satisfaction. Give him a call. May 28, 1867.

OYSTER SALOON! JOHN GRUEL CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, *next door to Eagle Hotel,* Announces to his friends that in addition to his CONFECTIONARY, he has opened an Oyster Saloon, where during the season he will keep constantly on hand PRIME OYSTERS, the best the market can afford, with special accommodations for *LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.* ☞Give us a call. Jan. 21, 1870.—tf

GETTYSBURG BAKERY. THE firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand, *Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.* All kinds of CRACKERS, CAKES, BREAD, ROLLS, PRETZELS, &c constantly baked and always to be had fresh. With many years' experience and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction in all cases. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked. SALTZER NEWPORT. April 9, 1869.—tf

STEAM SAW MILL. THE undersigned has in operation a STEAM SAW MILL, at the South Mountain, near Graeffenburg Springs, and is prepared to saw to order bills of WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK, or any kind of Timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. He also manufactures SHINGLES, PAILINGS, &c. LUMBER delivered at any point at the LOWEST RATES. 3 per cent. will be deducted for the cash payments, or interest will be charged from the time of delivery of Lumber. Thankful for past favors, he would desire a continuance for the future. All letters should be addressed to him at Graeffenburg P. O. Adams county, Pa. HENRY MILTENBERGER. Oct. 29, 1869.—tf

YOUNT'S COMPOUND FOR THE CURE OF PUTRID SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA or any other Inflammatory or inward disease of the Throat if not of too long standing. Also, SCARLET FEVER. This medicine has been tried in THOUSANDS OF CASES, in different parts of the country, and has never been known to fail if taken in time and according to directions. It is warranted to cure. Give it a trial and it will speak for itself. Every household should provide themselves with a box of this medicine and keep it on hands. The cure that it has effected are truly marvelous. ☞Prepared and sold by ISRAEL YOUNT & Co., Gettysburg, Pa., or by their authorized agents. For sale by all the Storekeepers in Adams county. May 29, 1867.—tf ISRAEL YOUNT & CO.

Carpenters and Contractors.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son, *GETTYSBURG, PA.,* Carpenters and Contractors. Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Cornice, Door & Window Brackets, &c. Constantly on hand and manufactured to order on BEST MATERIALS, by experienced workmen, and at REASONABLE PRICES. ☞Orders promptly attended to. Jan. 15, 1869.—tf

GEO. C. CASHMAN, GETTYSBURG, PA., Carpenter and Contractor, RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to his new Shop on Stratton street between York and Railroad streets and is prepared to take contracts for putting up and repairing Buildings, at as reasonable rate any builder in Gettysburg—all work guaranteed to be a best quality. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit public patronage. Give me a call. April 9, 1869.—tf

WM. CHRITZMAN, GETTYSBURG, PA., Carpenter and Contractor, Having removed to my new Shop *On Washington street, between Middle and Chambersburg streets,* and introduced Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best manner, and in a neat and workmanlike manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., always on hand and for sale at reasonable terms. April 19, 1869.—tf

Butchering.

MEAT MARKET! NEW FIRM! GEORGE B. STOVER & THADDEUS S. WIBLE, HAVING entered into partnership in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, will carry it on in all its branches. All kinds of Fresh Meat Every Day. Meat every Tuesday and Saturday morning. Small meats every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings. Market stand at Geo. B. Stover's residence on Chambersburg street, second Square. Those having fat stock for sale will find it to their advantage to call on or address either of the firm. STOVER & WIBLE. Aug. 13, 1869.—tf

West Middle Street Market (NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE.) Every Day in the Week, SUNDAY EXCEPTED. Fresh Beef three times a week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Lamb, Veal or Mutton every day. Orders left at my market in the evening will be promptly delivered the following morning. GEORGE A. OGDORI. June 18, 1869—tf

Books, Drugs, Medicines.

