Weather-Crops-Great Storm-Philadel" phians-Railroads-Growth of the State Polities,

From our own Correspondent. St. PAUL, Minn., July 29, 1868. Our Eastern visitors, who, during the last month, have crowded the villages and towns of our State, coming with shawls and overcoats to shield themselves from the cool winds of this climate, have been sadly disappointed by the weather here. The same thermometers that ran down to thirty degrees below zero here last winter, have this month ran nimbly up to a huadred in the shade. Even the cool retreat of Minnehaha failed to afford relief from the swel-

tering sun, and the silver spray of the laughing waters seemed some days like the stream from a hot shower bath. Ever and anon, howeverbreezes from over the wide prairies have reas' sured us of our latitude, and of our cool advantages over our Eastern neighbors.

The early spring, and steady warm weather nightly alternated by showers, have given great and sudden growth to all kind of crops, espe cially to wheat, our staple product. If wheat is injured at all, it has been by the intense and steady heat of this mouth, too hastily ripening and shrinking it. Many estimate the average yield throughout the State at twenty bushels per acre, while others set it at even a higher rate. The great broad waving fields of golden grain, some a thousand and more acres in extent, have, for the ten days or two weeks past, been bowing before the reapers. Laborers for this service have been in great demand, and have received wages from three to five dollars a day. A great storm passed over this section of the State yesterday and last night. The wind, rain, lightning, and thunder, were on a scale of magnificence such as the great West alone can occasionally produce. It effected considerable alarm in this vicinity, but whether it did great damage to the wheat still unreaped throughout

the State, has not yet been ascertained. Among the many visitors who have recently arrived here from the East is a party of Philadelphians who reached here four or five days ago, coming all the way in a palace car fur. nished by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Among the party was Mr. Thompson, President of Pennsylvania Central; Mr. Hinckley, President of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad; Mr. W. Clark, banker; Mr. Lelaud, of the Press, Colonel Moorehead, Mr. Lippincott. and others, accompanied by a number of ladies. Most of them are interested in the Mississipp' and Lake Superior Railroad, now being constructed from this city to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. The first engine (splendid one of the Philadelphia make) was dedicated and set to running on the 24th of last month

The road is expected to be completed in two years, and the tourist can then make a delightful trip from Philadelphia to the Mississippi, up that noble river to this point, and return East by the Lakes. Wm. L. Banning, a former Philadelphian, is President of the road. Philadelphia is not only largely interested in this road, but the capital and energy of many of its inhabitants and of the State is observable in nearly every portion of Minnesota.

This State is growing wonderfully. Young men of enterprise, hard-working farmers from the Eastern States, hardy, industrious emigrants from Northern Germany and Norway, are flocking in, building towns, and making the broad prairies bloom and blossom like the rose. The frigid atmosphere of "six months of the ' may be a bugbear to the shivering dwellers amid the damp changeable blasts of the Atlantic coast: but it is delightful to those who here have breathed the clear, dry, steady, invigorating atmosphere during that time, and it is no bugbear to the farmer who is enabled by the sudden warmth of spring to plant and sow earlier than his brethren of Pennsylvania or New York.

The mineral resources of the State are just beginning to be developed. To-day, a ton of gold quartz, brought from Vermillion Lake, in St. Louis county, north of Lake Superior, was sent to Chicago to be assayed by the Chicago Mining Board by the Tyndall process. The mines of lesser metals are also being worked throughout the State

St. Paul, twenty years ago an Indian rendezyous, is now a city of some twenty thousand inhabitants, with five railroads centring here running in as many directions, and others in contemplation. Although this town and county are strongly Democratic, it does not have the effect of putting the whole State at all in sympathy with the Seymour and Blair family combination. Hon. I. Donnelly, who represents this district in Congress, has returned here from Washington, and will at once commence to canvass for his nomination and re-election, which, owing to the defection among his Republican friends, will be a hard fight for him.

The Grant and Colfax ticket will sweep the State by many thousand majority; but owing to the confidence felt of an easy victory in fighting under such an ever-conquering bauner, the enthusiasm will not be as great as in former contests with the same enemy; but, nevertheless, the victory will be as sure. W. H. D.

An Extraordinary Scene in Ireland.

