THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

samp service, or any other lab

may agree to receive when enrolled.

into effect.

the army ...

sick and wounded.

any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

INTERESTING FROM HARRISBURG.

Enlistments.

HARRISBURG, July 9.-Governor Curtin will leave for

Washington in the morning, to consu't the authoriti

there in relation to the enlistment of volunteers under the

iste call of the President. We understand that it is hi

ral's Department to every point where it was believed

relief could be offered, many of whom have been obliged

to return, finding it impossible to pass within the lines of

permitted to visit and nurse them.

Ten millions of dollars is appropriated to carry this

The Press. THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

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RP We can take no notice of anon mous communica tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

WE are glad to see the attention of Congress turned to the calm consideration of military matters at last, and while we cannot endorse, or even criticise, in this place the arguments or statements of statesmen, we must throw out to them, if acceptable, and to the people, a suggestion or two concerning the recent movements and battles on the Peninsula. It is decidedly wrong to speak of the battles, losses, &c., in connection with the recent grand strategical movement of McClellan. No military man can fail to see that by this movement McClellan saved the army of the Potomac from destruction, and no statesman can fail to notice and appreciate the importance of the preservation of this army for future use in crushing the rebellion. Of future strategical advantages to be developed and gained by the movement we have already spoken at length, and it it is unnecessary to revert to them again. To show the absolute necessity of the movement, we deem the following remarks of a tilented and experienced staff officer of the Army of the Potomac, sent us in a private letter, dated June 25, 1832, before it was known that a new base of operations was to be selected, will be sufficient. The writer siys : "Our position here is entirely untenable from many causes, the first of which is the insecurity of our depot for supplies, as shown by the successful raid of Stewart behind us. Stewart's command could have been easily captured at three different points in the line of his retreat ; but this fact does not lessen the possibility of a large force of the enemy moving quickly upon our rear, destroying our stores, cutting off our communication and retreat, and possibly forcing our Commanding General to capitulate, after successive disasters." In falling back as he did, General McClellan could not have foreseen such a series of overpowering attacks by the enemy as occurred, and yet the sequel shows that

he, like a good general, was prepared for any and every emergency. Here, then, we have the cause and effect-and both, it must be admitted, are we are to have any criticisms thrown out concerning the Army of the Potomac, we should go back some months, and review the entire campaign on the Poninsula. and soe if it was well timed, well designed, and properly carried out. Liet us argue the weat first cause rather than minor ones, which

depend upon the former mainly. CURTIS is safe ! We made no miscalculation of the character of this leader, a day or two since, in The Press, when we remarked that he would prove equal to the emergency. Hindman saw when to attack with a promise of success, but he could not muster a sufficient force to carry out his plan. Pike, as we articipated, is far in the background, enjoying himself, no deub', among his Indian hordes. Gen. Curtis will probably continue his rstreat eastward until he reaches a point easily accessible from the Mississippi river which he can make a depot for supplies, and where Halleck can reinforce 1 im sufficient'y, so that he can advance. again upon Hindman and dislodge him. For our part, we hope that the strategical genius of Gen. Halleck may suggest a different plan of operations in the Southwest in future. It is plainly evident that Hindman and his army may be easily cut off resolutions were offered by ARNOLD PLUMER, by increasing the command of Col. Fitch upon the of Venango, one of the high priests who en-White river, and turning it over to Curtis. Then the hanging of a few guerilla leaders will end the all his treacheries, reported the resolutions, campaign in Arkansas, and probably restore that nobody was surprised that among them were State entirely to the Union. PRESIDENT LINCOLN is on a visit to the Army of the Potomac. The reports of the recent battles in the newspapers, the condition of our army, and the absence of official reports, render it necessary for the Commander-in Chief to be fully advised of the actual state of affairs there. When the President returns we shall hear of new movements and increased activity of the army. The people will rest easier hereafter when they learn that our good President, who has so firm a hold upon their affections, returns and personally reports " progress" to Congress. He is a host in himself, and with his able military advisers-Generals Scott, Hitchcock, and Buckingham-no mistakes of plan or policy may be feared. Their prompt execution is insured by the War and Navy Departments as a demand of the Government and people. FARRAGUT is fighting ! The doom of Vicksburg. is sealed, for though many of our ships may be sunk in the bombardment, Commodores Farragut and Davis will never raise the siege until this detested stronghold shall fall. The rebels at Vicksburg will, no doubt, fight desperately, and the battle will rage furiously for some days yet, but the capture of the city will be very important, not only from the fact, that by its fall the Mississippi is opened to legitimate navigation, but because a canal has been out across the point of land upon which the city stands, and the large rebel garrison there must all sooner or later be captured. Gov. CURTIN is in favor of one-year enlistn ents to fill up the quota of this State for the new requisition. Every effort is being made to have the sick and wounded troops of Pennsylvania properly | intidgers) is opposed to all sectional legislacared for by our State authorities. THE ENTHUSIASM of the people, with regard to enlisting for the new national requisition, is gradually increasing, and in another week we hope to record the fact that the freemen in all the States are coming forward manfully, and affixing their names to the muster rolls by the thousand. Let this last grand effort to crush this unholy rebellion be one which shall reflect in its consummation the august majesty and power of a great and free people in the defence of what is right, and should be dearest to all true patriots-our country and were silenced or "suppressed" by an inour country's flag. This is the last cell for troops that the Government will make, probably, and the sooner our army is greatly increased the sooner the war will end. For a few months the war will continue as a physical struggle between the North and South, and at the close the North will be happy and rich, while the South will be scourged, depopulated, and poor. Let every true patriot rally around the Stars and Stripes, and march to the relief of our brethren who have been in the field for months past, freely offering their lives as a fitting sacrifice upon the altar of our country.

burg, is full and replete with interest. We can do nothing but wait patiently now for the gravifying news of the the capture of this last rebel stronghold on the great Father of Waters. By way of Cairo, per special despatch to the Tribune, we learn that General Curtis has succeeded in retreating safely across the Black river, in Arkansas, and is now moving towards the Mis-

sissippi. THE strike among the grain shovellers, in New York, creates a great deal of excitement there. The men do not ask for an increase of wages, but are opposed to having the old routine of labor changed. It is the ancient battle of muscle vs. machinery.

up. Mr.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 9, 1862. That which will do most to strengthen the Government at a moment when the conspira-

tors seem to be filled with new hope, is cordial and enthusiastic union among the loyal men of the nation, and the detection and punishment of the sympathizers with Treason.

