Hints to Farmers.

Alderney Cattle.

As this strain of blood is at present the fashionable one, and almost every one who owns or rents a country place seems desirous of procuring one or two animals of this breed, and when so many half-bloods are sold by unscrupulous persons as thoroughbred, we print below the numerous points which are looked upon by judges of these cattle as constituting a superior animal, premising by saying, however, that although the fashionable color at the present time is squirrel gray, the parti-colored are equally as pure, and may, in a year, usurp the place now taken by the grays, by the vagaries of that insincere nymph, Fashion.—There are thirty-two points, as follows:

Points of Bulls.—Head fine and tapering, forehead broad, cheek small, clean throat, muzzle firm and encircled by rim of light color, nostrils high and open, horns smooth, crumpled, not too thick at the base, tapering in shape, tipped with black, ears small and thin and of a deep orange color inside, eyes full and lively and dark in color; neck arched, powerful but not coarse or heavy; much of this, however, depends on the size and age of the bull; chest broad and deep; barrel same shape as chest, but also hooped, being well ribbed home and having but little space between the last rib and the hip; back straight from the withers to the top of the hip, straight from the top of the hip to the setting on of the tail; and the tail at right angles with the back. The tail should be fine and hanging down to the hocks. Hide thin and movable but not loose, of good rich color and covered with fine soft hair. Forelegs short, straight and fine. Forearm powerful, swelling and full about the knee. The hindquarter should be from the hock to the point of the rump and well filled up. Hind legs should be short, straight below the hock, bones rather fine, squarely placed, not too close together when viewed from behind, and must not cross when the animal is walking. Hoofs small and generally dark in color. We have here twenty-eight of the points; the last three must be growth, general appearance and condition, all of which will be readily perceived when several animals are viewed together. The points for judging of cows and heifers are very much the same. The udders should be full in form and well in line with the belly, as also the well up behind. The teats should be large, squarely placed, the hind ones wide apart. Milk veins should be well developed and very prominent.

We have given here directions so that almost any amateur can select a good animal, and will conclude by saying that we fancy the parti-colored more than the grays, giving our preference to a four-year old bull although having both colors) of ours, which we can best describe as follows:

Black neck; light cream-colored circle around the muzzle; from the ending of the black on neck we have a patch of fawn-color, blending down the sides with cream-color, and ending under the belly in pure white. Just above the hips we have another patch of black, with dark fawn-color from the root of the tail, which is very fine, white to the beginning of the long hair, which is black as jet. His legs are white to the ankle, where the dark hair again comes in and runs to the hoofs, which are black as jet. We intend to send this bull to the New Jersey State Fair this Autumn, where we think he will compare favorably with any of the more fashionable color.—*Turf, Field and Farm, Aug. 5.*

Lancaster County Wheat.

As wheat is one of the most important grains we cultivate, more attention should be given it, than it has hitherto received. August is the month in which farmers should make the effort to procure the best varieties for seed, such for instance as are most productive, freest from disease, and best liable to lodge. Now, we will dispute but that wheat requires a good strong soil, but there is such a thing as having it too strong.—In portions of Lancaster Co., we have soil that is so fertile, that when the ordinary quantity of manure is put on it, the wheat is almost certain to lodge, and very frequently to sustain damage. A neighbor of mine who had a piece of ground that was rather poor gave it a top dressing of Baugh's Raw-Bone Super-phosphate of Lime, and the result was, that he harvested a crop four times as large as he did when no such application was made. I mention this fact merely to show that it is possible to raise good wheat on poor soil, if the proper manures are used.

So far as sowing wheat in this country is concerned, I find that from the last week in August to the 15th of September is generally preferred, but my practice has been to get mine in by the first of September if possible.

In procuring new varieties, I have tried the plan of hybridizing with success. Another method is to go into the wheat field when the crop is ready to cut, and select the largest and best developed heads.

In regard to the time of cutting there is a wide difference of opinion. Some farmers begin to harvest as soon as the stalk commences to die or grow yellow at the bottom, but there is a question whether there is not too much rye in the berry, in cutting so soon. If bound up at once and shocked, as it usually is, it is liable to become moldy, particularly if a spell of wet weather follows. My own experience satisfies me that it is wiser and safer to wait until the grain itself has ceased to be any way milky.