The Belfast papers describe an extraordinary scene before the house of the man Baird, in Monaghan, from which the Orangemen recently fired upon their assailants. After the inquest on the body of Hughes, who died from the wounds then received, his friends made a pro-cession, carrying the remains in front of a When they arrived opposite Baird's the hearse. procession halted, as by previous concert, and the whole number, above two thousand men, kneeling down, shouted "Murder, murder," and prayed maledictions upon Baird and his house "For fully twenty minutes," the Belfast News Letter says, they cursed him and his family in a manner dreadful to listen to. They then got off their knees, and the coffin was raised to the shoulders of the six young men who had previously carried it. The hearse was again started, and the coffin-bearers marched slowly after it, followed by a targe

erowd. The women took a prominent part in the attack on the Orangemen, and in the breaking of the windows. They gathered stones from laneways near for the use of their male friends, and some "were in attendance with hammers to break them, so as to make them fit for throwing." It is to the credit of several of the Roman Catholic prestrood of the town that Roman Catholic presshood of the town that they strove to persuade the Roman Catholic mob not to attack the Orangemen. At the graveyard the Rev. Mr. Daffey, the parish priest, addressed those assembled in a manner calculated to allay excitement. 'He had done his utmost to keep the people under his care from being engaged in any disturbances, but his advice had not been attended to and but his advice had not been attended to, and those who loved the danger must just perish therein." The military detachment has been withdrawn from the town, and all apprehension of a renewal of rioting has ceased.

-Rumor has M'lle Nilson engaged to an Englishman.

Southern Account of Governor Humphreys' Expulsion from the Gubernatorial Mansion.

Our readers can scarcely have forgotten the very recent occurrence of Governor Humphreys' expulsion from the Gubernatorial mansion of Jackson, Mississippi, following a correspondence in which on the one hand he had been repeatedly notified by the authorities to vacate the house, but in which, on the other hand, he had persisted in asserting his right and intention to centinue to occupy it. We have excellent grounds for saying that the disagreeable duty of placing Governor Humphreys under the stress which occasioned his vacating the premises was performed with all the courtesy compatible with the employment of forces in the contingency of resistance to the order. It is, however, in keeping with the usual political misrepresentation emanating from the South, that even the performance of this act, executed with the greatest delicacy compatible with circumstances, has not escaped unjust animadversion from Governor Humphreys' over-zealous friends. We give below the expected sequel to the transactions published in our issue of a few days ago:-

THE CAPTURE OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

From the Fort Gibson Standard, July 20. Those of our readers who have seen the correspondence between Governor Humphreys and General Ames, will remember that Monday, the 13th of July, was the day appointed by the latter for the attack upon the Executive mansion.

Well, Monday morning came and with it the Yankee raid. Everything that belonged to the occupants was packed, and they were ready for the attack, which was made about twelve o'clock. Lieutenant Bache, commanding a file of six soldiers, rode up to the gate, dismounted, and led the charge. Governor Humphreys met him at the front door, the Lieutenant said good morning, and offered his hand, which was not received. He said he wished to have a private interview (several friends of the Governor were in the mansion.) The Governor and Lieutenaut walked into a front parlor, when the latter said he had been sent by Colonel Biddle, commandant of the post, to take possession of part of the man-Governor Humphreys said that he refused to give it up. Lieutenaut Bache said that he had a note from Colonel Biddle to deliver in case a surrender was refused, and delivered it. Being asked if he would carry out the order, directing him to force a surrender, the Lieutenant replied that he would. Governor Humphreys then stepped to the door and called some of his friends in to hear what had passed, and requested the Lieutenant to repeat his question in their hearing, which after some hesitation on the part of the Lieutenant and some insisting on the part of the Governor he did, and the same reply was made.

The mansion having in this manner been forcibly occupied by the soldiers, a carriage and wagon was obtained and the family and baggage of Governor Humphreys left the house, good care being taken to secure a box of silver ware, the private property of the family, against the hands of the intruders, who, flushed with victory, were doubtless eager for the spoils. The family marched out of the yard through an immense crowd of negroes, who had assembled in the front yard to see the fun, many of them in a broad grin, and entering the carriage rode to a private boarding-house, everybody on the streets gazing at them as they passed. The Lieutenant, duly sashed, sworded, and buttoned, with his hat on, which he had worn all the time, in full possession of the premises, prome-