We must insist on both these things; for, if all the millions of Union men would to day enter into a solemn covenant to confide in our patriotic President and his ab'e constitutional advisers-if victory after victory crowned the arms of our soldiers-if every Southern port

CONGRESS.

was reduced by our navy-the evil influences SENATE .- A bill declaring a new punishment for of the plotting and secret traitors who still treason was introduced and referred. The navalgrade bill was passed. The bill to erect a bridge linger, like a contagion, in every loyal comover the Ohie, at Steubenville, passed. The bill munity, could be exerted with baleful effect. amendatory of the militia act of 1795 was taken But now, when our country is passing Grimes, of Iowa, offered an amendment through some of its darkest troubles, the that there be no exemption from military duty on intrigues of the sympathizers with treason account of color. Mr. King moved as an amendare productive of the most serious consement thereto that persons of African descent be requences. Whenever a man calling himself an eived into the service to construct entrenchments, American can live in a loyal State and pre-&c., and that their families shall be forever free. serve a cold indifference to the sufferings of The subject was discussed by Messrs. Fessenden, our soldiers in the field, and to the embarrass-Rice, Wilson, and Davis, and the amendment of ments of the Government, he is ready for any Mr. King generally approved of. infamy. I care not how he may affect de-House.- Committees of conference on the Senate amendments to the tariff and pensim bills votion to the Constitution-that pretence is

were asked. The Senate supplement to the Distriot emancipation act, providing for non-residents, minors, &c., was passed.

THAT WAS A Fare love-feast at Harrisburg on the last 4th of July, calling itself a Democratic State Convention. With a few exceptions, the Breckinridgers of 1860 were on the ground in force. The ball was opened by WILLIAM HENRY WELSH, chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, who called the sanbedrim to order. The next important move was to choose a president, which resulted in the choice, by a large majority, of the well-known FRANCIS W. HUGHES, of Schuylkill, who played such a prominent part in the Charleston Convention against STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and supported BRECKINBIDGE in the ensuing campaign, esponsing the claims of his nephew, then the "Democratic" candidate for Congress, and now one of the most conspicuous chiefs in the rebel States, having followed the Breckinridge doctrine by removing himself from the free States when the war broke out. Mr. Hughes made a speech, in the course of which he denounced the confiscation of the slaves of rebels as « a mendacious usurpation," and pledged good and sufficient. Indeed, it seems to us that if the Democratic party against it. Among the delegates, we notice such familiar names as JOHN D. EVANS, of Chester county, who continues to proclaim his opposition to the war on all occasions; E. L. ACHER, the late Breckinridge postmaster at Norristown, and the editor of the Register at that place.

which was on the eye of being suppressed for its treason after, the fail of Sumpter; PHILIP B. MILLER, the late Breckinridge postmaster at Reading; W. W. BROWN, of Lancaster, the right-hand man of "J. B.," whose late speech before the Breckinridge meeting, in that county, was a reproduction of one of the old addresses of the ex-Vice President; KENNEDY L. BLOOD, of Jefferson, a Breckinridge delegate to Charleston and Baltimore; JAMES II. WALTON, of Monroe, late Breckinridge treasurer of the United States Mint, retained in office by Mr. Lincoln under promises of perpetual loyalty; STANLY WOODWARD, of Luzerne, a Breckinridge delegate to Charleston and Baltimore. From Philadelphia, we perceive that that precious pair of patriots, An-DREW MILLER and JESSE JOHNSON, figured extensively. These being the cooks, the broth could not be other than it was, and when the

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1862 Army Surgeons. JAMES R. SMITH will report in person to the Sur-

con General for duty in his office. Assistant Surgeon CLINTON WAGNER is assigned o duty in Washington, to take charge of the General Hospital in Judiciary Square. Assistant Surgeon J. C. MCKEE will report

person for duty to the Surgeon General: Brigade Surgeon BLACKMAN will report for duty o the commanding officer of the Army of the Potomac.

Brigade Surgeon EDW. MCDONNELL Will report for duty to Maj. Gen. SIGEL. Brigade Surgeons CHARLES L. ALLEN and THO-HAS B. CATLIN will report for duty to the commanding officer of the Department of the South. Surgeon WIRTZ is relieved from duty as a member of the Army Medical Board, in this city, and will report thence, by letter, for duty to the commanding officer of the Department of the Missisnppi.

