Zancaster Intelligentet.

To the Editor of the Metropolitan Re-MR. EDITOR-Murder will out, and so will evidence. Having seen Dan Rice's testimony before the Destruction Committee, I have felt sorter slighted because no mention aint been made of mine. I suppose it has been suppressed, but I am not to be hid out in obscurity. Our country is the special jury, and by and by this business will go up before it on appeal. The record must go up fair and complete, and therefore I'll take occasion to make public what I swore to. I said a good deal more than I can put down, Mr. Editor: and at times my language was considered impudent, but they thought that was all the better for their side; for it illustrated the rebellious spirit—I heard one of 'em say: "Let him goon—the ruling passion strong in death. He's good State's evidence."

When I was put on the stand, old Boutwell swore me most fiercely and solemnly to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and I observed that he was then entertaining about a quirt of double rectified stomach. Old Blow was settin off on one side with a memorandum book, gettin ready to note down some "garbled extracts".

Old Iron works was chairman, and when he nodded his Republican head, old Boutwell says he: "Your name is

Arp, I believe, sir."
"So called." says "So called," says I.
"You reside in the State of Georgia, "I can't say etactly," says I. "I live in Rome, right in the fork of two Injun "In the State of Georgia," says he

flercely.

"In a state of ancertainty about that,"

"We don't know whether says I. "We don't know whether Georgia is a State or not. I would like for you to state yourself, if you know. The state of the country requires that this matter should be settled, and I will

proceed to state"—
"Never mind, sir," says he. "How old are you, M. Arp?"

"That deperts on circumstances," says I. "I din't know whether to count the last five years or not. During the war your blks said that a State couldn't secode, but that while she was in a state of rebillion she ceased to exist Now you say we got out, and we shan't get back again intil 1870. A man's age has got something to do with his rights —and if we are not to vote, I don't think we ought to count the time. That's about as near as I can come to my age

"Well, sir," siys he, 'are you familiar with the political sentiments of the citizens of your Stite."

no citizets yet, sir, that we know of. I will thank you to speak of us as 'peo-"Well, sir," says he, "I'll humor your obstinacy. Are the people of your

"Don't speak (f it as a State, sir, if you please. I'm on oath now, and you must excuse he for being particular.

you must excuse he for being particular. Call it a 'section' ''Mr. Arp, are the people of your section sufficently himbled and repentant to come back into the Union on such terms as we may think proper to impose ""
"Not much they aint," says I. "I

don't think they are prepared for it yet. astonished. Garb they wouldn't vduntarily go it blind down with a vim. same time they din't care a darn what you do. They've become indifferent, and don't care nothin about your Guy Fawkes business. I mean no respec to you, gentlemen, but I swore to tell you the whole tuth. Our people aint noticein you only out of curiosity. They don't expect anything decent, o honorable, or moble from you, and they've gone towork diggin, and plow in, and plantin, and raisin boy chil-

Right here the man with a memorandum scratcheddown a garbled extract, "and old Boulveil" says he: "What do you mean by that, sir? What inference do you intend?"

"I'm statia facts," says I. "You are raisin boy children. Any harm about that? Any treason? Can't a man raise boychildren? Perhapsyou'd like to amend the Constitution and stop it. Old Phiroah tried to stop it among the Israelities but it didn't now. the Israelites, but it didn't pay. He finally caught the dropsy in the Red finally caught the dropsy in the Red Sea. We are raisin boy children for the fun of it They are a good thing to have in the house, as Mrs. Toodles would say."

would say."
"Mr. Arp, are not the feelings of people very bitter towards the "I beg your pardon, sir, but you'll have to split the question, or else I'll have to split the answer. Our people have a very high regard for honorable

men, brave men, noble-hearted men; and there's a heap of 'em north, sir, and there's a heap of widows and orphans there we are sorry for; but as for this here Radical party, they look upon 'em like they was hyenas a scratchin up the dead for a livin. It's as natural to hate 'em as it is to kill a snake. It's utterly impossible for me to tell the strength, and length, and hight, depth, and breadth of their contempt for that party. They look upon a Radical as— as—as—well, as a beggar on horseback a buzzard sailin round a dead eaglea suck-egg dog creeping up to the tail of a dead lion. The talk about hirin Brownlow to abuse 'em, to use language on 'em like he did a few years ago when he spoke against Pryne. If they do hire Brownlow, he'll spatter 'em, he'll daub 'em all over, and slime 'em and slobber on 'em about right; and it will stick, for the pores are open, and their morals spongy. I'd like to stand off about ten rods and hear him spread himself. It would be worse than a squirt-gun full of cow slop, and I have no doubt would give general satisfac-

tion."
"That's sufficient, sir," says old Boutwell. "Ef it was in their power to do so, would your people renew the fight." "Not unless they could fight the Radicals all alone, and all the world agree to hands off. Even then there wouldn't be no fight, for we couldn't

"What do your people say upon the subject of negro equality "They say it's a lie, sir—it don't exist by nature, and never can in practice. Folks were not created free and equal. That may be a theoretical truth, but it's always been a practical lie. There's grades of society everywhere. There's men I give the sidewalk to, and there's men that gives it to me. There's men that I vote, and men that vote me, and the grades go up, up, up, step by step, from my sort to Mr. Davis, and Mr. Stephens, and General Lee, and Howell Cobb, and Ben Hill, and their sort; and then again it goes from medown down then again it goes from medown, down down, to the niggers, and the Republi cans and Radicals, and that's as low as they run. There ain't no equality, and you can't make one. We'll vote the niggers certain. I'll vote Tip, and Tip's a 'head center.' He'll vote about forty, and the first thing you know we'll elect seven big, black, greasy niggers to Congress. We'll doit certain seven of 'em eighteen carats strong with African musk. The other rebei States will do the same thing, and you'll have about fifty of 'em to draw seats with, and you can all stick your legs upon your desks together, and swap lies and vermin, and be shampooned at the same shop, and the fair sexes can sit together in the galleries and mix odors, and fan their scent about promiscuous. We'll give you a full benefit You go on—play your cards. We are bidin our time. We are payin your taxes and your duties and back rations for 1864, and licenses, and your laws without havin any hand in revenue.