naded the parlors. General Ames had not, at last accounts. moved into the mansion, but keeps a guard at the doors, day and night. He has had a billiard-table placed in one of the parlors, and, after dark, he and his triends go there and play billiards. Persons in the neighborhood say that the only visitors they have seen enter the mansion were several detachments of "colored ladies." It is the general impression that Ames would now give his right arm if he had never said "mansion." None of the citizens of Jackson ever approach him, and he is never spoken of but with contempt. It was generally conjectured that Ames, who is unmarried, wanted the mansion for the use of some brother officers who have their families in Jackson with them. But to their credit, and that of their wives, be it said, they have positively declined to accept General Ames' extraordinary kindness, and publicly announce that there is nothing that could induce them to enter the house.

The Governor has rented a very comfortable place in the suburbs of the city of Jackson, to which he moved his family last week.

We have given the above as it comes to us from the people of the neighborhood, who got it from those who were eye-witnesses of the proceeding from first to last.

Benjamin G. Humphreys and Charles E. Hooker, like other people of Mississippi, may have no rights that a military man is bound to respect. But the time has been when the majority of the State represented in their persons would have been thought entitled to con-

sideration. Mason and Slidell were taken forcibly from the quarter-deck of a British vessel. But the glory of the achievement was of short duration; for the "Great Republic" was soon humbled to the expedient of making an apology and restoring them to the protection of the British flag. Why take so much pains to teach the people to regret their alienage from the British flag? Who is to repair the wrong inflicted on the rights, the honor, and the property of the State of Mississippi by seizing the mansion built by the people for the residence of their Governor, and converting it into a billiard-saloon? No wonder the penitentiaries of the Union are crowded with convicts, when the Government itself is controlled by thieves, and the army and its officers have been and are yet trained to deeds of robbery.

A French Turf Celebrity. Viscount Artus Talon, one of the most famous men on the French turi, died as Lyons a fort-night ago. The Paris correspondent of the Loudon Dai y News says: - 'Viscount Artus Talon was the younger brother of the Marquis Omer Talon, the representative of a family founded by an extremely eminent judge of the last century. The young viscount, who took to steeple chasing at a very early age, enlisted as a private of cavalry when the Crimean war broke out. He soon obtained a sub-lieutenant's commission in the Eighth Hussars. At Bala-klava, riding as he generally did his own horse, he won a cup which was disputed by several English officers. At Baden-Baden, in 1865, on his horse Regalia, he won the international Steeple chase. He was wont to say that on the turi he had beaten the English and the Germans. Those were his greatest triumphs, for although in France he had a large stud at Maisons Latitte, and rode as many as three hundred steeple chases, he seldom won any race of importance. Bix feet high, with long thin legs, he was singularly undit for a jockey. He had the worst seat on horseback of any man I ever saw who could ride, and I believe no man ever got so many fails. To see him craning forward with his head between his horse's ears, and

floods of daylight between him and the saddle, it seemed miraculous that he could stick on at all. Yet I believe he never came off except when his horse fell, only he was so badly balanced in the saddle that his horses were

addicted to falling.
"I remember five years ago seeing him get ar awfal purl at the Irish wall at Vincences. He was carried off the ground insensible by four ergen's de ville, and most of the spentators thought he was seriously injured; but though much shaken, he rode another race half an hour afterwards. His plack was indomitable. While maintaining his rank as a lieutenant in the army, he scarcely ever joined his regiment after the Crimean war, the Emperor having detached him for the service of the Imperial Havas. He constantly acted as judge at steeple-chases, both in Paris and the provinces. He was first cousin to the prince Beauveau Craon, who met with his death in the shocking manner reported the other day. Speaking English almost like a native, and liking English society, the viscount had a large acquaintance among English sportsmen. He was only 38 years of age."

ART IN EUROPE.

Primary Art-Education in France, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy. The London Art Journal has an article on Primary Art-Education in Europe, from which we extract the following:-

PRANCE. In the 74 French lycees, and 247 commercial colleges, in which 56,000 French boys, out of a population of 37,000,000, are receiving a carefully-studied education at the hands of trained and certified masters, drawing, as well as singing, is obligatory; and during the greater part of the nine years' course which intervenes between the reception of the little scholar of seven or eight years old from the primary school, and his introduction, on leaving the class of "Philosophy," to the special professional schools of the polytechnic, St. yr, the Lcole Navale, the Ecole Forrestiere, or the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, about two hours a week is devoted to each study. Drawing is methodically taught-not as an accomplishment, but as a necessary fea-

ture of ordinary education.