DR. JAMES CRESS DRUGGIST *Store in Brant's Building, Balto. st.* LITTLESTOWN. HAVING opened a new DRUG STORE and fitted it up in the best style, I offer my stock of pure and fresh Drugs to the citizens of Littlestown and vicinity at the lowest market rates, consisting in part of: *Drugs and Family Medicines, Pur Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Horse Powders,* Pure Spices, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps and Fancy articles. A full assortment of Brushes, Stationery of all kinds, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff. ☞Moore's Electro-Magnetic Soap will wash with hard or soft water, cold or warm. Clothes washed with this Soap are made beautifully white without boiling or blueing. This is the best Soap in use. Try it. It is warranted not to injure the hands or fabric. Littlestown, May 13.—1y JAMES CRESS.

69. JUNE 69. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Drugs & Family Medicines PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS AND WINES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, PURE SPICES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS DYES AND DYE STUFFS, SOAPS, PERFUMES AND TOILET GOODS, INKS, WRITING FLUIDS AND STATIONERY, PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECIPES ACCURATELY PUT UP. PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED AT REDUCED RATES. Forney's Horse Powders the best and cheapest for Horses, Cattle and Swine. Other Horse Powders of approved makes. HUBER'S, *Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.* June 11, 1869.—tf

A. D. BUEHLER, *GETTYSBURG, PA.,* Has just received a large assortment of BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Comprising English and American publications handsomely illustrated, suitable as Holiday Gifts for OLD AND YOUNG. Also, a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books by stand and authors, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Penknives, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c. Dec. 3, 1869.—tf

DR. R. HORNER has resumed the Practice of Medicine. Office at his DRUG STORE, IN CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG. Also, Dealer in PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, BAKING SODA, DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES. Jan. 14, 1870.—tf

Livery Stables.

WEAVER & SON. Livery, Sales & Exchange STABLES, *Washington st., Gettysburg, Penna.* TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that they have better accommodations than ever to supply the public with all styles and kinds of Conveyances that can be found in a first class livery. Their Horses, Hacks, and Sleighs cannot be beat by any establishment in the town. In prices they defy competition. Horses and Mules bought and sold, on reasonable terms. ~ GIVE US A CALL. Take Notice. THE undersigned is desirous of closing up his old accounts, and would ask all those indebted to call and settle the same. The books are left with the above stable and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and square their accounts. NICHOLAS WEAVER. Dec. 3, 1869.—tf

EAGLE LIVERY, Sale & Exchange Stables, *Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street, GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.* THE undersigned have opened a new LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, in this place, and are prepared to offer superior accommodations in this line. We have provided ourselves with Buggies, Carriages, Hacks, Light Wagons, &c., of the latest styles, sufficient to meet the public demand. Our horses are good, without spot or blemish, and perfectly reliable—none of your "old cripples," but all of the "*A 1*" order. Riding parties can always be accommodated and comfortable equipments furnished. Parties, large or small, can get just what they want on the most accommodating terms. Visitors to the Battle-field politely attended to and reliable drivers furnished if desired. Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the arrival and departure of every train. Horses bought, sold, or exchanged, and always a chance for bargains given. Our motto is "fair play and no gouging." ☞Particular attention paid to furnishing Vehicles and Horses for Funerals. ☞We flatter ourselves that by charging moderately and by furnishing superior accommodations, we can merit a share of the public patronage. Our establishment is on Chambersburg street, near the Diamond. FERRY & HAFER. WILLIAM D. HOLTZWORTH. Dec. 31, 1869.

The Star and Sentinel.

TRUE FRIENDS.

'Tis not when sunbeams brightly shine
And cloudless skies look blue;
When happiness and peace abound,
And troubles are but few;
'Tis not the time to know our friends—
The false ones from the true.

But when the sky is overcast,
And threatening clouds appear;
With thunder crushing o'er our heads,
And lightning flashing near;
The enemies press closely on,
To fill our hearts with fear.

'Tis then, when sadness clouds the brow,
And all around seems drear;
The false ones from our side will sneak—
The coming storm they fear.
Their craven hearts with terror view
The tempest drawing near.

And so, amid the darkest storm,
True friendship's love is tried;
As clings the ivy 'round the oak,
By us they will abide;
And neither storm nor enemies
Can force them from our side.

And when the storm is passed away,
The sky again is blue;
Then calmly we look around with pride,
To find our foes so few,
And think 'twas worth the storm to know
Our false friends from our true.

[From the Franklin Repository.