couldn't pay your tax on some peach brandy he stilled for his neighbors two years ago; and soon you'll be selin the land for the land tax; and you're tryin your best to play the devil generally; but you'll catch it in the long run. See if you don't. Talk about Fenians.—When the good men of the north and the south all get together, they'll walk over the track so fast that you won't

have time to get out of the way. You'll subside into obscurity, and your chil-dren will deny that their daddles ever belonged to such a party. Excuse me gentlemen, but I'm a little excited. Five cents a pound on cotton will excite anybody that makes it. Tax on industry—on sweat and toll. Protective tariffs for Pennsylvania, and five cents a pound tax on southern cotton—half its average worth—and your folks will manage some way or other to steal the other half. My advice to you is to quit this foolishness, and begin to travel

the only road to peace."

Old Blow couldn't keep up with his garbled extracts.
"What makes the President so popu-

lar at the south ?"

"Contrast, sir—contrast. The more he ain't like your party, the more pop-ular he is. He would treat us about right, I reckon, if you would let him alone, but you bedevil him so that some times he don't understand himself. I times he don't understand himself. I don't think he knew for a while whether his peace Proclamation restored the writ of habeas corpus or not. Butdoyou go on and impeach him, and that will bring matters to a focus. I'll bet you'd be in Fort Delaware in a week, and the southern members be here in their seats, and they'll look round at the po-litical wreck, and ruin, and plunder, and stealage that's been goin on, and they might exclaim, in the language of the

poet,
"Who's pin here since I'sh pin gone?"

"Mr. Arp, suppose we should have a war with England or France, what would the rebels do?"
"They'd follow General Lee, and General Johnston, and Longstreet, and Bragg, and old Bory. My opinion is, that General Lee would head the Union army, and General Grant would be his chief of staff, and General Buell would

rank mighty high, and"--"What would you do with General "Sorry you mentioned him. We'd have to hire him, I reckon, as a camp fiddler, and make him sing 'Hail Columbia' by firelight, as a warning to the boys how mean it is to burn cities and towns and make war upon defenceless women and children. No, sir, our

boys wouldn't fight under no such. At this time the man with the memorandum put down some more garbled extracts. "Do you think, Mr. Arp, that if the South should ever hold the balance of

south should ever nord the balance of power, they would demand pay for their negroes?"
"I can't say, sir. But I don't think the South has lost anything that way. We got their labor before the war for their vittels and clothes and doctor's hills and we get it now for doctor's bills, and we get it now for about the same. It's all settled down that way, and your Bureau couldent help it. The only difference is in the distribution. Some of us don't own as many as we used to, but everybody got a nigger or two now, and they'll all

vote 'em or turn 'emoff. A nigger that wouldent vote as I told him shouldent black my boots." At this time the Committee looked at one another, seemin to be bothered and astonished. Garbled extracts were put astonished.

"Mr. Boutwell," says he. "Mr. Chai man, I think, sir, we are about through with the witness. I think, sir, his tes timony settles the question as to wha we ought to do with southern traitors! nod, and remarked. we do. The scoundrels burnt my iron works."

Whereupon I retired, having given

general satisfaction.

The "Artemus Ward and wife" who were suffocated by gas in New England turned out not to be the parents of "The Babes in the Wood:" but there is no mistake about the fact of another distinguished man of letters, without a wife, having been nearly asphyxiated by gas one night during the week.

A careless fellow-one of the kind that would drop a coal into a powder barrel by stealth, and call it fun-he retired to his humble but virtuous couch, and, according to his usual custom, read until his eyelids trembled between a sleep and wake. Then, too indolent to get up and turn off the gas at the chandelier, whose crystal prisms quivered in the centre of the room, he put forth his hand and stopped it at the portable, which stood upon the table by

his side. Oh, that portable! More fatal it came near proving than any potable that ever before was drunk! The flexible tube that connected the portable with the burner above, lay in supine coils upon the table, inert in look, but more deadly in fact than the hooded snake

that lurks in tangled grasses. I should have said more deadly than the worm of the Still, but then I love the Still-aye, indeed, I love thee, Still, and it was thy Worms, I fancy, that furnished the Diet of that celebrated convocation to which so frequent reference is made.

Deadily, I say, lay the folds of that ong, flexible gutta-percha pipe upon the table, and little did the occupant of the humble but virtuous couch, once before referred to, dream that he was to enact the part of a Laocoon in its em-

About the third hour of the morning he awoke, imagining that a large beam lay across his chest against which his heaving lung strove in vain, powerless to effect a respiration.

Assured by the sense of touch that there was no beam upon his chest, be concluded that it must be in his eye, and, though strangely uncomfortable from a buzzing in his ears and a wild throbbing of the temples, he again turned himself to the wall, and sought sleep as a duty.

In the morning when the faithful boy came with a feather-brush in one hand and a cocktail in the other, to dust the furniture and the clothes and prepare his master for his daily wrestle with the world:

There in the twilight cold and gray,
Lifeiess but beautiful he lay,
While in the room gas smelled by far
Worse than petroleum or tar.
EXSMELLSION!