In the 255 higher or secondary schools of Prussia, out of a population of 18,500,000, 66,000 boys are receiving their education at the hands of 3349 teachers, themselves carefully trained for their duties. Prussia also possesses 84 Vorschulen, or public preparatory schools, containing 8000 scholars, under 188 certificated teachers. All the boys in the secondary schools learn drawing. In the classical schools three hours a week are given to this study for the first three years. In the non-classical schools two hours a week are given to drawing in all classes below the first, and three in the first.

It is remarkable that while the number of scholars in the secondary schools of Prussia is almost exactly the same as that of the corresponding pupils in France (although the population of the former kingdom, at the time when the information was collected, was only about half of the latter), the proportion of the non-classical scholars is almost identical, being, in round numbers, in each case, 20,000 out of 66,000. The lower number, in each instance, must be taken to represent the desire for special information or technical teaching, rather than for general and high culture, as the main object of education. In Germany the idea of culture, and the study of literature and "the humanities," is that which commands by far the highest as well as the most general respect. In France the state of opinion is more evenly divided.

In Switzerland the general judgment leans rather to the practical than to the intellectual side. In the canton of Zurich nearly a third of the whole public expenditure is directed to education, and one in five of the population are at school. Instruction is compulsory on all children between the ages of six and sixteen, the first six years of which time are passed in the communal schools. After the close of the twelfth year, the education is car-ried on either in the "Erganzungsschule." finishing-school, giving four hours of instruction twice a week; or in the "Singschule," to keep up the practice of church music and singing by one hour's exercise in the week. which is coupled with the religious instruction of the pastor of the place, occupying an hour and a half. For those children whose education is prolonged beyond the shortest obligatory limit, exist the "Industrieschule," with a course of five years and a half, and the 'Gymnasium," with one of six years and a half. These are cantonal schools. In the "Gymnasium," a classical school, modelled much atter the German pattern, free-hand drawing is taught during the first five years, or lower portion of the course. In the "Industrieschule," the time occupied by Greek in the "Gymnasium" is devoted to geometrical

Education in Italy is for the most part-like so many other Italian blessings—in the future. Yet the office of the Minister of Public Instruction exists, and is not a sinecure. The Italian licei have 3362 scholars, the Ginnasi, 12,862; the Scuole techniche, 8268. All the scholars in

the Scuole techniche learn drawing. COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Now without for a moment imagining that a course of drawing lessons at school will turn out a population of artists, it is evident that the artistic taste and facility common among a population of which the whole, or even only the better instructed part, are accustomed to regard the pencil as an instrument almost as necessary as the pen, will be greatly in advance of those prevalent among a people who regard a draughtsman as a man of rare and unusual accomplishment. The great question of culture or information of teacning or training, has excited no less attention on the Continent than it has done among the comparatively few persons who give attention in this country to the great educational struggle. Only abroad it is matter of experiment, while with us it is matter of argument. In France about a third of the secondary pupils are now non-classical. In Prussia almost exactly the same proportion. In Italy, again, close upon the same, viz: 8268 out of 24,392. In Zurich the proportion is the other way-about 250 scholars in the industried to 180 in the classical schools. But in regarding the increasing advantages with which Swiss and German youth are now, even in our own country, coming into competition with English lads, we must not be too ready to ascribe the superiority of the foreigner to the industrial or more classical character of his education. Into that part of the subject it is not the place here to enter, although it is one on which it is important to have those clear ideas which a study of the working of the Continental secondary schools may enable thoughtful men to form. But in the care which puts the pencil, as a matter of course, into the hands of the school-boy we can trace a surer cause for the ready ability of the German, as compared with the English lad, when he passes from school to the duties of daily life, than in any lycces and gymnasiums of the