A GREAT TRANSFORMATION.

HOW THE NEGROES LEGISLATE IN SOUTH CAROLINA—FIFTEEN BLACKS IN THE STATE SENATE—PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS—THE PERSONNEL OF THE HOUSE—THE ABLEST DISPUTANT AND PARLIAMENTARY LEADER.

Here the slave is now the master; the boodman is the lawgiver. Here has been fulfilled that singular prophecy ventured by Jefferson soon after his retirement from the Presidency. Speaking of the crime of slavery, he said, "that considering numbers, native and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events, and it may become probable by supernatural inference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

I walked leisurely along the broad streets of Columbia to the imposing, but still unfinished Capitol of South Carolina. The softest breezes of Northern spring time greeted me, and the beautiful magnolia, mock-orange, firs and other evergreens seemed to proclaim perpetual summer.—The streets are crowded with motley groups of whites and blacks, and on the modest elevation that fixes the centre of the main avenue stands the point of attraction—the Capitol with the Legislature in session. I entered the vast rotunda, and passed on to the Legislative halls, to witness the deliberations of the novel Legislature of reconstructed South Carolina.

The Senate Hall, designed to echo the eloquence of the Hamptons, the Rhetts, the Hammonds, and other distinguished sons of chivalry, has been fitted up in modest elegance, and eighteen whites and fifteen negroes fill its seats. As a body, it is but little below some Northern Senates I have seen, in point of intelligence, and among its members are able men of both races. Mr. Corbins, the President, is a very able lawyer and debator, and perhaps the commanding intellect of all the contributions from the North to the statesmanship of South Carolina. He is well appreciated, too, as he is Senator, U. S. District Attorney, and codifier of the laws, and fills all with credit. Senator Jillson, another son of New England, is a gentleman of culture, and is State Commissioner of Education, as well as legislator. Senator Leslie is an ex-New York Democrat and ex-Democratic legislator from Brooklyn. He is now a Republican Senator and State Land Commissioner. These doubly or trebly honored gentlemen are not singular, however.—There was a lack of white material when the wheels of government were put in motion, and it became an agreeable necessity for a number to accept multiplied offices. Mr. Moses, Speaker of the House, is Adjutant-General, and Mr. Nagle, Comptroller-General; Mr. Tomlinson, Auditor-General; Mr. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant General, and Mr. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, are all commissioned State officers and members of the House.

THE MOST NOTABLE NEGRO

in the Legislature is Senator Wright. He is a full blooded negro, of medium size, with a finely chiseled face, and a handsomely developed head. He came here with the certificate and seal of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as an attorney-at-law. His features and form are fairly Caucasian in all save color, and he speaks fluently and forcibly. He is eminent for his integrity, and devotes himself intelligently and earnestly to the advancement of his race and State. On the right of the Chamber sits a tall, gaunt, full-blooded negro, black as midnight, with the regular Southern negro dialect, and the awkward gait of a field-hand. He is Senator Nash, the representative of the Capitol District, and the successor to Wade Hampton. He is quite intelligent, although entirely uneducated, and was in olden times, the best hotel porter in Columbia. Senator Cain sits near the centre isle, and boasts of no discount on his African blood. He is a tolerable debater, and an ardent preacher of the Methodist persuasion. A little in front of him sits Senator Swails, a light quadroon, and a hasty graduate of the country tree-schools of the Cumberland Valley. He is doubtless remembered by many of the citizens of Chambersburg. He writes a beautiful hand, and speaks quite intelligently.

The hour of noon is indicated by the plain mahogany circular clock above the door, and the Senate is called to order. A very plain, jet-black, white-chokered man stepped up on the Speaker's stand, and called the Senators to their devotions. A more simple, beautiful and appropriate prayer I have never heard than Chaplain Adams for his dubious flock and stricken Commonwealth. Routine legislation followed, and I turned to take a look at the popular branch of the Legislature. It sits in the spacious Library room of the new Capitol, temporarily appropriated to the purpose, and a large gallery is usually crowded with negroes, watching with intense interest the maiden efforts of their representative brethren as law-makers.—Speaker Moses is in the chair, and he presides with great dignity and ability.—He is an Israelite, and an enthusiast.—From an extreme rebel he has transformed himself into an extreme Republican. As a staff officer of Gov. Pickens, he was accorded the honor of hoisting the Confederate flag over Fort Sumter when Anderson surrendered, and now he presides over the first Republican Legislature. His father was a rebel commissioner to persuade North Carolina to join in secession, and now he enlightens the Republican laws, in hearty sympathy as Chief Justice of the State.