All methods to bring the asphyxiated to failed, until I happened into the room. Knowing the habits of my friend I hesitated not a moment. There upon the table stood the cocktail. compounded by Tim, struggling with its fragrant breath to overpower the noxious fumes that had done all the mischief. The room was already redolentof lemon peel, mingled with a sniff of

Angostora. You remember the idea which a poetess-her name escapes my treacherousmemory-so beautifully embodies in verse. A wife bending over the bed whereon her husband lies stretched in the silence and immutability of death, but unwilling to believe that life has all departed, cries wildly for his harp, toawake him with his favorite air; tremblingly, wistfully, her fingers sweep the chords, but idly the sounds fall upon are cut off from pensions and public the dull ear of him who lies before her.

lands; and you sold a poor man's still and the pale eye-lids do not unclose in my county the other day because he "Hang up the harp, he'll wake no "Hang up the harp, he'll wake no more," is then the desparing wail of the wife, for love has done all that it can do. As already intimated, I borrowed an idea. The cocktail, which the faithful hand of affection had early brought stood upon the table before me.

"Bring me that lasts "I weeping cried,
"And if one spark of life remain,
He'll waken when its spell is tried,
Or never wake again"
In accordance with my modest but

firm request, it was brought me-by strong effort of self-control and a stern immolation of natural inclination upon the shrine of friendship, I did not drink it myself.

Tenderly I neared it to his lips-they faintly quivered, as you may have seen needles when a magnet approaches. I was not rash-for a too sudden move. ment might have upset the tumbler and dissipated all our hopes at once. Presently the eye lids began to twitch, and his finely chiseled nostrils dilated as though they smelt something good. The moment was auspicious, and I touched the goblet to his nose. The effect was miraculous. As though a pow erful galvanic battery had suddenly been applied to his back-bone, he sprang up in bed, extended both arms, and

emptied the glass at a gulp. "Too much sugar," he moaned; and feebly falling back, we thought that indeed his spirit had fled. But careful attention and much rubbing brought

"Just one more rubber," he cried; evidently under the impression that he was playing whist, dollar points. The first indication of convalescence was his reply to the remark-"How

pale you are!' "Yes," said he; "I'm a little bucket." Then he turned his face to the mirror,

and observed that it was no wonder he looked ghastly. After a long-drawn sigh he added that if he had kicked the bucket he supposed they would have published his death

in the Gas-ette. Silence ensued for five minutes or more. In a voice tremulous with emotion hethen propounded a conundrum: "Had I died and had my epitaph

been written, what metre should have been used?" Everybody knew but nobody spake. It is pleasant sometimes to lend oneself to a delusion if it pleases a friend. He smiled that pensive smile which his

"Gas-meter!" He fell back exhausted. Slowly and adly we all walked down from his room n the uppermost story; a candle we placed on the cold hearthstone, and we left him alone in his glory.

friends so well know, shouting:

The only person unaffected was the landlady, Signora Triphammersmith. His rent was paid in advance, she said, and in any event it was none of her funeral. Indeed, on first discovery of the accident, "To Let" had been conspicuously posted in the windows of the apartment. To the gentlemen, however, who immediately applied for the eligima she exp not move his trunk in until the coffin was carried out, whereat he manifested onsiderable chagrin and went away without concluding the negotiation.

My friend has not yet fully recovered from the effects of that nearly fatal night, and for the greater part of the week I have watched beside him. Formerly, while in vigorous health, he was watched by the police, but now they have thrown off on him, and the performance of that duty rests wholly with me.

Of late, my reflections have been upon the instability of human life; how man that is born of woman, his days are

I have also thought sadly of the terrible prices the Gas Company charge the citizens of this metropolis for the privilege of being suffocated. Incredible as the story may seem, on learning of the accident which had occurred they sent around their agent, measured the number of cubic inches that my friend contained, and sent him in a bill for that amount of gas. Who henceforth will say that fiction is not sometimes stranger than truth?

Irrepressible. Late developments seem to indicate that the "pretty waiter girls" of New York are more than a match for the Legislature of the Empire State, and the Metropolitan Police combination. The Legislature tried to put them down by interdicting refreshments at places of public entertainment, and the "waiter girls "instantly changed their base to free concert saloons and evaded the law.  $The Excise Commissioners \, next thought$ to squelch them by refusing to grant licenses to places where females were kept as "waiters." Yet the "pretty waiter girl " still lives, adapting herself to circumstances; has taken the temperance pledge and now openly defies Police Superintendent Kennedy. In other words, the "pretty waiter girl" saloons on Broadway have decided to keep open and sell ice creams, cordials, soda, pastry, fruit, segars, etc. At the "Metropolitan," the "Oriental," and the "Zouave," the leading concerns of this kind in New York, a bountiful supply of these things were retailed on Saturday night. The Herald says: "Another new feature is the dressing of all the lady waiters alike. In one of the saloons they appear in white dresses every other evening and in black alternate nights. On Saturday evening they all appeared in their new costumes, no low neck dresses being allowed. All the saloons were crowded on Saturday night and did a thriving business, the Oriental keeping open till near two o'clock. Everything in the eating line was disposed of, and fully as much soda and sarsaparilla dispensed as when liquor was sold. In fact the receipts of two or three of these places exceeded

those of any night when they disposed The exasperated police authorities appear to be fairly outwitted in their efforts to break up the "pretty waiter girl" system, and will have to wait until next January before they can make another strike at them through the Legisla-