I have found that the Boughton or Tappahannock White, is one of the best Smooth White Wheats for this section. It ripens early and yields well. The heads are of good size, and the stalks strong and stiff. It needs a good rich warm soil, and where this abounds, it ripens earlier than any other variety we have.

The German-Red Smooth Head, ripens early, and is a healthy and productive variety. The weevil does not attack it, and under good cultivation yields from thirty to forty bushels per acre.

The old Lancaster County Red, or Mediterranean, is a bearded variety, which used to be in great favor, but of late years it is not so popular. It is neither as healthy or productive as it used to be, and it is being rapidly superseded, by newer and better varieties.

J. G. KREIDER.

LANCASTER, Pa.

Rainy Day's Work.

There are many things for the farmer to do and care for, little minor points that are important, that it seems hard to attend to in fair weather when outdoor work is pressing, and greater objects claim all the faculties of mind and body. These things can be attended to upon a dull or wet day; the time then does not seem so precious, and it is a relaxation from the vigorous, painful labors of the farm. Fences need seeing to, gates will get out of order, harness break, farming implements give out, and rubbish accumulate. These though small in themselves, take time to be put to "rights." The barn will want an occasional half-day's work in and about it; the floors of house and barn need cleaning up every little while; the barn floors, raking up, and the mows trimmed down and squared up, plows put in order, rakes, forks, shovels, wagons, and tools of all kinds overhauled and put in serviceable condition. Harness oiled and mended if a break, rip, or weak place is seen. Wood prepared last spring should be stored safely under cover for fall and winter use this month. The approaching Fairs be provided for, and the Agricultural literature of the day be read up of a rainy day. While the muscles are resting the mind can be assimilating rich stores of knowledge for present and future use. On many farms we find a shop for the making and repair of tools and implements used in the farming line. Either a building purposely devoted to this purpose, or a part of a wood-house or other out-buildings with bench and tools necessary. Such a place is handy and many little jobs can be here done, that would cost much time and money to get done elsewhere. The farmer that has the gift to do his own making and repairing is a lucky man in many respects. There is a sense of independence, of self reliance, that comes not to him that is dependent upon others for these things. And to the farmer who constructs his yokes, sleds, harrows, and many other implements, the saving of money is great. The work is done when wanted, saving delay and avoiding perplexities. The boys should learn the use of tools upon the rainy days.

Stirring the Soil.

Those persons who do not believe in deep culture, or in stirring the soil in time of drought, have an excellent opportunity the present season of learning a useful lesson. They have only to look at yellow leaves on the trees standing in grass upon the lawn or on the road sides to see how beautifully the non-cultivating and shallow ploughing theories work in time of drought.

A walk through any green orchard, or over the farm will convince any man with half an eye and a spoonful of brains that a deeply ploughed and frequently cultivated soil is far preferable to one of an opposite character for the support of vegetation in time of severe droughts.

Local Intelligence.

The Taxation of Judgments and Mortgages.

In 1868 the Pennsylvania Legislature, in view of the difficulty which was encountered in borrowing money at six per cent. in competition with the United States bonds—which were free of tax and producing a much larger interest—passed a law exempting mortgages and judgments not given by corporations from all taxation except that by the State. The County of Lancaster accordingly, in obedience to the law, levied no tax last year on judgments and mortgages; the City of Lancaster however, through the Finance Committee of Councils, managed to construe the law as applying only to mortgages and judgments for purchase money, and therefore insisted on taxing all other judgments and mortgages. Believing this action to be patently illegal, one of our citizens, Mr. Steinman, filed a bill in equity asking for an injunction to restrain the collection of the tax; the case was argued at the June Argument Court, and on Saturday last, Judge Long, in a long and able opinion, delivered the decision of the Court that the tax was illegal, and directed that the injuction asked for should issue. We give the following extracts from the opinion:

"According to the county assessments, from an inspection of them, as well as by the testimony of the assessor, and the testimony of Mr. Jackson, who was one of the Board of Appeal; who appears to have a distinct recollection of the interview and what transpired between the complainant and the Board—and even according to the tenor of the answers of the respondent, a tiere can be no reasonable doubt, that the $20,000 transferred by the assessor, from the county assessment to the city assessment was comprised of moneys secured by mortgages and judgments. But it is asserted in the answers of the respondents that there were other $20,000, upon which the city tax was levied and that the Board of Appeal had a right to make such an alteration or amendment. It is not necessary now to determine, whether the Board of Appeal had such power or not; suffice it to say that it does not appear by the evidence, that they in this case assumed to exercise that power. If they did they ought to have given the complainant notice of their intention, and to have shown by evidence that the complaint was justly taxable, in an additional sum. It is not enough for the respondents to say from the best of their knowledge, belief and information, that this was done. Taxation is a prerogative which must be strictly pursued and shown, and in the absence of evidence to show that it was legally exercised, courts can make no presumption in favor of such right. The fact, however appears to be according to the testimony of Mr. Jackson, that the matter in controversy was, whether the law, under which the complainant claimed exemption, applied to any judgments or mortgages other than those given for purchase money of real estate."

"With these views, the question then presents itself, was the $20,000 secured by judgments and mortgages exempt from taxation for city purposes, or does the law only embrace judgments and mortgages given for purchase money of real estate.—The context of the law, under which exemption is claimed, according to its phraseology appears free of ambiguity. It provides that all mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate, shall be exempt from all taxation, and that after the 1st day of December, 1868, no taxes of any description shall be assessed or collected from the species of property just enumerated, except for State purposes. Now there is nothing in the act either by word or implication which goes to limit the provisions of the law to judgments and mortgages given for purchase money of real estate, and there is nothing that I can discover which will warrant such a conclusion. If such had been the intention of the Legislature it is reasonable to suppose they would have said so, in plain words, as we find in the law fixing the time when mortgages are to become liens, and which fixes the time from the period they are recorded, except mortgages given for the purchase money of the premises mortgaged, and then the time for recording is extended. But let his proceed to the preamble of the law, which we are told sometimes unlocks its meaning, supposing for the sake of the argument, that there is some ambiguity in the law; and there we are told the law was made to promote the improvement of real estate, by exempting mortgages, &c.; but we inquire in vain to learn how exempting mortgages and judgments given for purchase money of real estate from taxation, would accomplish that object. Such security would not be well calculated to promote the improvement of real estate; other material aid would be required to enable the purchaser to build houses and make other improvements on the land purchased and therefore to induce capitalists and others to furnish that aid, this law was no doubt passed. People who had money to loan, found the loans of the General Government and other loans such favorite and tempting investments, on account of their exemption from taxation, and the handsome income that they were producing, that our Legislature no doubt deemed it expedient for the public good to pass the law under consideration; at that time it was only partial in its operations confined to only a portion of the counties; since that it has been extended to a large number. But whatever doubts may have been entertained by some as to the intention of the Legislature, such doubts we think must be removed by a reference to the several acts of Assembly, passed by the Legislature of 1869—see Pamphlet Laws pages 414, 850, 901—extending the provisions of this law to a number of other counties of this Commonwealth. It will then appear that the several money securities enumerated in this act were considered by them as distinct classes and entitled to the exemption, conferred by the act under consideration."

"We are told that the complainant has an ample remedy at law, and that therefore these proceedings were improvidently instituted. According to our view the tax was imposed contrary to law, and the warrant issued thereon, and levied upon the property of the complainant, with the intent of selling the same, is but a furtherance, or attempt to consummate what we consider an unlawful act. The power of a court of chancery is given to the courts of this State, so far as it relates to the prevention or restraint of the commission or contravention of acts contrary to law, and prejudicial to the interests of the community, or the rights of individuals: 7 W. & S. 166, 12 H. 156."

But we think the case of Hunters' Appeal 4 Casey, 194, to be decisive of the question as to the jurisdiction of the court, to restrain these proceedings in equity. In that case it was held, that when the real estate of a wife was levied on by a creditor of her husband and it was about to be sold, it was error in the court to dismiss a bill filed by her for a preliminary injunction, to restrain the execution creditor from selling the property.

