

MINNESOTA.

Weather—Great Storm—Philadelphia—Railroads—Growth of the State—Follies.

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 run nimbly up to a hundred in the shade. Even the cool retreat of Minnehaha failed to afford relief from the laughing waters, and the silver spray from the fountains seemed some days like the steam from a hot shower bath. Ever and anon, however, breezes from over the wide prairies have reassured 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, especially to wheat, our staple product. If wheat is injured at all, it has been by the intense and steady heat of this month, 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, 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, furnished by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Among the party was Mr. Thompson, President of Pennsylvania Central; Mr. Hinkley, President of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad; Mr. W. Clark, banker; Mr. Leonard, of the Press, Colonel Moorehead, Mr. Lippincott, and others, accompanied by a number of ladies. Most of them are interested in the Mississippi 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 fright atmosphere of "six months of the year" may be a bugbear to the shivering dwellers amid the damp changeable blasts of the Atlantic coast; but it is delightful to those who 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 Vermilion Lake, in Et. 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 rendezvous, is now a city of some twenty thousand inhabitants, with five railroads centering 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 Great 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 banner, 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 procession, carrying the remains in front of a hearse. When they arrived opposite Baird's the procession halted, as by previous concert, and the whole number, above two thousand men, kneeling down, shouted "Murder, murder," and prayed imprecations upon Baird and his household. "For fifty twenty minutes," the Belfast News Letter says, "they cursed him and his family in a manner dreadful to listen to. They then got on 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 large crowd."

The women took a prominent part in the attack on the Orangemen, and in the breaking of the windows. They gathered stones from the lawns 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 priesthood of the town that they strove to persuade the Roman Catholic men not to attack the Orangemen. At the graveyard the Rev. Mr. Duffey, 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 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'lie 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 continue 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 MANSION. From the Fort Gibson Standard, July 23.

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 Bachs, commanding a file of six soldiers, rode up to the gate, dismounted, and led the charge. Governor Humphreys met him at the door, and 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 Lieutenant 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 mansion. Governor Humphreys said that he refused to give it up. Lieutenant Bachs 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 batoned, with his hat on, which he had worn all the time, in full possession of the premises, pronounced the parlor.

General Ames had not, at last accounts, moved into the mansion, but keeps a guard at the door, day and night. He has had a billiard-table placed in one of the parlors, and, after dark, he and his friends 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 not 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 is generally conjectured that Ames, who is named after the man who wanted the use of some of his 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 consideration.

Mason and Sillid 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 hauled 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 allegiance 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 penitentials 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 Arthus Talon, one of the most famous men on the French turf, died at Lyons a fortnight ago. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says:—"Viscount Arthus Talon was the younger brother of the Marquis 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 sustained creditable service in the commission in the Eighth Hussars. At Balaclava, riding as he generally did his own horse, he was one of the few who were not killed or wounded. At Baden-Baden, in 1855, on his horse Regalia, he won the international Steeple-chase. He was wont to say that of the turf he had beaten the English and the Germans. Those were his greatest triumphs, for although in France he had a large stud at Maisons Laite, and rode as many as three hundred steeple-chases, he seldom won any race of importance. Six feet high, with long thin legs, he was singularly unfit 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 falls. To see him craning forward with his head between his horse's ears, and

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:—

FRANCE. In the 74 French lycées, and 247 commercial colleges, in which 66,000 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. Cyr, the Ecole Navale, the Ecole Centrale, 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 feature of ordinary education.

PRUSSIA. In the 255 higher or secondary schools of Prussia, out of a population of 25,000,000, 65,000 boys are receiving their education at the hands of 3340 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 65,000. 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.

SWITZERLAND. 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 carried on either in the "Bürgerschule," a fishing-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," which lasts three years and a half. These are cantonal schools. In the "Gymnasium," a classical school, modelled much after 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 drawing.

ITALY. 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 lici have 3562 scholars, the Ginnasi, 12,802; the Scuole tecniche, 8268. All the scholars in the Scuole tecniche 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 is fairly 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 teaching on the Continent that 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 industrial to 150 in the classical schools. But in regarding the increasing advantages with which Swiss and German youth are now, even in their 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 lices and gymnasiums of the Continent.