A Warning to Fat Women. A French paper related the case of a young lady in Lyons, who was engaged to be married, and who was predisposed to corpulency. Some of her young friends ridiculed her stout figure, &c., which at the time only excited her laughter. Her health subsequently declined, and she finally died rather suddenly. As there was no apparent cause for such a quick death, the account states "with grief the parents resigned themselves to having a post mortem examination. They then found what they never before suspected—her intestines were burned up by acids, which she had taken unknown to them, to stop the growing fatness, which reduced her to despair. The young girl died the victim of ridiculous vanity."

which will result in disaster. It is so with all business. And the further one sees into his plan, the better he will succeed, if he prosecutes it diligently. A clear view, seeing the thing successfully and harmonious in all its bearings, then vigorously carried out—that is the business man's way. It is the only way to success. A hap-hazard business will not do. That is the way with too many farmers—mere plowing, harrowing, sowing, careless of the condition of the soil, and the time of treating it. As we sow, so we reap. laughter. Her health subsequently de-

Some, who in life would not have given a cup of water to a beggar, by their wills leave enormous sums to charities, to secure for themselves a kind of posthumous admiration. Others allow not their presentments to sleep with them in the grave, but leave beterest feelings and animosities among their surviving relatives. Some wills are remarkable for their consciseness and perspicuity; others for their unprecedented shapes and curious contents. One man provides for a college, another cat; one gives a legacy to provide bread and herrings to the poor in Lent, and kid gloves to the minister while others provide for bull-baiting, the welfare of maid servants, and the promotion of matrimony. John Hodge has kept his name out of oblivion by giving twenty shillings a year to a poor man to go about the parish church of Trysall

Carlous Wills.

From Chambers' Journal

during sermon time to keep people wake and dogs out of the church. Henry Greene, of Melbourne, Derby shire, gave his property for providing than one-half are caught within three for green waistcoats for four poor womiles of the British shore, from which men every year, such waistcoats to be lined with green galloon lace.

In the same neighborhood, and inspired by a similar feeling, Thomas Gray provided gray waistcoats and gray

John Nicholson, stationer, of London was so attached to his family name that the bulk of his property was given in charity for the support and maintenance of such poor persons in England as should appear to be of the name

of Nicholson. David Martinett, of Calcutta, while giving directions to his executor, says: As to this fulsome carcase, having already seen enough of worldly pomp, l desire nothing relative to it to be done only its being stowed away in my old green chest to save expenses." He then

bequeathed to one man all the debts he owed, and to another his sincerity. A Lancashire gentleman, in the last century, having given his body to the worms of the family vault, bequeathed an ounce of modesty to the authors of the London Journal and Free Briton. giving as his reasons for the smallness of the legacy, that he was "convinced that an ounce will be found more than

they'll ever make use of." Another testator, after having stated at great length in his will the number of obligations he was under, bequeathed to his benefactor ten thousand-here the leaf turned over, and the legatee turning to the other side, found the

legacy was ten thousand thanks. A testator, who evidently intended to thwart his relations, and be a benefactor to the lawyers, gave to certain persons " as many acres of land as shall be found equal to the area enclosed by the centre of oscillation of the earth in a revolution round the sun, supposing the mean distance of the sun 21,600 semi-diameters of the earth from it." An uncle left in his will eleven silver have not left him the dozen, he knows

the reason." The fact was, the nephew had some little time before stolen the twelfth spoon from his relative. Sir Joseph Jeykell left his fortune to pay the national debt. When Lord Mansfield heard of this, he said: "Sir Joseph was a very good man and a the coast at some seasons by amateurs, good lawyer, but his bequest was a very foolish one; he might as well have

attempted to stop the middle arch of Blackfriar's Bridge with his full-bottomed wig!" Lord Pembroke gave "nothing to Lord Say, which legacy I gave him because I know he will bestow it on the poor;" and then, after giving other qually peculiar legacies, he finished

with "Item. I give up the ghost." Dean Swift's character is exemplified in his will. Among other things he bequeathed to Mr. John Grattan, of Clonmethan, a silver box "in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth called pigtail." The celebrated Sarah, Dutchess of Marlboro, left Pitt £10,000 for "the noble

defense he had made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country." A somewhat similar bequest was not long ago made Bacon left a will appointing six ex-

ecutors, but no property except his name and memory, which he bequeathed to 'men's charitable speeches, to foreign nations and the next ages." Lord Clarendon had nothing to leave ness, and Lord Nelson left neither a

his daughter but his executor's kindwill of real or personal estate behind him, although he bequeathed his adopted daughter to the beneficence of his country. Milton's will was nuncupative--that is, by word of mouth-he being blind at

was maae in regular form; so was Byron's. Chatteron's will was a strange one consisting of a mixture of levity, bitter satire and actual despair, announcing

the time he made it. Shakespeare's

purpose of self-destruction. Others wrote their wills in verse, and as a specimen, we will give that of William Jacket of the parish of Islington. which was proved in 1787, when no wit-

nesses were required to a will of personal estate:

I give and bequeath,
When I'm laid underneath
To my two loving sisters so dear,
The whole of my store,
Which God's goodness has granted me here.
And that none may prevent,
This my will intent,
Or occasion the least of raw racket,
With a solemn appeal,
I confirm, sign and seal,
This, the act and deed of Will Jacket.
Some wills contain a kind of suite

Some wills contain a kind of autobiography of the testator, as well as his thoughts and opinions. Such was the will of Napoleon, which gave a handsome legacy to the wretch Cantillion, 'who had as much right to assassinate that oligarchist, the Duke of Wellington, as the latter had to send me, to perish on the rock of St. Helena." Such also was Sir William Petty's which states, with certain amount of self pride, that "at the full age of fif-

teen, I had obtained the Latin, French

and Greek tongues," and at twenty years of age, "had gotten up three score

nounds with as much mathematics a

The Farmer Should Know His Rusiness The farmer must know what he is loing-and he must know beforehand the thing must all be a plan in his mind—else it will be a hap-hazard thing, which will result in disaster. It is so The Fisheries of New England. MACKEREL.