The Speaker vacated the chair, and a stout, finely-formed negro took his place and presided very gracefully. He is Mr. Whipper, of Charleston, a Michigan waif, that came with the war and lodged when the army was disbanded. His face is round, full, and well drawn. If covered with a white skin and flaxen hair, his features would be called more than ordinarily good. He is the Patrick Henry of the House as an orator; but his want of culture mars the beauty of his sentences. He is a lawyer, and aspires to the vacant seat on the Supreme Bench, as does Senator Wright. Mr. Elliott, a Massachusetts negro of full blood, is perhaps

THE ABLEST DISPUTANT AND PARLIAMENTARY LEADER

on the colored side of the House. I saw him lead in a desperate struggle of two days, in support of a bill that was fought desperately by filibustering, and he managed it with great skill until he covered his efforts with success. Captain Small, the hero of the "Planter" during the war, is also a member. He is a stout, burly mulatto, and his face indicates considerable intelligence and great decision of purpose.—Purvis is a neat, slender mulatto, and hails from Philadelphia, where his father is well known as one of the most successful financial princes of his race. The son is the negro Beau Brummel of the House—dresses very tastefully, and parts his soft waving hair in the middle. He is an active and influential member, and speaks well. De Large is a dumpy little quadroon, a fluent but not very forcible talker, and has a passion for the floor. He was a steward in the rebel navy during the war. Cook, of Greenville, is a very genteel mulatto, and a quiet but efficient member. He is the son of his former master, and long struggled to free himself from bondage. He saved fifteen hundred dollars, by six-pences and shillings earned after labor hours, and offered it in vain for his liberty. Finally rebellion brought emancipation, and his savings gave him a comfortable home.

The House is nearly two-thirds negroes, who were once slaves, and every possible shade is to be found. There are half a dozen members who would readily pass for pure whites, but they were South Carolina slaves only a few years ago. Mr. Tomlinson, a Philadelphia Quaker, and an offshoot of the Bureau, is the ablest white man on the floor, and one of the most vigilant and faithful members in either branch. Close to him sit Gen. Dennis and Mr. Jenks, two of the able political leaders of the House. In the front row is the patriarch of the Legislature—an old native white preacher, his head bleached by the frosts of more than seventy winters. On each side of the Speaker sits a bright mulatto clerk, and close by is Mr. Ecter, the reporter. In the gallery sits the first negro in South Carolina, with his sprightly quadroon wife by his side. Mr. Cardozo, the Secretary of State, is a robust full faced mulatto, and everything about him indicates the highest culture. His father and master was an officer of the customs in Charleston, and gave him a complete education in Scotland. He was regularly ordained as a minister, and was pastor of a New England congregation for some years before the war. Gen. Howard has urged him to accept a professorship in the Lincoln University, but he wisely prefers to serve his long oppressed race in South Carolina. He is highly respected by all classes, and exerts a most salutary influence in all matters pertaining to the interests of the blacks. If he desired to fill the Executive chair of his State, or a seat in Congress, either would be conceded to him without a serious struggle; but for the present he is content to continue as Secretary of State. It is not improbable, however, that on the 4th of March, 1871, Mr. Cardozo, once the slave of South Carolina, may appear at the bar of the United States Senate to qualify as the representative of the chivalry in the first legislative tribunal of the nation. A. K. McCLURE. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12, 1870.

Nor so Now.—Many years ago, when Judge Robbert M. Charlton, of Savannah, Georgia was quite a young man, he, in company with his father, Hon. T. U. P. Charlton spent every summer in the delightful little village of Clarksville, Northeast Georgia.

One day Robert was passing along the street in Clarksville, and it happened to be election day, (Members of Congress were then elected by what was called the general ticket system and not by districts as they now are,) when he was met by a verdant Democrat of the mountains, who accosted him thus:

"Mr. Charlton, are you the man that is running for Congress?"