Brigade Surgeon DORR will report to the Military Director of the Military District of Washington, to take charge of the hospitals in this city. Operations of our Fleet on the Mississippi. The recently published despatch from Captain CRAVEN to Commodore FARRAGUT mentioned the only resorted to as a cover to his real intenpreparations of the rebels to annoy our fleet by a tions. His means of doing injury are as vabattery in the vicinity of Ellis Cliffs and Rodney, ious as they are numerous. He can play the on the Mississippi.

n the Mississippi. Acting Master CROCKER communicates the parspy in any circle, and can communicate what he hears by many avenues to the public enetioulars of an encounter on the morning of the 26th. my. Who doubts that there is a regular sys-"when," he says, "we were attacked by a battery apparently of two or four 6-pounders, concealed in tem of this sort in the great Northern cities? a thicket under the bluff. Their first shot, from a That it is maintained in Washington, Baltidistance of not more than two hundred yards, took more, Georgetown, and Alexandria is proved effect on the Sarah Bruin, injuring two of her crew by the many public exhibitions of Secession severely. Three other shots fired at almost the sentiment, by the refusal of some to take the ame distance, fell short, when a round of grape oath, of others to go to churches where the from the Sarah Brain and a shell from the Kensing-President is prayed for, and of others in ton, both of which dropped with great accuracy in the midst of the smoke of their guns, silenced schools and colleges who taboo all patriotic them completely. Both the Sarat Bruin and Kensubjects, and refuse to allow any patriotic sington, together with the riflemen from all the music. But if a man of this class hapvessels continued firing till the curve ground the pens to get appointed or to be retained turn brought them out of range and enabled the in office by the Government, the amount. Horace Beals to open fire with her battery, which of damage he may inflict upon the Goshe did with great animation, and the thicket was vernment is beyond estimate. A word shelled until all the vessels were out of range. may convey a volume of information through

Miscellaneous.

secret channels to Richmond. Suppose such Capt. H. SMITH, of the corps of Topographical a sympathizer to be in the War, or Navy, or Engineers, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as State Department, or in the navy yard. He brigadier general. The nomination had been pendsees and knows what is going on around him, ing since August last. It is known that he has in from the preparation for new expeditions to the meantime been acting as brigadier general of volunteers in the army of the Potomac. the tilal of a great investion. Facts like these

The resignation of Col. Thos. F. GARNET, aid communicated to the rebels are treasures. It le-camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN, has been accepted is now nototious that many of our misfortunes by the President, to take effect on the 5th inst. have resulted from the treachery of ungrateful Major J. WALLS DE PEYSTER, Jr., of the 1st men. What is the remedy, and how shall it New York Artillery, will report to General Mc be applied? Andrew Johnson's plan, or CLELLAN.

Benjamin F. Butler's plan, would answer Rebel Project to Starve Out McClellan. admirably if resorted to. Those who are A late issue of the Richmond Enquirer; says not for the country are against it, and "If the Confederates could certainly cut off Mc whenever detected they should be publicly CLELLAN's retreat, and prevent further supplies exposed and disgraced, and, in certain it would be far best to starve him into a capitula cases, compelled to go to the seceded tion. Let us fill up our armies and prepare for contest, as long as our enemy may choose to urge it South. There is no hardship in this. . If they and as energetic as we can make it." are sincere, they ought not to ask to live unde

Federal Prisoners in Richmond.

the protection of a Government they are seek-The Richmond Examiner of July 4th says ing to destroy. If they are not sincere, which The number of prisoners received at the prisons, acis rarely the case, they deserve a double pun cording to the returns made yesterday mcrning ishment. Mr. Opdyke, the Mayor of New from all the prisons, was 4,281. About 300 more York, in a late letter to the Councils of that were received yesterday. They represent Maine city, expresses our duty towards this dangerand Michigan regiments. Among them were sapners and miners. Some of the prisoners were al-"It is one of the uses of national reverses that they most unable to drag themselves along to their quar-

g with one of the uses of hatomic reverses that hey serve to winnow the disloyal from the loyal. Now is the time to know who is true and who is false. The country never needed the services of traitors, and now less than ever. But she does need the ser-vices of all her loyal children, that she may not ters, and seemed glad when the doors closed upon them. About 100 officers are among the prisoners. More prisoners remain to be brought in." Monthly Meeting of the Pennsylvania Sol.

only over throw this gigantic but causeless rebollion against her integrity, but may repel with becoming spirit the first approach to that foreign interven-tion in her affairs which is at times observely diers' Relief Association. A large monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania

Soldiers' Relief Association was held at Willard's Hotel to-night. R ports of numerous visiting com-Hotel to-night. R ports of numerous visiting com-mittcos were received, showing a gratifying condition 300 feet instead of 270, was agreed to.

Mr. HALE (Bep.), of New Ha upshire, from the compose of consting intrenchments, or performing or any a report, which was agreed to. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Keptucky, said he was willing to service for which they may be found com-petent, persons of African descent; and such mr. DAVIS (0.), of heatness, sain no was whing to have the negroes employed on the entrenchments, &c., but he was opposed to degrading white people by making them fight side by side with negroes. He referred to the horrors of the invarrection in St. Domingo, and said the Berder States would fight to the death against this plan. to aim the nearcose persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws as the President may prescribe. They are required to be fed and aid such compensation for their services as they

Berder States would nght to the usati egains, sing your to aim the negroes. Mr. RICE (Rep.), of Minnesots, said he was sorry the Senstor had not come down to the present age, when the Confidencies employed Indians, and Illied their canteens with gunpowder and whisky to make them worse than fiends A. stranger here would suppose the Senstor from Kentucky was an emissary defending the rebel Government. The second section enacts that when any man or boy of African descent shall render any such service as provided by this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free,

from Kentucky was an emissary defending the rebel Government. Mr. DaVIS, of Kentucky, interrupting. There is no-thing in what I have said to authorize such a statement. Dir. BICE continued, saying that negross might well be employed, and expressing a hope that the time would come when the Northern man will look on this question practically. The rebels hesitate at no means, good or evil, and why should we stop and higgle at what is clearly justified by the law of war? The Senate then went into executive session, and sub-sequently adjourned. "The else microley of the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, of Phila-delphia, are on the wharf to-day; but no one seems to know anything about them. I think they are going on Philadelphia." correspondent, months ago, that the attention of General Wool was called to the fact that Rev. Mr. Wilmer was

quently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. he efforts of some of Mr. Wilmer's friends, about half Gov. Curtin Recommends One-Year The bill amendatory of the act to reduce the exponses of the survey and sale of the public lands was considered. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Oorps of En-gineors and the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Depart-ments, was passed. of the trunks were sent over to Dixie, but eleven were retained at Fortress Monroe. The goods enclosed are of an indestructible character, and when the trunks arrive tere, his friends can give a proof of their charity and THE CARE OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.