As an item of political economy, the fisheries of Gloucester are of first-rate importance as to the people of New England, affording as they do, employment to thousands of our citizens at good wages, and furnishing the peohind them wills which excite the bit- ple with plenty of healthy and nutritious food at comparatively cheap rates. Besides, they are the nurseries of our seamen, ready without preliminary training, to send forth men in case of war, competent to build up at once a navy without a superior in the world. The Reciprocity Treaty, whatever may have been its effects on the interests of the country as a whole, was of undoubted profit to the fishing interests of this place, and its abrogation is greatly to be regretted. In order to appreciate the advantages heretofore derived from the operation of this treaty, it is necessary to bear in mind that four or five hundred American vessels are employed in the mackerel business, catching from 150 to 250,000 barrels of mackerel each

> limit, according to maritime law, we are now excluded. Mackerel fishing commences about the 1st of May, by some vessels going south as far as Block Island, or even farther. But the catch is of poor quality every township in every county—every--mostly No. 3. About the 1st of June they start for the Banks and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and make two or three, and sometimes, though seldom, four trips in a season, which extends to the last

of November. In fishing for mackerel, the vessel is hove to, as it is called, which is done by hauling in the jib-the foresail and mainsail remaining hoisted. The main boom is guyed out-being brought out nearly at right angles on the larboard side and fastened. Then letting off the foresheet and putting the helm to port brings the vessel in the wind, and she lays steady and drifts square off to leeward. The men are stationed along the starboard side, each having two lines with hooks attached, on which are fixed the pig, an article made by running pewter or lead on the hook. The Captain, or Skipper as he is called stands in the middle of the vessels and "tales" the mackerel at first, by heaving out the bait, which consists of salt Pehagen or "Porgies," ground fine in a mill made for that purpose. The fish bite eagerly, and are drawn in rapidly and snapped off the hook. When they slack up biting, all hands turn to and dress them, which is done by splitting them on the back alongside the back-bone. After soaking sufficiently, they are put in barrels and stowed away in the hold. When brought into port they are taken out and culled-those measuring thirteen inches or more, and fat, are called No. 1: those between 10 and 13, No. 2; smaller, No. 3-other divisions being made on account of fat-

ness. They are then branded by the The 1's are mostly sent to New York. the 2's to Boston and the country towns. and the poorest to the West or the West Indies. Mackerel in small quantities are taken in Ipswich Bay and all along

but this forms no part of the regular The first fishermen of the season are the George's fishermen. They commence about the 1st of February and continue till July, and some even through the season till December. The fish are taken with the hand line; that is, a line with a heavy lead and hooks attached, the lead weighing usually about nine pounds, thus heavy on account of the strong current running on George's Bank. It is perilous business, many ships being lost yearly, as a general thing—the past winter being an exception. The most of the vessels lost are run down by larger vessels, the Banks being in the track of outward and inward bound ships. Others becoming weighed down with ice forming outside and in, are engulfed by a sudden gale or heavy sea; or again, parting from their anchors, two come in contact and both are sunk .-The fish taken are mostly cod-very large-and some halibut. The cod in the first of the season, are brought into port fresh, and split and salted on shore by people who buy them-the owners of the vessel usually buying the cod, and the halibut being fresh by being kept on ice, is sold to small buyers or smoked by the owners. The cod are salted very heavily into large hogsheads, where they lay through hot weather, where they lay through not weather, when they are put out of doors on flakes, and allowed the sun one day, and then shipped to market. After the 1st of April the fish are split and salted on board. These vessels use for bait fresh herring brought from Newfoundland herring brought from Newfoundland, the first arriving here about the middle of January, packed in snow and ice.

After the middle of May the fishermen do not depend on others for bait, as the herring appear all along the coast and on the fishing grounds, and are caught in nets carried for that purpose. The next branch of cod fishing is trawl fishing-a trawl is made by a number of cod lines, from one to four dozen being joined together, with hooks attached to them-about three or four feet apart. It is lowered to the bottom of the ocean and anchored at each end. with buoys connected to show its posihours it is under-run, by commencing at one end, and hauling up the trawl and taking off the fish, and dropping the trawl on the opposite side of the

boat. This method of fishing is carried on in schooners, carrying usually nine men, and four dories. Two men usually go in one dory and use one trawl. The fishermen who go in the winter and fish along shore, furnishing fresh fish generally, also use trawls, using clams for bait, of which there is an inexhaustible supply in our flats and coves. The fish usually caught in win-

I have mentioned the principal branches of the fishing business. Besides these, are the hake, and others of the poorer sort, prepared for the West India market. An important branch of the business for the past few years has been the preparing of cod liver oil, which sold at one time for three or four dollars per gallon, but now brings only about \$1,25, yielding but small profit.

Annisquam, Mass.

ter are haddock.

R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was issued on Wednesday afternoon by the U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of New York.