"No, sir! I am no candidate—my father is, however. But may I ask why this inquiry?"

"Nothing, only I haven't voted yit."

"If it is consistent with your feelings I would like it, if you would vote for my father."

"I would just as soon vote for him as anybody."

Mr. C. thanked him, and thinking, perhaps, his friend was seeking a treat, invited him into a neighboring bar-room.

"What will you take?"

"I never drink anything, but I see they have some ginger cakes. I would as lief take one of them with you as not."

"Very well. Give us a cake."

"My brother is in town with me,"

"All right, take him a cake with my respects." Another cake was purchased and paid for, and the two friends parted—"Greely" to find his brother, and Mr. C. to join in the mercy dance with his young friends in a parlor hard by. "The golden hours on angel's wings" passed rapidly away with Mr. Charlton. His friend was soon forgotten late in the afternoon, when there was a pause in the dance, our verdant friend very much to the surprise of every one, stalked into the parlor, inquring for Mr. C. Of course all eyes were directed to our friend as he approached Mr. C. drawing from his bosom a four by six inch cake, he said: "Mr. Charlton here's your cake.—My brother had voted afore I seed him."

Mr. C's embarrassment was not greater than his admiration of the fellow's honesty.

NEW YORK TRAGEDY.—Early on Saturday evening a well-known thief and desperado, named John Reynolds, in a half intoxicated condition entered the grocery of William Townsend, Hudson street, New York, and said he would remain there that night. Townsend said he could not, and after some words proceeded to put him out, when Reynolds drew a long shoe knife, which he had stolen from a neighboring shop only a few minutes before, and stabbed him twice, the blade entering through the lower ventricle of the heart the second time, causing almost instant death. A little daughter gave the alarm, and two officers hurried to the place and took the assassin into custody, after a desperate struggle on his part, and took him to the station house, followed by an excited crowd, who loudly threatened to seize the prisoner and hang him to the nearest lamp-post. The prisoner gave his age as 29 years, said he was a thief by occupation, and had no residence.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The "Black Friday" of September—Revelations of Fisk and Gould.