But it may be considered doubtful whether the complainant would have a remedy at common law. An action of replevin could not be maintained because prohibited by law, and whether an action of trespass could be maintained may also be doubtful. But the decree of Appeal in deciding that the securities referred to in the bill were taxable, were not guilty of an excess of authority, but exercised a high public function, upon a legal cause, and on their decision the parties acted in a collateral proceeding. Would not the proper course of the tax-payer, who doubted the legality of the proceedings be to restrain them, as the complainant has done, by bill in equity for injunction: *Moore vs. School Directors of Clearfield*, 9 Smith, 232. Being therefore of the opinion that the tax claim was illegally assessed, and that the complainant is entitled to the relief prayed for, the acts being contrary to law and prejudicial to the rights of the complainants; we therefore order and direct that all further proceedings in collecting the tax upon the warrant issued to the plaintiff, that the property levied upon be released from such levy, that an injunction issue accordingly, and that the defendants pay the costs of these proceedings."

A CURIOUS DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that, where by negligence, sparks from a locomotive set fire to a warehouse near a railroad track, the railroad company is liable for the damage done by the fire; but strange to say the same tribunal also decides that if another house caught from the flames of the burning building set on fire by sparks from the locomotive, the owner of the said premises has no remedy. The railroad company, it was held, was only responsible to the first person, who by the negligence of the railroad company's servants had his property set on fire and destroyed; but although the second sufferer was injured by precisely the same reason, because the fire kindled by the locomotive spread to him, he had no remedy.

STAMPS.—On and after Sunday, October 1, United States Revenue stamps will not be required on any promissory note for a less sum than one hundred dollars, nor upon any receipt given for money or payment of a debt. Neither will stamps be required upon the transfer or assignment of any mortgages when the instrument has already been properly stamped. At this date, also, will expire the government taxes on sales, legacies and successions, passports and gross receipts. The tax on rum and tobacco will be continued.

NEW RAILROAD SIGNAL.—Henry S. Evans, esq., of the West Chester *Record*, has prepared a model of a very ingenious invention for signalling the approach of trains where railroads are crossed by common roads. It is intended that when a train approaches, say within five hundred yards of a crossing, a signal shall be thrown across the common road, stating that the train is near at hand, and warning parties to keep off. When the train passes the signal is removed. To accomplish all this the machinery is very simple but exceedingly ingenious, and the whole thing is operated by the passing train. There can be no failure or misunderstanding about the matter. A whistle is often misunderstood, or confusion arises from the sound of several trains at a time, and from these causes many terrible accidents have occurred. Here the signal is made visible to the eye. The same apparatus could be used in deep cuts or curves to signal approaching trains to each other and thus prevent collision. The whole apparatus is exceedingly simple, and the model works to perfection. The invention of Mr. Evans is soon to be submitted to a practical test.

For further Local News see Third page.

The Carpet-bag Senator and his Dusky Bride.—Particulars of the Marriage.

[From the *Jackson* (Miss.) *Clarion*, Aug. 5.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Lee, (colored), near this city, at half-past one o'clock on the morning of Thursday, August 5, 1870, by the Rev. J. Aaron Moore (black), of Meridian, Hon. A. T. Morgan (white), State Senator from Yazoo county, to Miss Carrie V. Highgate (colored), of this city.

Notwithstanding the alliance had been anticipated some weeks, and has occupied a very considerable space in the "gossip" of the friends of the groom and the colored people generally, they were not fully prepared for the final *denouement* on Wednesday night. During the afternoon of Wednesday, a rumor gained circulation that the affair would be a finality on that night.—We of course went to work to learn the facts, with what success will be seen. The license was issued by the clerk of the court late on Wednesday afternoon, the expectant groom informed that official that the ceremony would not be performed until "tomorrow;" similar statements were made to a number of his friends and associates; so that curiosity was for the time lulled, recuperating strength for the events of the morrow.

'Tis ever thus in pleasure's hour
We've seen our fondest hope decay.

Nobody suspected that the statement about "to morrow" was a blind, but so it proved. The night mail train bound north passes this city at two o'clock. Morgan accompanied by colored men, appeared at the depot with a trunk, and desired a check for the same to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Walmsley, the baggage master, was only supplied with Louisville checks on that line, one of which Morgan accepted and went away. Shortly afterwards he returned with two trunks (the property of the bride) and received another check for Louisville. As yet no suspicion was aroused in the actual interest of the Senator. The whole affair was managed very quietly, and not until the arrival of the carriage containing the bridal couple at the station, five minutes prior to the arrival of the train did the facts become known, and were even then received with much allowance, for they were invisible, remaining in the closed carriage until the train was fully stopped alongside the platform, when they emerged and were by their friends hurried across to the sleeping car, which they entered, and were lost to the view of the curious crowd who had been collecting for five minutes. Two or three of their colored friends had accompanied them inside the car and there bade them farewell. The ceremony was strictly private and quite *recherche*, only two or three prominent negro politicians being the recipients of the coveted cards of invitation.