Tariff Bill. On motion of Mr. STEVENS (Bep); of Pennsylvania, he House non-concurred in the Senate amendment t he tariff bill, and asked of that body a committee conference on the subject.

Pension Bill. The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the pension bill, and asked for a committee of con-icrence. tion to advice that the term of enlistment be re-

duced to one year. The arrangements made by the Governor for the car Compensation of Senators. Compensation of Senators. The Senate joint resolution that Senators elected after the commencement of the Congressional term to fill va-owners shall draw compensation from the time that of their predecessors censed, provided the amount shall not exceed three thousand dollars for any one year, was of our sick and wounded have been so restrained, by the requirements of the Surgeon General of the United States, that less has been accomplished for their benefit and relied than was desired and expected. Agents have been despatched by the Adjutant Gene

Publication of Contracts. Also, the Scatteresolution requiring the publication weekly, in a Washington paper, of a list of all the con-tracts solicited or proposed, the contents of them to be briefly stated, with the name of persons directly or indi-

The Governor, we understand, will insist upon the removal of all Pennaylvanians, sick and wounded, within District Emancipation Act. The House concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the navial appropriation bill, and took up the Senate bill supplementary to the District of Columbia emancipation set, making provision for non-residents, muors, etc., to verify their cleams, and in case of per-sons having claims and neglect to file the necessary pa-pers, the slave semancipated under the law may present their own statements in behalf of their freedom. All slaves under the law of any State who, since Ap; il last, with the consent of their owners, have been actually em-ployed in the District of Columbia, or who shall horeaf-ter be thus employed, are d-clared free, and there shall be no exclusion of eath en account of color. Mr COX (Dum.), of Ohio, moved to table the bill. Lisagreed to—leas 35; mays 67. Mr. ABHLEX (Bep.), of Whio, demanded the previous question. District Emancipation Act. the State, so that the benevolence of our people may be extended to them in our own hospitals and their friends Notwithstanding the restrictive orders that have been issued, the State agents have succeeded in establishing themselves in the West, at Frederick, Baltimore, Fortres Monroe, and even at McClellan's Headquarters, to remain with and minister to the comfort of our disable soldiers. These scents, to their credit be it said, have

not, thus far, charged one cent for their very valuable services, and the State has consequently incurred no expense other than that necessa ilv incurred while travel ling, and money expended in relieving the wants of the

Mr. ORISFIELD (U), of Maryland, appealed to

mir, Onisfaille (U.), of Maryland, appealed to bim to withdraw it, as be desired to offer an amendment. Mr. ABLLEY dectised, for the reason that if such de-lays were granted the bill would be lost. Mr. ORISFIELD hoped that the House would vole down the demand for the previous question. This, however, was subsequently seconded. Mr. WIOKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, condemned such legislation, saying that he would decline voting any further.

Mr. RICHABDSON (Dem.), moved to adjourn. Dis

agreed to. The bill was then passed—yeas 69, nays 30. The Senate Supplement Passed. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the post route bill. One of the most important was that regulating the bridging of the Ohio river for rail-road nurnomes: oad purposes. The House then adjourned.

Postal Treaty with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-By the recent postal conven-tion with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th of June, 1862, the following rates of postage are

established : First. The single-letter rate, inland, of three cents per half ounce, and by sea seven cents, is ton cents per half ounce, and lor each fraction over an additional rate, for which prepayment is required. This applies to all let-ters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea. Second On all letters required from Mexico by sea. Second. Ou all letters are even from the United States by sea. Second. Ou all letters are even from floxico by sea, the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States post office at which they were to be mailed to their destination, either 3 or 10 cents per single rate. This is to be collected on de-hverv.

This is to be concerned on the set of the concerned of the theory. Third, On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, when not conveyed by sea, United States domestic post-age of 3 and 10 cents, the single rate is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office on the letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on the letters received.

sent, and concetted at the office of delivery on the letters received. Fourth The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper, and one cent per outles, or the fraction of an ounce, on all magazines, periodicals, publications, and other printed matter, and this is to be added, when sent to sea, to our usufi hiland rate of postage, and this combined rate must be prapaid at the mailing office in the United States; when sent by land, the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged, and repaid at the mailing office. Fifth, On all such printed matter, received from Mexico, only our usual inland postage is to be cellected, and this must, be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of the address. Sixth. These regulations must be strictly observed, as

105th Po.; Lieut. W. H. McLaughlin, 105th Pa.; Lieut. L. Prenot, 31st Pa.; Lieut. C Tompkine, 31st Pa ; Lieut.

J. Bradford, 8th Reserves ; Lieut. Col. W. W. Corbett

105th Pa. Alt are sick except Lieut. Bradford, who is wounded in the hand.

Reply of Gen. Granger to Beauregard's

Letter.

DETROIT, July 9 .- The Detroit Advertiser and Tri-

ane of this evening, contains a letter from Brigadien

General Granger, who commanded the advance after the

vacuation of Corinth, completely refuting the infamou

harges made by Beauregard in his letter to the Mobil

Vermont Politics.

Troops from New Hampshire.

Illinois in the Field

in to Chicago, and aid in promptly filling th

Departure of the Steamer Arabia.

Bosron, July 9.—The steamship Arabia sailed to-c r Liverpool with 1.4 passengers, including the Free inces, and \$326 000 in specie.

Advance in Gold and Exchange.

Death of Col. Irish, of Connecticut.