It is pretty generally known that a committee of investigation are now examining witnesses as to what is popularly termed the "Gold Conspiracy" at New York, in September last, when the currency price of gold was rapidly advanced from about 135, to 165, to the great prejudice of legitimate business and to the scandal of the Government. Whether the committee will be able to draw out enough of tangible facts in this business to apply an efficient correction in the future, it is perhaps, too soon to venture a prediction; but it is certain that it has uncovered, in the testimony of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., as the same has been rendered and given to the public by Washington correspondents, material for a huge volume of fun scarcely surpassed by anything in English literature. It is native, audacious, and probably truthful; at any rate, it gives a connected and logical explanation of the Wall street doings in gold that culminated on that fatal "black Friday" in September last. It is well known that Gould, Fisk, Corbin, and perhaps, U. S. Assistant Treasurer Butterfield, played a prominent part in the business, but until the time, when Gould and Fisk were before the Investigating Committee, the plot and especial roles of the several parties were not very clearly defined. Gould was first called before the committee, and endured interrogations for four hours, and Fisk entertained it for two hours in a manner unparalleled. Gould does not say much about his testimony, but in less than three hours after he left the Capitol Fisk had told his story to a room full of reporters. It was subsequently written out from short-handed notes, and is racy reading. The two men are represented the opposites of each other, almost as unlike as two men can possibly be. Gould is said to be quiet in manner and reticent in speech, while Fisk is noisy and pushing and garrulous to the last degree. Gould gave his evidence with caution and precision. Fisk was profane and oratorical and "high falutin." Gould deliberated on every answer he made, and went no further than necessity required. Fisk poured out a torrent of words, and was no more to be checked than Niagara in its flow. Gould gave no extraneous information, but Fisk, in the language of a graphic correspondent, "slopped over." There was business in the room while Gould sat in the witness chair. The two hours of Fisk were broad farce or roaring comedy from end to end. His story is racy to read, but the flavor of his action and gesticulation is wanting. It is reported that he was very anxious to be present during the examination of Gould, but the Committee, of course, did not allow this. "I have never been separated from Gould before," he exclaimed, in high tragic manner, to the committee. When Gould reads the story told by his adjutant there is a chance for an explosion. These two worthies had a theory, or thought they had, and it was that the crops coming from the West (over their line, of course,) ought to go abroad, but would not do so if gold was low. They profess to believe that they acted as public benefactors in throwing up the price, and to this end one or two of the New York journals lent the aid of their editorial columns, publishing articles written by one of the conspirators. They tried every possible way to get the President to commit himself to, or at least act on, their theory. They report scraps of chance conversation with him, and tell what means they used to reach him through friends and relatives. Fisk speaks of Corbin as "an old thief," and photographs his character in a sentence: "When he reaches his hand to the shelf he cleans off everything there is on it." Corbin made them believe, or at least they say he made them believe, that he spoke for the President, but Gould, in reply to a direct question, now answers that he does not know a thing in any way whatever connecting the President or any member of his family with the conspiracy. Fisk's style can be seen in one of his answers. When asked what had become of a certain twenty-five thousand dollars placed to Mrs. Grant's credit, he replied: "It's gone where the woodbine twineth." He was Bombastes Furioso from beginning to end, and the letter-writers say he kept the committee in a fever of suppressed laughter. They began on Gould with a large number of carefully prepared questions. With Fisk they could do nothing but allow him to go on his way and manner till he got through. Gould gave them some information out of which they hope to make points against other members of the ring. Fisk could not speak of poor Speyers as a Dutch Jew or a German Jew, but staggered the committee by calling him "that Saxonian Roman of the coming hand." Gould made no pretence, attracted no attention, and, indeed, bore the demeanor of an intelligent gentleman. Fisk is represented as gorgeous with striped pantaloons, brown velvet coat, a square yard of shirt-bosom, half a rod of gold chain, a diamond as large as a walnut, and a necktie of the latest and loudest swell pattern. We need not follow the evidence of these witnesses in their history of the crash that came when the President broke the slate, but Fisk's statement of the connection of Alfred Speyers with the affair is supremely comical:

On Friday morning Mr. Belden brought in one Speyers, and said: "Mr. Fisk, Mr. Speyers will execute any orders for my account you may give him." He then turned to Mr. Speyers and said, "Whenever you have executed these orders, you will report the gold to me." Gold was then about 143, and I told Speyers the quicker he got there the quicker he would get some at that price. Speyers felt that as soon as he could fill Belden's order he would fill his own gut with the same kind of stuff. I told Speyers to go it, and buy all the gold he could. By the time he got there gold had reached 160. Speyers could not see why, when it had gone up from 15 to 20 per cent. in 36 minutes, it should not reach 200, and hence he began to load up at 160, and, judging from all appearances, he got a pretty good cart-load of it.

The next thing I saw was Speyers rushing into the office with his cravat off, and without any shirt collar, and his hair sticking up straight—what little there was left of it. He did not have over ten or fifteen hairs. Said he: "Mine Gott! The whole ting ish played out! I have fifty millions at 160, and it ish now selling at 141. Wha, shall I do?" About that time my own affairs had got a little disorganized, and I was not as much interested in Mr. Speyers' business as I was in my own. I told him, "You darn'd fool you, have you no better sense than to stand there and buy gold at 160 when it was down to 141." Speyers went out of the front door, and before I knew anything of it, he was off again to bid for more gold at 160, although it had gone down to 141; but his voice had given out, and he was so hoarse that no one could understand him.

The rest of the story may be rapidly told. Gould and Fisk got out of a back door, and went off in search of a "cool place." In the evening he had an interview with Corbin, and asked him whether "the whole thing had been a——trick from beginning to end." Corbin virtuously assured him that it had not, and he and Mrs. Corbin posted off to Washington to "fix it," and save what might be saved out of the wreck. The President indignantly refused to receive them on any pretext, and then it became evident that Corbin had sold his relationship to the President at a very high price. He seems to have realized about $125,000, and Gould and Fisk have never seen Corbin since. In this whole business it is a great satisfaction to hear Gould say distinctly that neither the