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

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C. July 31, 1868. PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 10 A. M. of the 1st of August, 1868, for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of OATS, HAY and STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality), to be delivered at the depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere as may be directed by the Quartermaster in charge, and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. It is to be delivered in good stacks, of about two hundred (200) bushels to the bundle; Oats to be in like stacks, of about three hundred (300) bushels to the bundle; HAY and STRAW to be in like stacks, of about two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay and Straw. Bidders will state a price of sacks, or straws, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton. We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of OATS, and about thirty (30) tons of HAY, and about thirty (30) tons of STRAW, monthly. We will serve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, two-thirds, or more, as may be required. It will be required to keep on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Bidders will be furnished with each bid, in the general before awarded, and in the event of a contract in accordance with the above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled the contract. Payment will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw as required, and for the balance thereafter as may be required for the purposes. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been made.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, to be approved and two accepted sureties, will be required of the contractor for the faithful fulfillment of his contract. It is to be in full of the contract, and to be furnished in the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to the contractor.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General, at the Depot, Washington, D. C., and will be opened at 10 A. M. of the 1st of August, 1868. For particular application to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to call on the Quartermaster General, at the Depot, Washington, D. C., or to call on the Quartermaster General, at the Depot, Washington, D. C., or to call on the Quartermaster General, at the Depot, Washington, D. C.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOUR, N. Y. Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at the Depot, Washington, D. C., until 10 A. M. of the 1st of August, 1868. For particular application to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to call on the Quartermaster General, at the Depot, Washington, D. C., or to call on the Quartermaster General, at the Depot, Washington, D. C., or to call on the Quartermaster General, at the Depot, Washington, D. C.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3, 1868. Proposals will be received at this office, until 10 A. M. of the 1st of August, 1868, for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of OATS, HAY and STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality), to be delivered at the depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere as may be directed by the Quartermaster in charge, and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. It is to be delivered in good stacks, of about two hundred (200) bushels to the bundle; Oats to be in like stacks, of about three hundred (300) bushels to the bundle; HAY and STRAW to be in like stacks, of about two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay and Straw. Bidders will state a price of sacks, or straws, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton. We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of OATS, and about thirty (30) tons of HAY, and about thirty (30) tons of STRAW, monthly. We will serve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, two-thirds, or more, as may be required. It will be required to keep on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

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DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3, 1868. Proposals will be received at this office, until 10 A. M. of the 1st of August, 1868, for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of OATS, HAY and STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality), to be delivered at the depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere as may be directed by the Quartermaster in charge, and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. It is to be delivered in good stacks, of about two hundred (200) bushels to the bundle; Oats to be in like stacks, of about three hundred (300) bushels to the bundle; HAY and STRAW to be in like stacks, of about two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay and Straw. Bidders will state a price of sacks, or straws, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton. We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of OATS, and about thirty (30) tons of HAY, and about thirty (30) tons of STRAW, monthly. We will serve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, two-thirds, or more, as may be required. It will be required to keep on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Bidders will be furnished with each bid, in the general before awarded, and in the event of a contract in accordance with the above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled the contract. Payment will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw as required, and for the balance thereafter as may be required for the purposes. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been made.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, to be approved and two accepted sureties, will be required of the contractor for the faithful fulfillment of his contract. It is to be in full of the contract, and to be furnished in the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to the contractor.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. The steamship LIVERPOOL, under contract with the United States and British governments, for carrying 4000 tons of freight, will sail on Wednesday, August 5, 1868, at 10 A. M. from Philadelphia, for Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. For freight and passage apply to the Agent, Wm. P. O'Connell, No. 12 South Second Street.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. The steamship LONDON, under contract with the United States and British governments, for carrying 4000 tons of freight, will sail on Wednesday, August 5, 1868, at 10 A. M. from Philadelphia, for Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. For freight and passage apply to the Agent, Wm. P. O'Connell, No. 12 South Second Street.

STEAM TO BOSTON, CALLING AT NEWPORT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. The steamship BOSTON, under contract with the United States and British governments, for carrying 4000 tons of freight, will sail on Wednesday, August 5, 1868, at 10 A. M. from Philadelphia, for Newport, Boston, and New York. For freight and passage apply to the Agent, Wm. P. O'Connell, No. 12 South Second Street.

STEAM TO NEW YORK, CALLING AT PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. The steamship NEW YORK, under contract with the United States and British governments, for carrying 4000 tons of freight, will sail on Wednesday, August 5, 1868, at 10 A. M. from Philadelphia, for New York. For freight and passage apply to the Agent, Wm. P. O'Connell, No. 12 South Second Street.

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