Public Meeting in Boston

BOSTON, July 9.—A public meeting is to be called by the City Government for the purpose of raising the quot.

The New York Cotton Market.

Strike Among the New York Grain-Shovetters.

ops in this city.

41@42c.

NEW LONDON, July 9.- Uolonel W. O. Irish, editor o e Chronicle, and Paymaste. General of this State, died

THE CITY. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

3. p. m. 90

YOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SHE FOURTH PAGE.]

The Thermometer.

JULY 9, 1861. M. 12 M. 3 P. M 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 92 91 78% 85%

WIND.

What Does It Mean ?

REV. J. P. B. WILMER'S BAGGAGE .- A letter from

It was through the efforts of our Fortress Monroe

deavoring to make his way South with some twenty

otism, by distributing the miscellaneous articles

among the poor of the reverend gentleman's former

charge, or among our wounded soldiers.

our trunks, covering a regular variety shop. Through

55W. 55W. 5W by S. | SW. 5W.

Fortress Monroe, dated July 1, says :

А.М. 79

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1862. There was an numistakable panic in the gold market to-day, enused by speculation and the continued Eu-ropean demand. The same thing occurred at the South Forean demana. The same ning other degree, when no some time ago, and in a much greater degree, when no coin for foreign shipment was necessary. In Naw Or-leans, with \$20,000,000 of specie in the bank vaults, the premium rose very speedily to 50, 60, and 70 per cent. Although this was on Confederate notes, we must remember that it was in their own place of issue, and the question is often asked here, with a great expansion of currency, why may not gold advance to 50 per cent. The answer is lound, firstly, in the fact that foreign pankers cannot stand a much higher rate of premium, and so that cause will be removed; and, secondly, the currency which will fill our market will be fundable into the 6 per cent. honds payable after five and before twenty years, and not into 8 per cent. bogus bonds, "payable six months after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States." The rate opened at 111, and before noon figured at 113@114-115% @116 being freely offered at the close. Very large movements were made. Old demands rose to 106@107-108 being paid in many cases.

Transactions were large at the advanced rates, and the market closed with an upward tendency. than there has been for a week past. The market was firm at advanced prices, with considerable demand for

THE FREED BLACKS AT PORT ROYAL. -Sancon-street Hall was well filed last evening with a large and appreciating audience, who had assembled to hear an address from J. Miller Nickim, Eeg. on the condition of the freed blacks at Port Royal, and to devise some nearmers for their relief. He commoned by stating that his mission was one of object and inquiry. By the success of our fleed over the forth at Port Royal, our troops were put in postession of pearly all the sea islands of Scuth Caroins. The planters field to the mainland, carrying away with them as much of their property and house silvers as they could, but heaving the plantation slaves and those that were worthless. Besides this, they left vast stores of corn and cotion. The blacks showed themselves as they could, but heaving the plantation remt took the idae to comploy them at wages, to gather the cotion and prepare if for shipmont. Al-though the wages were but nominal, and were much reduced in value by the distribution of slave goods at high rates to the blacks, suil they were conclust. The character of the cotion was the vary best, as may be known from a recent sale in New York. Of this about 12,000 pounds have reached New York. The Govern-ment then, through ML. Chase, betongsh itself of the idea to plant snother crop of cotios, and of corn, for the coming reav, and appointed ML. Edward 8. Ohness, then a pivate soldier at Fortners Monroe, general asperin-tedent of the blacks at Hitton Head. Echools were to be catabilished, and much other work was to be dono. Mr. Pierce then want to Boston and risised an number of men and women to go to the work of educating the con-reba das thort spectro. Measwille, the lefters coming from that part of the continy created considerable Interest in the matter, and a meeting was beid to raise means to carry on the work. The appeals of the committee were successful. They successful anone, show and degenents came from Pot thes down of mappense, and visited all places which with a large showt discinstand, together, and a large plant and sthe theore of the almost all classes of securities. The fancies were quite active at better prices. Reading, at the first call, figured at 28%. The first sale was at 28%. After the close of the board, sales were made at 29, and quite a lively tine was had at the second, sales running from 29% to 29%, and closing at the latter figure. About 1,700 shares charged hands. The bonds were not much in demand. Sixes, '43, extended, had no change from yesterday; 1886s declined %. North Pennsylvania Railroad shares advanced %; first mortgage scrip brought72. Schayl-kill Navigation sixes, 1882, firm at 70-no change. Susquehanna Canal sixes advanced X, the shares X. We notice a favorable account of the business of this company in one of this morning's exchanges. The shares brought 5%. Catawissa preferred was firm at yesterday's figure ; 3% was bid for the common. Elmira railroad was neglected; small lots of the preferred selling for 21%. Chesapeske and Delaware Canal shares brought 25. City sixes, old, were steady at 97-no change; new at 102. New Gas loan, 97. Considerable activity was apparent in Pennsylvania fives, advancing from 85%-% advance-to 86%, at the first board, and to 87 at the second. Pennsylvania Bailroad, 1st mort-gage, advanced X; 2d do. %. Philadelphia and Erie sixes advanced to 92%. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal sixes sold up to 79%. Lehigh sorip firm at yesterday's figure-30%; shares advanced %. Camdon and Amboy sixes, 1867, brought 97. Pennsylvania Bailroad shares declined ¥; Norristown sdyanced %. United States sixes, 1881, advanced 1/4; seven-thirties, 1/2. Gold figured largely, with price fluctuating from 112% up to 116%. Parsenger railways and local railroad shares dull. Archstreet Bailway advanced 3/--sales made at 25. Second and Third declin d on the bids to 70. Thirteenth and Fifteenth advanced 1

Drezel & Company quote :

 Difficil & Company quote.

 New York exchange.

 Boston exchange.

 " to 1-10 pre.