Missouri Politics-Frank Blair on the Major General Frank Blair, who did more than any other man living, to keep Missouri in the Union, is now stumping that State for the purpose of effecting a bold and thorough organization against the Radicals, who he says are attempting to rob freemen of their rights, and convert them into more subjects of despotic power. The reporter for the St. Louis Republican gives a full sketch of his speech at Palmyra, from which we clip the following: "The principal point in the speech at Palmyra, was upon the course to be pursued with regard to the registry law. Heretofore, a mere difference of opinio

even on the part of him who was sincerely attached to the Union, has been consid-ered treason and the militia in the hands of Radical leaders have driven the legal woter from the polls. When threats have not deterred men from voting, the poll-books have been destroyed. This is all not deterred men from voting, the poll-books have been destroyed. This is all changed now. Every legal voter must determine he will vote, and when any one voter is oppressed, the entire com-munity must make his cause their own. It will not do for any one man to be permitted to be registered and a dozen other legal voters to be excluded. The dozen must demand that that excluded season, and that some seasons more one shall be considered and registered.
If he is not, all must join in assisting STILLS, that one in his legal prosecution against the register, who dares to reject him.
There must be brought to bear the force
of public opinion, and in addition, the power of thorough organization.
"There should be a Johnson club in

body in favor of the maintenance

the Union should be urged to combine in the plan for the general defense of republican freedom—the liberties of the people. No one should stand back in this eventful period, but all should be brave and enthusiastic. If the Radical gister any but Radicals, the Union men must choose their own judges and clerks and in another place vote. These poll books must be preserved, and when the Supreme Court declares the oath to be unconstitutional and void, the ballots thus deposited will be declared legal, and will be counted in any contested election. The Supreme Court will de-liver its opinion before the meeting of the Legislature, and the immense jority which will be exhibited in favor of the Constitution and the Union wil teach the cabal that rules Gov. Fletch er that this is not the era to trifle with a free people. It is no time now to talk about minor points, while a malig nant and inhuman party, in possession temporarily of power, threaten to de grade and extinguish those who entertain differences of opinion from them We must work, we must organize, we must assert our rights. Away with this truckling to fear. Let us assert our manhood. Let us despise their threats, as we will brush away illegal opposition. The law itself fixes a penalty which stares that Registrar in the face The law itself fixes who dares reject a legal vote. He is to be disqualified from ever holding again, and if he has property, he is liable to be sued for damages in the Courts If a Judge refuses to do his duty he can be impeached. We can rest assured the day will speedily come when publicopinion will ostracise and abandon the miserable tools of this disunion cabal, and there will be no respectable citizen Inspector and put into market.

Mackerel are fat about the 1st of July and after that few No. 3's are taken.

Mackerel are fat about the 1st of July and Drake, intended it for none but perjury. But it was unconstitutional

who will admit such a one in his house No violence will be necessary—the peoand to take it was like the promise mad to the robber who robs you and then re-frains to take your life because of an oath he extorts from you that you will not complain of him. You make the oath, but you do complain, and society will not permit you to keep your oath; it forces you to disclose the crime. So, then, knowing from one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, that that court has decided this that that court has decided this oath to be unconstitutional, I, said the General, mean to take it, and demand my right to be registered. And (he continued) I call upon all men who did not actually aid the rebellion to go forward and take that oath and restore to themselves that liberty which has been taken away from them. Why, you call yourself freemen! You are not freemen! The 4th section, 11th article, of the new Constitution places your lives and property, whether you be Radical or not, in the hands of the Governor of the State, and you have done this thing yourselves either by voting for it or refusing to vote at all. The man that now stands back and refuses to aid in the restoration to him of that liberty of which he is deprived, does not deserve to vote, or to be considered a man. Let no man stand back; let every man do

prived of their power to inflict any

his whole duty and these renegade reb-els who now control the Radical party will be swept from their places and de-

Begnl Yotices. PSTATE OF PAUL SHERICK, DEC'D.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Paul Sherick, late of Washington Borough, Lancaster county, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN EVANS,
may 9 6tw\*18j Executor.

Iste of Bainbridge, Conoy twp., dec'd.—
Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned residing in Bainbridge aforesaid: All persons indebted therato are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township. FREDERICK M. GRAMM, Administrator of Frederick Gramm, dec'd. june 6

Godfrey Miller.

No TICE .....THE DEFENDANT WILL
take notice that Depositions will be taken
on the part of the PlainEff, before C. M. Brown,
Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the village
of Maytown, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of
JUNE, 1886, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.
M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

M. W. PATTERSON,
may 23 5tw 20

Attorney for Plaintiff. DSTATE OF ADAM SHEAFFER, DEC'D.

authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM SHEAFFER,

may 30 6t\*w 21]

Administrato PISTATE OF JACOB WEAVER, LATE If of Lancaster city dec'd.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said city.

GEORGE A. WEAVER, may 30 6tw 21,

A SSIGNED ESTATE OF JACOB
Bucher, of West Cocalico twp., Lancaster
county, for the benefit of creditors.
TO THE CREDITORS OF SAID ABSIGNOR.
Please and take notice that household furniture
and things of domestiouse, to the value of \$300,
have been appraised and duly set aside for the
benefit of said assignor and his family; that
said appraisement was confirmed and approved
by the Court of Common Pleas of said county,
on the 28th day of MAY, 1886, Nist, and will be
finally confirmed, unless exceptions be file
thereto within thirty days after the day of said
confirmation, Nist.

By the Court.
JOHN SELDOMRIDGE,
may 30 4tw 21

Plambing, Gas Litting, &c.

DEANER AND SCHAUM,

HEATERS,

RANGES, &c. A full and complete assortment of every pat tern and design constantly on hand, at greatly

reduced prices, at their Old Stand. DEANER & SCHAUM

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

Every variety of

COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

enstantly on hand and manufactured to order at the Old Stand. DEANER & SCHAUM.