Elder Stringer, colored, of Vicksburg, was to have celebrated the marriage rite, but he did not put in his appearance, and his place was supplied by Rev. J. Aaron Moore, black, the Christian light of the Republican party, who from his seat on the floor of the House some weeks ago said, "If Jesus Christ should oppose the rights of the colored race," he would vote against him.

One of the colored friends in bidding the bridal party adieu, remarked to the groom, "If I wasn't done married, well you wouldn't get that gal."

A prominent Republican official meeting the Rev. J. Aaron Moore the next morning, said, "Well, Mr. Moore, I learn that you last night married a white man to a negro woman." "It is so, for a fact, sah," was J. Aaron's reply.

The destination of the party seems, first Cleveland, Ohio, where Morgan's relatives reside (his mother and brothers), then to Syracuse, N. Y., to visit her relatives, then to the lakes to join Ames and his bride; finally to Saratoga and thence to Long Branch, to pay their respects to and receive the congratulations of President Grant, the Great Mogul of the Republican party.

The bridegroom is a pure-blooded white man, a native of Ohio, and about thirty-three years of age. He was in the federal army during the late war, entering the service as a private in a three months' regiment from Wisconsin, and was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run. After the term of service expired he was appointed lieutenant in a New York regiment. He was again wounded during the seven days' fighting around Richmond, and was promoted captain. At Gettysburg he received another wound, and was chosen major of his regiment. At the close of the war he was breveted lieutenant-colonel and carpetbagged into this State in time to be elected by the Republicans of Yazoo county, delegate to the Constitutional Black-and-tan Convention. At the last election he was chosen State Senator from the same county.

The bride is a quadroon, but only a shade lighter than a mulatto, and about twenty-five years of age. She has rather a flat nose, and thick, sensual lips, having bred back upon the negro, as stockraisers would say. She dresses with a great deal of taste, and has a slight touch of the Oreelan bend, but is actually very pretty, and will doubtless be lionized during her travels. She came here from New York, has been teaching school, and is said to be finely educated.

Terrible Accident at Middletown, Maryland.

It has become our painful duty this week, says the Middletown *Valley Register* of Friday, to record the most thrilling and heartrending accident that has ever occurred in our town. At about 7 o'clock last Wednesday morning our quiet town was startled by a terrific crash, which, on springing to their feet and running to their doors, was found to have been caused by the falling of the scaffolding at the Lutheran Church. The repairs to the steeple of this church having been completed last week, other repairs were necessary to be made to the body of the church, and for this purpose a scaffold had been erected on the outside, going nearly to the top of the steeple, at about the height of thirty feet from the ground. On this scaffold at the hour named were Messrs. H. G. Wiles, contractor; John A. Smith, a carpenter in Mr. Wiles' employ; George Chamberlain, painter, who were laying boards upon the scaffold preparatory to commencing work. While thus engaged the scaffold, from some defect, commenced swinging, and almost immediately fell with a tremendous crash. It seems Mr. Smith was standing just where the boards jointed, and they parting, he was without any protection whatever, and fell upon the iron fence surrounding the church yard, the tops of which were of pointed spear-shaped castings of about five inches in length, one of which penetrated his right side near the middle side of the lung, and broke off. The unfortunate man on reaching the ground arose to his feet, pulled the piece of iron from his side and started to run, but had only proceeded a few steps when he was caught by some citizens and assisted to the opposite side of the street, where he was laid upon the pavement and where he expired in a few minutes. In addition to this he received other bruises and injuries of a severe nature. Mr. Chamberlain also fell to the ground, and his escape from injury was almost miraculous. Fortunately he came down with and on top of the board, and this circumstance only saved him from injury. He received only a slight scratch on the arm and a trifling bruise on one knee. Mr. Wiles saved himself by clinging to one of the fluted columns in front of the church and sliding down.

Have We a Lord Moving Among Us?