 Baltimore exchange.

 " to 1-10 pre.

 Gontry funds.

 410 pre.

 410 pre.

 Gold.

 15 to 16 pre.

ted States Branch Mint at San Francisco for the month

Gold deposited—standard weight.....ozs " parted " 127,322 73 5,402 06 132,724 79

\$2,368,795 13 100,503 41

\$2 869.298 60 48,641 02 11,457 01 60.098 09

\$58,855 6 13.331 76

Total value of silver.... \$72.187 41 COINAGE.

Gold-Double cagles..... \$2,870,000 Quarter cagles. Bilver-Half dellars. Quarter dellars. Dimes. 15,006 42,000 6,000 4,706

Total coinage \$2,937,700 The imports of tressure at San Francisco, for the week ading the 12th of June, were \$41,614. The experts for the same time were :

Total since January 1, 1862..... 15,238,065 99 presponding period of 1861..... 17,096,270 55

The following is a comparative statement of the imrts of foreign dry New York fo

SENATE. **BENATE.** Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut from the Judi-cary Committee, reported back the bill to change the plece for bolding the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. Passed. Also, from the same commuttee, the bill amendatory of the act prohibiting the slave trade. The bill autho-rizes the President to make arrangements with foreign Governments, especially Denmark, for temporarily colo-nizing ceptured Atricans. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, from the Military Committee, reported the bill for the employment of per-sons of African descent in building entrenchments, and for other purposes.

or other purposes. Punishment of Treason.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill to de-clare another punishment for the crime of treason. Re-erred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Quorum. On motion of Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, the r

chuicar relative to a quorinn was taken up. He urged the passage of the bill as a matter of necessity, to re-lieve the kenate from the danger of being left without a quorum at any time by the withdrawal of one or two members, and argued that there could be no constitu-tional objections to the mealuring members, and argued that there could be no constitu-tional objections to the resolution. Mr. CABLILE (U.), of Virginia, opposed the passage of the resolution, as it would give to two or three States the rower to legislate for the whole country, and was enlicely against the provisions of the Constitution. The PRESIDENT protem, had a paper read express ing his views on the subject, arguing that, according to the Constitution, no btate could be destroyed, and that the quorum provided for in the Constitut mejority of the whole number of Senators from all th He cited various cases for the action of the Sensie, as precedents, in favor of this position. The subject was further discussed by Mossrs. McDOU-GALL and FOSTEB.

GALL and FORTEB. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed—pease 19, nays 18. The Naval Grade Bill Passed. The Naval Grade bill was then taken up and passed.

A Bridge at Steubenville. On motion of Mr. WADE (Rep), of Ohio, the Post Route bill, providing for a bridge across the Ohio, at

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION WASHINGTON, July 9, 1862.

THE NEWS.

THE Memphis Avalanche has been suppressed by General Grant, and the Bulletin, a good Union paper, has been started in the place of the former journal.

REPORTS from Richmond place the number of prisoners captured in the recent battles on the Chicahominy at over 5,000. It may turn out that many soldiers may still live who are counted among the killed at present.

AN IMPORTANT postal treaty has just been negotisted between our Government and that of Mexico, which gives us material advantages in the transmission of mail matter to that country, over what we have formerly had.

- THE newspapers of the country are endeavoring to prove the necessity for drafting in order to fill up the new requisition promptly. No dratting will be sanctioned by the General Government, but State Governments may resort to it.

THE REPORT of the murder case is concluded in our local columns. The jury in the case, after havthe case, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner, Molloy, was discharged.

THE public will be gratified to know that General Burnside's army has joined the army of the Potomac, of which it has always been a part, and only detached for special service in North Carolina. "MCOLELLAN'S new base" is the topic of conversation among all classes just now, and we are happy to present our readers with an article de-

couraged and sustained JAMES BUCHANAN in Let us bear in mind that if ever our counthe following :

ous class as follows:

jugation and downfall.

ntense satisfaction and joy.

nest men must concur. He will have around

him a large audience, the memories

and mementoes of ten days' conflict, and of

seven battle-fields. He can summon before

him the best witnesses in the case. The sol-

diers who fought in these fields can bear Gen.

McClellan's own defence, and with his own

knowledge of the full history of the war, and

especially of that part of it which relates to

the Army of the Potomac, including the undis-

closed correspondence between himself and

"That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally "That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographi-cal parties which base their hopes for continued partiesn success on the agrarianism of emanoipa-tion and hypocritical philanthropy, abolition, be-cause neither is known to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution and the memory the activation of Constitution, and to prevent the restoration o unity, and peace, and concord among the States and te people. "That the Constitution and the laws are suffi

"That the Constitution and the laws are suffi-cient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech, and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in violation of the Constitution; in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot box by every freeman in the land. "That this is a Government of white men and was established avalusingly for the white area. at once.

"I hat this is a Government of white men and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negro race are not entitled to, and ought not to, be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration as an in-ferior but dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duty of the averal race is a suversion right and the of the several races is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith. "That Congress has no power to deprive any

"That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, un-less that person has first been duly convicted of the offence by the vordict of a jury; and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or conof Representatives, which assume to forfeit or con-fiscate the estates of mon for offences of which they have not been convicted by due trial by jury, are unconstitutional and lead to oppression and tyrr.ny. It is no justification for such acts that the orimes committed in the prosecution of the re-bellion are of unexampled atrocity, nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws."