No. 7 East King street. COPPER.WARE MANUFACTORY

BREWER'S KETTLES,

COPPER KETTLES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF COPPER WARE.

Having had over twenty years' experience n the business, and employing none but firstclass workmen, we are fully prepared to exeute all orders we may be entrusted with. DEANER & SCHAUM.

No. 7 East King street, CAS FITTING AND PLUMBING.

The subscribers having secured the services of superior mechanics respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They are prepared to execute all orders that they may be entrusted with in a superior manner, and at very moder

HYDRAULIC RAMS.

WATER WHEELS.

HYDRANTS. LIFT & FORCE PUMPS

BATHING TUBS, WASH BASINS and all other articles in the trade. PLUMBING AND GAS AND STEAM FIT-FING promptly attended to in the most ap-

proved style. County work promptly attended to.

DEANER & SCHAUM.

No. 7 East King street, Lancaster.

Costar's Exterminator. NOLD SONG, SET TO A NEW TUNE 42-1866. TA As spring approaches, Ants and koaches From their holes come out, And Mice and Rats, In spite of cats, Gaily skip about,

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS, "COSTAR'S" "COSTAR'S "COSTAR'S" "COSTAR'S" "COSTAR'S" "COSTAR'S" EX

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS
"EXTERMINATORS
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS EXTERMINATORS
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Polsons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die." \* !!! Beware!!! of all worthless imits

tions.

### See that "Costar's" name is on each
Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

#### Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,

### Broadway, N. Y.

### Soud in Lancaster by all Druggists and

"COSTAR'S"

"COSTAR'S"

1 1866. INCREASE OF RATS,—The Firmer's Gazette English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and decendants not less than 63,650 in three years. Now unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

\*\*See "Costae's" advertisement above.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these petts.—We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—Scientific American, N. Y. See "Costars" advertisement above.

"COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT iffcation meeting we have ever attended.—Every Rat can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—Lake Shore, Mich., Mirror.

137 See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR's' Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost \$5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—Medina, Ohio, Gazette.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST,—Speaking of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are
destroyed annually in Grant county by vermin
than would pay for tons of Rat and Insect
Killer."—Lancaster, Wis. Herald.

43 See "Costar's" advertisement above. 1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "Costan's" Rat, Roach, Antec, Exterminator, bought and used freely, \$45 See Costan's" advertisement above. \$45 Sold in Lancaster by all Druggist and Dealers.

Professional Caras.

E/M. SCHAEFFER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY NOS. 1 AND 2 EAST KING STREET, LAN ASTER, PA.

M. NORTH, TTORNEY-AT-LAW COLUMBIA, PA.

DR. J G. MOORE'S DENTAL OFFICE, On the South Vast Corner of North Queen and Orange Streets,

OVER WESTHAEFFER'S BOOK STORE.

N. B.—Entrance to office, 2d door on Orange treet. sept 6 tfd&w B. LIVINGSTON, No. 11 North Duke Street,

(A few doors north of the Court House,)

One year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one Year,.....LEGAL AND OTHER NOTICES— EXECUTOR' DOLLES

DATE OF ADVERTISED.

Mining Company.

THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COM-PANY OF COLORADO, 1250 "Original therests" - \$100 each, of which 250 are reserved for Working Capital. Subscribers elect their own Officers, and

The President is to be chosen from among the Board of Direc

The Directors are to be selected by the subscribers from among themselves, at the first meeting for

The Secretary and Treasure s to be a suscriber and selected by the Directors.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Philadelphia, Solicitors.

THEODORE CUYLER, ESQ.

ROBERT D. C. COXE, ESQ.

Americans are proverbial for the avidity and commendable zeal with which they participate in enterprises having for their object the development of our national resources. At one time "Railroads"—at another "Coal"—then "Railroads"—at another "Coal"—then "Coapper" or "Iron," and more recently "Oil" have been the all-absorbing topics.

In all these several enterprises, as will be recollected, those who first took hold of them made money; some larger amounts than others, according to their investments.

Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and elsewhere now mainly engross the public attention. Considering that several such companies have been aiready organized—that they are now at work—that the reports from their mines are highly favorable—that it is known that at the present time there are on the way from the ledges of Nevada and Colorado numerous "bars of silver" and "bricks of gold," it is believed that the enthusiasm aiready manifested on the subject will, in a little time, be so greatly increased on the receipt and exhibit of these "raturus," that innumerable companies will sporing up, whose stock, being based at the then greatly inflated prices of ledges, will necessarily be less desirable than that now to be had—thereby giving to those who avail themselves of the occasion now presented, of securing "original interests," an opportunity of them disposing of the large amount of stock each holder receives, at a handsome advance, With these preliminary remarks the following Paosfectus is respectfully presented.

The property of the Company proposed to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," an opportunity of constances with these preliminary remarks the following taosfectus is respectfully presented.

The property of the Company proposed to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," consists of the Company proposed to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," consists of the following ledges, all situated within a r

TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT.

Mammoth Lode,•... Never Fail Lode,†.. TRAIL RUN DISTRICT. Holman Lode, .. of 200 feet BANNER DISTRICT.