The N. Y. *Post* speaks of the anxiety felt in England as to the whereabouts of Lord Aberdeen:

"This young nobleman, (says the editor,) a young man of 23 years, left England about two years ago without giving any clew as his whereabouts, and has not communicated with either his friends or his family since. Information has reached them however, that he shipped as a common sailor on board a merchantman, bound, it is believed, for this country, and it is further stated to have been ascertained that he has since passed the examination for his step as mate. No satisfactory cause is assigned for this strange conduct, but it has been supposed that, having taken up the notion that his estate is more heavily incumbered than it really is, he has resolved to live for some years merely on the fruits of his own earnings, while a sufficient sum accumulates to liquidate the charges on the property. Meanwhile there is said to be a very large sum of money lying to his credit at his bankers, which might be profitably applied. Lord Aberdeen is grandson of Lord Aberdeen who was Premier of England in 1851. The family is remarkable for taciturnity, and Haddo, the ancestral seat, was said in the minister's time to be the most oppressively silent house in England. The brother of the present peer, a promising young fellow remarkable for his extraordinary skill with a rifle, died under melancholy and mysterious circumstances when a student at Cambridge, and his family have never been able to communicate this sad event to his elder brother. An idea prevails in England that Lord Aberdeen is in this country.

A Son Shoots His Father.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the citizens of Berlin, New Jersey, were thrown into feverish state of excitement by a report, which ran like wild fire, that a young man named John Ware had committed a horrible murder by shooting his father, James A. Ware, and killing him instantly. Threats of applying Judge Lynch were passed from mouth to mouth, but when the scene of the murder was reached the perpetrator had fled. Search was instituted, but he could not be found.

Information was immediately telegraphed to Camden describing the murderer, and the authorities at once stationed a force at the different ferries to prevent his crossing, should he make the attempt. About one o'clock this morning, he came down Federal street in an apparently unconcerned manner. He was arrested and committed. He is about twenty-two years of age. No cause has been assigned for the terrible act. The murdered man was a quiet and peaceable neighbor and very industrious. He leaves several children.

Striking Back.

Not a very respectable record is that of the Secretary of the Republican Executive Congressional Committee, which is alleged to have been sustained by testimony at Washington. The items in the record are, dismissal from the army for cowardice, misappropriation of funds, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The fun of the thing is that the charges were hunted up and verified by the government clerks whom the Secretary has been mulcting of one per cent on their salaries for the benefit of the party. Had he left them alone he would probably have been left in the enjoyment of a good character. He was trying to run his hounds down too cruelly, and, as in the case of Acteon, they turned upon him and tore him to pieces.—Served him right.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral of the Late Admiral Farragut at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, August 17.—The funeral of Admiral Farragut, held in this city, was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever before assembled in this State for a similar occasion.

The weather was clear and cool. At an early hour people began to come from the surrounding country. Owing to the late arrival of the trains from Boston, which brought large numbers of officers of the army and navy, as well as men of note in civil life, the cortege did not leave the navy yard until past 11 o'clock. It left the residence of Commodore Pennock, escorted by the Marine Corps of this naval station and Charlestown, and a detachment of United States troops, and was brought to the navy-yard landing, in this city, by the United States steamer Speedwell.

Here they were joined by the Head Guards of the Manchester. The remains were enclosed in an elegant metallic coffin, heavily laden with flowers, which was borne on the bier from the United States receiving-ship Vandalia, and placed in the hearse, which then took its place in the procession.

On either side walked pall-bearers, twelve in number, officers of the navy, viz: Rear Admiral Thatcher, Commodore Steadman, Commodore Badger, Captains Parrott and Wild, Paymaster Watson, the surgeon of the Vandalia, Chief Engineer McCauily, the commander of the Marine Corps of Boston, General McDowell and General Foster. Then came the officiating clergymen and surgeons, followed by the remains of the honored dead, and a double line of carriages, containing Mrs. Farragut and her son, ex-Secretaries Welles and Fox, Senators Cragin, Patterson and Wilson, General Banks, and many dignitaries.

Following these came a procession of nearly a mile in length, consisting of seamen of the United States Navy and officers of the Army, Officers of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, Grand Army of the Republic, the Fire Department of this city, Societies of Odd Fellows and Masons of this city, Members of the Press, The City Government, The collector of the port and officers of this city and Boston, State officials of this and other States, foreign officers and Members of Congress, Ex-Senators and Members, Ex-Governors of several States, citizens on foot and in carriages.