The first resolution quoted, that " the Democracy of Pennsylvania (that is, the Brecktion and geographical parties," is handsomely illustrated when we recollect that the politicians uttering this sentiment advocated a disunionist for President in 1860, and are now earnestly sympathizing with him in his armed efforts to sectionalize and assassinate the Republic. The second resolution, declaring in favor of the freedom of speech, of the press, and against the unlawful arrest of citizens," is doubtless intended as an endorsement of or compensation for those "Democratic " editors who, less than a year ago, dignant people for their treason, and also of such patriots as WM. B. REED, and other entertainers of ANTHONY TROLLOPE, the British satirist of our country, who testified in his late work that they were " live Secessionists" only a few months ago, and that they boldly proclaimed to him that they were in favor of the enemies of their country. Such is the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech which these "Democrats" plead for. The third resolution declares that " this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race," a traism thus stated in order

to prevent the employment of negroes to do the work that destroys so many of the white men in the American army, notwithstanding the armed Breckinidgers in the rebel service employ their blacks to aid them in procuring he means to defeat the white defenders of the American flag. The fourth resolution opposes the confiscation of the estates of the re-

bels, because "they have not been convicted by due trial by jury ;" ergo, it would require a rial by jury to prove that BRECKINRIDGE, DAvis, or BEAUREGARD, is a traitor. How steadily and sincerely the sympathizers with treason stand by the murderers of the liberties of their country !

And it is upon such a platform the Democracy of Pennsylvania are invited to the polls at the coming election ! The nominations made by the Breckinridgers are, ISAAC SLEN-KER, an old politician, for Auditor General and JAMES V. BARR, the scurrilous editor of the Pittsburg Post, for Surveyor General.

ing heard the evidence for the Commonwealth in Mr. SLENKER has heretofore sustained an excellent reputation. Mr. BARE is probably the most offensive and unscruppious assailant of the General Administration (and hence of a vigorous prosecution of the war) in Western Pennsylvania.

threatened, and which we cannot admit for an in-stant without national disgrace. Let us, then, seek out, discover, and bring to punishment every disof affairs, so far as Pennsylvanians in the hospitals loyal person : and let us call on all the loval to in and about Washington are concerned. The restand together and to speak and act as one man for the safety and honor of their country." ports from the Peninsula show that there were

nearly one thousand Pennsylvania sick and woundtry's cause was dear to us, it is when that ed there on the first of July, although a large porcountry is in the greatest peril. Great as the tion of that number have been removed on board of steamers since that time. There is much suffering public danger was one year ago, it was not in the hospitals at Harrison's Landing and Yorkthreatened with half the disasters that now town, from a want of medical and other attendance. surround it. For twelve months the rebels and clothing and nurses. The executive committee have been defeated in many battles, but their will take prompt action in the premises, and report reverses have made them desperate, and now at an early day. Twenty-three hundred dollars they force their whole people into the army, have been subscribed to the association, nearly all raising large forces by conscription, and of which has been paid in, while there have been fighting with fanatic fury to win the assist ince numerous donations in the way of clothing, delicacies, etc. The association is rendering an im. of foreign Powers. The advices from Europe mense amount of aid, although its labors are great. point directly to the fact that they will be as-Correspondence of Gen. McClellan Relasisted if our Government does not crush them-

tive to the White House. The correspondence between the War Depart-

Do not understand me as writing in a de ment and Gen. MCCLELLAN was to-day transmitsponding strain. I never felt more hopeful. ted to the House in response to a resolution of in Experience has proved that the American peoquiry. The latter says in the course of his explale are more attached to their country the more nations, " Those who have originated the false statet is assailed. Beyond the gloom of the prements concerning the White House yard and ent hour I see a near future radiant with spring, are, in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the victory. The insolent prediction that the call 7th inst, enemies of this army, and the cause in for an additional three hundred thousand which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the surgeon general, and caused him to make official troops would not be responded to has already representations, which on examination prove to be een falsified. Every mail brings evidences unfounded in fact, and which are disrespectful to of the determination of the people to sustain bis superior officer. They have unnecessarily oc-cupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and the Government. This is indeed the only alternative left to them. They must rally to bave interrupted the commander and the medical the standard of the Republic, or consent to director of this army in the midst of most arduous their own degradation by agreeing to a separaduties.""

tion, which would make them the scorn of the The 112th Regiment of Pennsylvania Vo-Innteers. •

nations. Are they willing to accept such a fate ? If they are, they must be prepared not Colonel ANGEROTH, of the 112th, or 2d Artillery simply to assume an inferior position towards Regiment of Pennsylvania, has been mustered out of service, and Captain A. A. GIBSON, of the rethe seceded South, but they must prepare to gular army, who was lately in charge of Fort Delabehold the free States separated from each ware, has been appointed to command the regiother. They must prepare to yield the Misment. No better selection could have been made, sissipri, and thus to give up all those bright s Captain GIBSON is an old and experienced artildreams of one Government, one country, and lery officer, and a native Pennsylvanian. The reone Unicn. And more than this-they must giment is acting as heavy artillery, and garrisons yield to the armed intervention of the despots the forts which surrounds this city. The officers of the Old World, who will greet their surrenand men have already become experts at the guns, as is evidenced by the fact that three of the officers, der to treason as the best excuse for their sub-Lieutenants J. S. JARDEN, R. M. GOUNDIE, and The news that the Republicans and Peop'e's JOHN GUISINGER, have been assigned as instructors Party and loyal Democrats, at their fine meet-

in artillery tactics to two Rhode Island regiments of infantry, which it is designed to use as heavy ing on Tuesday night, so enthusiastically artillery. honored Gen. McClellan and the bravery of Meeting of Republican Congressmen.

his great army, has been received here with The Republican members of Congress, to the number of between fifty and sixty, both Senators When the President started, a few days and Representatives, held an adjourned meeting sgo, for the head of the Army of the Potomac, to-night at the Capitol.