-Longfellow would have got an LL.D. from Oxford if he had gone there.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW. DEPOT QUARTERMARTER'S OFFICE. 1 PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsion parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1893, for furof-hing at the CORN, OATS, HAY BEER RYESTRAW (to be o

parties, until 12 M. Angust 17, 1863, for furnishing all the CORN, OATs, HAY and RY ESTRAW (to be of first-class merconantable quality) required at the Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1863. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such lings as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the busher. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each of oot less than thirty-two (52) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baied, and to weigh two thousand, 200) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay and aloid. Bidders whi since price of sacks secarate, of oats and corn per bushel and of bay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight shousand (500) outshels of grain, one hundred and eighty (190) ons of bay, and thirty eight 58 tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to lucrease or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two in aims supply of forage and straw on hat d, and to have a place of bushess in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of cen thousand collars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, winnin ten days after his acceptance, exercic a custract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the lift day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence tailliting contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereaster as unds are furnished for the parroose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parroose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parroose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parroose.

A bond in the sun of twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, signed by birried and two accorded survives. Will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fold mean of the contract.

Should the contractor fall to furn'sh the kind and outside the contractor fall to furn'sh the kind and quantity of forage and a raw required, it will be pur-thased in open market, and the excess of cost charged

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermanter All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and nidders are in-vited to be present at the opening of bids. By order of the Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Quartermaster-General

J. C. McFERRAN,

8312t Deputy Quartermaster-General,

Byt, Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Deput Quartermaster

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HAR-BOR, NEW YORK.
Sealed Preposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dresging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York as as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.—
bection 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the unper barbor, northeasterity from the lighthouse. He upper harbor, norsheasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the terry wharf and the Rome Hallroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very bard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar. In deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than kept, 15 1868, continued as iong as possible this season, and completed by the 36th of Norman 1850. Bidders must propose for each section separately,

and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bles must be made upon printed blanks, which can
be procured at this office for similar written ones),
which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. At the information p assessed at this effice
will be given to bidders, but all withing to contract are articularly requested to examine at Opdensburg before nating in their bids, C. E. BUUNT, Lieut.-c.ol. Engineers and Brovet-Col. U. S. A. U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OFWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,—

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3 1888.

Proposals will be received at this effice notif further notice, for the purchase of sixty Albeula NCE's and seven hundred and thirty ARM1 WAGONS, in lots of from ten and upwards. They have all oben used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government finds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General sefore acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the purchase of Ambhiances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be;" and bidders will give their Fost Office address.

8 3 6t Deputy Quartermaster General.

Byt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE N BANKRUPTCY, 28th Day of July, 1868 at Phila-IN BANK RUPIOT, 25th Day of the Appointment as Assignce of LOKENZO FAIRBANKS, of Phinadelphia, in the country of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been acludged a bankrapt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District,

THOMAS W. PRICE,

No. 505 MINOR Street, To the Creditors of sald Bankrupt.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of MARTIN LOUIS BACHRACH, a
BANKRUPI.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MARTIN LOUIS BACHRACH, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Baskrup; upon his
own petition, by the District Court of said District,

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
7 21 to 3t

ESTATE OF JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Deceased.

1 etters restamentary on the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indepted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against said estate present them to ELIZABETH BRINGHURST, Executrix.

GEORGE W. GAMBLE. Executor.

77 tu 6t*

No. 640 FRANKLIN Street.

ESTATE OF ANNA CATHARINE AMOS,
Letters testamentary having been granted to the
undersigned upon the above Estate, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having debted thereto was them to claims present them to JACOB SPIELMAN. Executor, No. 2160 VINE Street,

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CITY OF AN' WERP Saturday, August 25
CITY OF AN' WERP Saturday, August 25

CITY OF BALTIMORE. Saturday August 22
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Saturday, Aug. 1, 10 A.M. Saturday, Aug. 1, 2 P.M. Sunday, August 2, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2, P. E.; leaves Bristol at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M. and 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M. Monday, Aug. 3, 12 M. Monday, Aug. 3, 4 P.M. Tuesday, 41, 12 M. Tuesday, 41, 12 M. Tuesday, 41, 14 P.M. Wed'day, 5, 5 P.M. Thursday, 5, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M. Thursday, 6, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M. Thursday, 7, 6, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M. Friday, 7, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M. Friday, 7, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M. Frare to Trenton, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents each way; intermediate piaces, 25 cents.

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The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIBL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 950 A. M., and 350 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 650 A. M., 1750, and 3750 P. M. Stepping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points,
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat.

6341

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-Seamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touching at thester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street what at to A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Light freights taken. L. W. BURNS, Captain,

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