So much time was consumed in organizing the funeral line that it was nearly half-past one o'clock before the head of the procession reached the church. A dense crowd of people, on foot and in carriages, filled all the streets along the line of the procession. All the public buildings were draped, and also most places of business and many private residences.

During the hour which was consumed in forming the procession and marching to the church, all the bells in the city tolled, and minute guns were fired from the navy yard and Government ships in the harbor.

All business was suspended throughout the city, and the Government buildings were closed. St. John's Episcopal Church, where the funeral service was held, was draped in an appropriate manner. There were festoons on the columns, and there were festoons and beautiful cross three feet high, on either side of which was a large bouquet. The religious exercises at the church were the ceremonies of the Episcopal service, and were conducted by Rev. R. W. Clark, assisted by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New York.

The singing was by a quartette of gentlemen. After the close of the burial service, which was read by Dr. Montgomery, the quartette sung the hymn, "Jesus, Saviour of my Soul," &c. Dr. Montgomery then made a brief address to the mourners and congregation. The services were concluded by Rev. Dr. Clark.

There was an immense crowd outside, unable to get even within hearing distance of the church, but who patiently waited until the remains were brought out and placed in the hearse, which opens from the street just north of the church.

The usual rites of the Episcopal service were observed. Masonic honors were paid, and three volleys were fired by the military escort, when the last earthly remains of Admiral Farragut were laid away.

The Disaster to McMahon's Army.

LONDON, August 16.—The following letter from General Hoche, commanding the Zouaves of McMahon's division, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers.

SAVERNE, August 8.—Let us thank God, who has preserved us from the most terrible of dangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that I am still alive, without a scratch, and in perfect health; but my heart is broken. I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers and my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost. It would grieve you too much. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of 55 officers, 47 were killed, wounded and missing.

AT 7 A. M., they were full of life and ardor, and now all are killed. At 2 P. M., my regiment had ceased to exist. Colonel Desporties, was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to press my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two chefs de battalion were shot dead, and a third is either dead or a prisoner. Saint Sauveur was wounded and taken prisoner. Every little hope is entertained of his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. The bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierron was also wounded and I have by this time perhaps lost of thirty; the rest are in Heaven. All my adjutants and most of my sergeant majors shared the same fate. The pioneers—better or more gallant men never breathed—but five left. Two wagons were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under Leon, Bismarck, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all that I had, all that remains is the clothes I wear, and 75f. in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. Gen. Caleon was killed. Douay's corps killed. Alfred de Grammont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own.

McMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do, but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000, with three times more artillery than he had. Nevertheless he inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and I think that was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case the disaster would have been fearful. It is bad enough as it is. The battle began at 7:30 A. M. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand without tents or fire, and lie down in the mud.—During the previous day we had marched seventy kilometres, from the battle field of Saverne, and the day before twenty-six kilometres we got over during the night pell-mell, and without stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to forced inaction. We have but 500 or 600 Zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes, or food, but we have arms, and do not complain.—We are without officers and non-commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable we will be sent to Strasbourg to reform. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been captured.

The Tobacco Crop.

The crop accounts from the West for tobacco are by no means favorable, and the factors at the large tobacco centres in the West and South are not disposed to buy any of their purchases at the advance in prices. A correspondent of the Paducah *Kentuckian* discusses the trade prospects, in quite an elaborate article, in which he considers, first, the state of second hand demand, and, third, the general status of finance and trade. The writer says:

On the first point, the American crop of last year available, it is now ascertained, was about 80,000 hogsheads, and these figures have been accepted abroad. The German crop, of which Europe draws freely, has been greatly injured by the same drouths which cripled the grain crops of that country. The exports from this country during 1870 have been only half those of last year; while, to strengthen the position, the crop first planted is faring badly, and dealers are already entertained that it also may be a short one.

The home trade is certainly diminished. The English trade, including the demand for Africans, is unaltered. The trade with Spain have their supply let out by contract and must receive them. Italy, although in the hands of speculators, and therefore more independent, requires her usual supply, and can use a surplus to advantage on account of her neutrality and her proximity to Switzerland and the German states. Belgium, for similar reasons, can use more than usual. The same can be said of Holland. Denmark, Sweden and Norway have the same wants to be supplied, although cut off from their usual market, France. Hence itself is cut off from our trade as a receiving port, but the Bremen demand remains, and her customers, the Scandinavian states, the Rhine provinces, middle Germany, Switzerland and South Germany, can receive their supplies as well from neutral Belgium and Holland and London at the north, and from Italy at the south.