UPPER FALL RIVER DISTRICT. Abe Lincoln Lode,.... Minnie, or "Louisa" Lode, Riddle Lode,

His opinion is as follows

His opinion is as follows:
This is to certify that I have carefully examined the titles to the foregoing lodes or ledges, and am satisfied that they are perfect.
THOMAS MASON,
Attornoy at Law,
Central City, Colorado. Professor Edward N. Kent, of the New York

Professor Edward N. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, says:

"As to the extent of the gold mines of Colorado, I am not prepared to give an estimate, as I tound enough to fully employ my time within a radius of five miles of Central City, (the location of the above Ledges,) but as to the richness of THEM, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe them to be the richest ever discovered. With science, capital and the Pacific Rallroad, Colorado is destined in my opinion, to rival or supersede California and Angaralia, and become the El Dorado of and Australia, and become the El Dorado o

the World.'

As the purchase of either of the above lodes would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it has been determined to consolidate them, and to divide them into Twelve Hundred and Fifty

ORIGINAL SHARES which will cost the subscribers hereto

Into Twelve Hundred and Fifty
ORIGINAL SHARES
which will cost the subscribers hereto
ORIGINAL SHARES
which will cost the subscribers hereto
ORIGINAL SHARES FACH,
thus affording the man of limited means, as
well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure
an interest in this region of "practically inexhaustble" wealth.

As all are aware, the usual plan adopted for
the development of such a property is to form
a company and issue certificates of stock. The
plan here proposed may be considered preliminary to the formation of two or more Companies
on these properties, which are subject to no
royalty, leases or mortgages.
The Subscribers can then upon this solid and
substantial basis, elect officers from among
themselves, each subscriber being eligible to
the position of an officer of the Company.
In order that handsome returns may be
speedily realized, these subscriptions are based
upon the proposition that the subscribers
immediately on receipt of the Deeds(now ready
for delivery, and which may be examined at
the office of the universigned before subscribing), may lease their lands on heavy royalities,
or at once organize Companies in the usual
way for which there is an ample basis.
To accommodate those of moderate means,
hese "interests" are put at \$100 each, in order
to get the list filled at once, and to prevent any
delay in the organization of the Company.
Considering the numerous valuable "Ledges"
which constitute the basis of this enterprise—
the fair and equitable features—the low prices
at which "interests" in it are offered, and that
each interest entities the holder to his provata
share of stock in all the Companies that may
be organized upon them—also recollecting that
in all, there are only 1,000 interests to be sold,
and it would only require one hundred gentlemen each to take ten (1,000) to absorb the whole,
it is presumed that it is hardly necessary to
suggest to those destring to secure one or more
of these original interests, to at once send in
their subscriptions.

United States 5-20's—10-40's—7-30's and other Jovernment Bonds taken at par, and amy pre-nium or accrued interest thereon allowed.— Jonds may be sent by registered mail or by Bonds may be sent by the series of the series.

The Books are now open. Subscriptions received by DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, ceived by DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, Philadelphia.

His Excellency,
AND. G. CURTIN,
Gov. of Pennsylvania.

Gov. of New Jersey HON. MORTON McMicHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
M. Troutman, Pres't Central Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.

Geo. K. Zelgier, Pres't National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia.

Robert P. King, of King & Baird, Phila.

Benjamin Orne, of F. A. Souder & Co.

L. Monigomery Bond, of Bond & Biddle, ...

John Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh, ...

on Neesh, "of S. & W. Welsh, "

9. In sending subscriptions, give name and
address plainly, in order that it may be correctly entered in the Subscription Book, from
which receipts are issued, and from which
Notices will be made out for the first meeting
for organization. and 50 feet long, and the crevice is 8 feet in width.

This Lode is well developed, and considered one of the best in the district; there is a shaft on it 60 feet in depth with a vein of sulpherets four feet in width. Assays made of this ore prove it to be very rich.

This is an A. i. Lode, and has a shaft of 75 feet in depth—vein of ore three feet in width and of good quality. Ore taken from this lode yielded 3160 per cord in gold.

This is really the richest Lode yet discovered in the district; it is well developed, and ore taken from this Lodee yielded upwards of \$500 per cord.

mny 21 6td lawdew

vs.
Adaline Yost. Adaline Yost. ) Suppose in Divorce.

Notice:

Office:

Lake notice that depositions will be taken on the fairt of the Plaintiff, before F. L. Eaker, Commissioner, at his printing office, in the Borough of Marietta, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of JUNE, 1889, between the hours of and 10 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

D. G. BAKER,

may 30 5tw 211

Attorney for Plaintiff.

A SSIGNED ESTATE OF JAC. BUCHER, of West Cocalico township, Lancaster courty.—Jacob Bucher, of West Cocalico township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated May 14, 1828, assigned and transferred all his estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob Bucher, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay and those having claims to present them to CYRUS REAM, Assignee, Residing in E, Cocalico twp., Lanc. Co. may 30 6tw 21

A The accounts of the following named Estates will be presented for confirmation on MONDAY, JUNE 18th, 1880.

John Kreider's Estate, Thomas Robinson, John Areider's Estate, Inomas Roumson, Trustee, Samuel Good's Estate, Henry B. Graybill, Trustee, Giddon Kauffman's Estate, John Quigley and John Kauffman, Assignees, Fanny Kendig's Estate, George Kendig, Trustee.

A CCOUNTS OF TRUST ESTATES, &c.

Trustee.

Dovid Landis' Estate, A. S. Landis and
Martin Rohrer, Trustees.

David Meilinger's Estate, Daniel Danner, Trustee. Joseph L. Wright's Estate, Joseph Ballance Assignee.

John Stock's Estate, Martin C. Weave Prustee.
Samuel Huber's Estate, Henry Burkbart,
Committee.

JOHN SELDOMRIDGE,

PROTHY'S OFFICE, Lancaster, May 21, 1864.