As to the question of consumption itself, all statistics will prove that the use of tobacco increases every year, that troops in active service consume more than laborers in peace; that war is the occasion of contracts of great magnitude, for the supply of the army and navy, thus increasing rather than decreasing the demand. Hence, and especially if we consider the demand for common tobacco, which forms the great bulk of the European consumption, we find it increased and not decreased by the war. As an evidence of this, I would venture the opinion that an unusual activity prevails to-day in all the regie factories of Europe, and that in the interior of the country dealers have already advanced their prices upon an active demand.

A Puzzling Possibility.

When the Russian-American telegraph is completed the following feat will be possible: A telegram from Alaska for New York, leaving Sitka at 6:40 on Monday morning, would be received at Nickolaef, Siberia, at 6 minutes past 1 on Tuesday morning; at St. Petersburg, Russia, at 3 minutes past 6 Monday evening; at London at 22 minutes past 4 Monday afternoon, and at New York at 46 minutes past 11 Monday forenoon. Thus, allowing 20 minutes for each retransmission, a message may start on the morning of one day, to be received and transmitted the next day, again received and sent on the afternoon of the day it starts, and finally reach its destination on the forenoon of the first day.—The whole taking place in one hour's time

Crops in the West.

An esteemed correspondent from Minnesota informs us that the reports which have been put in circulation that the crops of the West have failed are utterly untrue. In Minnesota the yield of wheat in 1869 was fifty-two million bushels, while this year it will be fully sixty-five millions. The same is true of Wisconsin and Michigan. The quantity in those States is fully up to the average, while the quality is above it. Iowa and Kansas will also largely surpass their usual yield; and the only region where there seems to be any considerable falling off is in some parts of Illinois, where a severe drought has prevailed. Upon the whole, however, there can be no question that the wheat crop in this country is largely in excess of that of ordinary years, so that if there should be any considerable demand for this great staple in Europe, we shall be abundantly able to supply it.

President Grant Sued for Three Thousand Dollars.

Col. Wm. H. Stark yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court of St. Louis county against President U. S. Grant for $3,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff under the following circumstances:—Col. Stark was the owner of a fine and fast pacing horse, known as Wyandotte Chief. This animal was in pasture with a horse alleged to have belonged to Gen. Grant, (it has heretofore been stated that Captain C. W. Ford was the owner,) and the General's horse kicked the Chief, breaking his leg. Every effort was made to cure the fracture, and all reasonable expenses incurred, but the horse died in consequence of the kick. Notice of the commencement of the suit was served on the President last evening by one of the Sheriff's deputies.—*St. Louis Democrat, August 12.*

MEDICAL.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a rule has been granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, to show cause why the Corporation known as the Rohrerstown Fire Company should not be dissolved and the officers allowed to file their accounts in said Court, Returnable on the 3d Monday in September, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ATTEST: W. D. STAUFFER,
aug7-4tw* Prothonotary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Savings Bank, with discounting, depositing, and safe deposit privileges, under the title of "The Columbia Dime Savings Bank," and to be located in Columbia, in the County of Lancaster, with a Capital of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

COLUMBIA, June 27th, 1870. je29-6mw

ESTATE OF JOSEPH HARNER, LATE of Manor township, Lancaster county, deceased.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted unto the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent 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.

JOHN S. HARNER,
SAMUEL HARNER,
jy30-6tw*20 Administrators.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS RUTH, LATE OF the City of Lancaster, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them for settlement to the undersigned.

BENJAMIN RUTH, City of Lancaster.
JOHN SWARKMAN, East Hempfield,
jy 23-6t*w Executors.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN GROFF, LATE of Penn township, Lancaster county, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted unto the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement without delay to the undersigned, residing in said township.

ANN GROFF,
GEORGE ATMENT,
S. H. REYNOLDS, Administrators.
jy 27-30 6tw Quarryville, P. O. Lan'r Co.

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TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:

Leave Philadelphia, from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue.

For Port Deposit, at 7 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

For Oxford, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Oxford at 6:45 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford with trains from