it would have been treasonable to announce Remarks were made by Messrs. STEVENS, Porhis mission or the object he had in view; but, TER, KELLOGG of Illinois; ARNOLD, LANE of Kannow that he is known to have proceeded on sas, and DAWES, when, on motion of Mr. Bing-HAM, a resolution was adopted for the appointment this errand, it may serve a good purpose to of a committee of five members of the House and state that his chief object is to ascertain an equal number of Senators, to prepare an adwhether the charges so persistently made dress to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to against General McClellan are false or true. e held on Saturday evening. Everybody has confidence in President Lin-

Major General George Cadwalader.

coln-everybody but the rebels. Even the The gallant commander of the Pennsylvania Reknown sympathizers with Secession screen serves, Major General McCALL, having been themselves behind the Chief Magistrate, in orwounded and taken prisoner in the late contest before Richmond, a new leader will have to be der to attack his constitutional advisers, and the extremest men of his own party, while differselected. No more popular appointment could be ing from any one of his acts, hasten to rescue made for this position than Major General GEORGE themselves from the suspicion of being op-CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, who has not yet been assigned to a command, and in whose military posed to his policy. So that it may be said shill and courage every Pennsylvanian has full that the President has the good fortune, in confidence. With CADWALADER at their head, these troublous times, to concentrate around the Reserves, who covered themselves with glory bim an almost unanimous public sentiment. in the six days fight, would accomplish new prodi-When he goes forward, therefore, to the head gies of valor. This appointment would also secure of the army, to meet the young commanderthe rapid filling up of the decimated regiments of in-chief, he is like a just and virtuous judge, this splendid corps. in whose decision, wha'ever it may be, all ho-

Sending Rebel News to Europe. Richmond journals of last week containing the details of the battles in front of Richmond, and claiming it as an immense victory over our forces. have been sent to Europe via Baltimore, where nu merous agents of the rebels reside.

The President.

I was in error in sending by mail yesterday the paragraph stating that the President was accompanied by the Secretary of War on his visit to Fortress Monroe. Captain WILKES, of the new James-river flotilla, was his companion. The President is expected to return to-morrow.

the General, and between the General and the Censorship of the Press. Department of War, and, with these authentic Senators FESSENDEN and WILSon denounced the data, can reach a decision with little difficulty. nsorship of the press to-day, in the debate in Therefore, while the President is absent let us the Senate, in the most severe manner, the latter maintain our equanimity, confident that when calling it an organized system of lying and deception practised on the people of the country, and adverted to its peculiar operations during the past few weeks. There is not the least doubt of the accuracy of these statements, as an investigation OCCASIONAL. will show at any time. Let one be had, and the

The bill was passed. The report of the committee of conference on the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses was accounts are kent with the Mexica Sick Pennsylvanians at New York.

Millitia Duty. NEW YORK, July 9 .- The following officers of Penn Cri motion of Mr. WILGON (Rep.), of Massachusetts the bill amendatory of the act of 1796, calling forth mili-tia, \$\overline{c}_1\$, was taken up. No Exemption on Account of Color. sylvania regiments arrived at New England Rooms tonight. from on board the steamer Eim City : Capt. George H. Book, 31st Pa ; Lieut. J. C. Onser

No Exemption on Account of Color. Mr. GRIMES (Re.p.) of Jows, offered an amendment, is a new section, that there shall be no exemption from the performance of minitary outy under this act, or any minitia law of the United States, on account of color or inreage, sud whenever the militia shall be called into service all laysl able-holded make persons shall be called in to the Ceitner of the country'; and when the militia shall be called into the service of the United States under this or any other law, the President shall have power to organize them into battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, accorsing to race or color, as he may be-lieve the public interest may require. The provisions of the preceding sections shall be construed so as to ap-ply and incluce volunteers who may hereafter be called into the service of the United States; and all persons who have been or may hereafter be canded recoiled into the correl attomas as coldiens are novillowed by law, according to their respective grade.

Ins same pay and rations as well are now milowed by law, according to their respective grade. Mr. SAULSBUBY (Dem.), of Delaware, thought this attempt to elevate the miserable nigger and carry on the war such as was not intended by the poople, and which would rever restore the Union. Mr. CABLILE (U.), of Virginia, thought if negroes were not recognized as milita by the Constitution or States, Congress had no right to make them militia.

MONTTRLIER, VT., July 9.—The Union Convestion held here to-day nominated Governor Frederick Hol brook for re-election; Lieut. Governor, Paul Dilling-hum, and Tressurer, J. G. Page. A resolution was adopted favoring confiscation, ap-proving of the general policy of the Administration, pledging Vermont to sustain the war, &c. An Amendment.

An Amendment. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, moved to amend Mr. Grimes's smendment by striking out all but the provisions in regord to rations, &c., and insert two sections of the bill introduced by him, authorizing the Precident to re-ceive into the service of the United States, for the par-rose of constructing entrenchments, or camp service, or labor for which they are fitted, persons of African de-scent, and that each persons shall be earolled under the proper regulations, and when any man or boy of the Af-ricen race is under such service, his mother, or wife and children shall be forever free An appropriation of ten millions is mede for this purpose. CONCORD, N. H., July 9 .- The Legislature of this State has unanimously received to pleign the State to furnish the quota required of this State, under the late call of the Secretary of War Meetings to encourage volunteering are being held in all parts of the State. The Tenth Begiment will be composed mostly of Irishmen, commanded by Oolonel, now Captain Donohu, of the Third Regiment. ons is made for this purpos Mr. SAULSBURY thought this was only a general

WASHINGTON, July 9 — The district represented by Mr-Arsold, of Illinois, has now 15,000 troops in the field. He will immediately, on the adjournment of Congress, All Loyal Men Should Aid the Government 'Mr SHEEBMAN (Rep.), of Obio, said the question was whether the negroes shall only be employed to help the rehels. The time had arrived, in his judgment, when military officers should be compelled to call into service all loyal men to suppress the rehelion. Heretofore these negroes had worked only for the rehels, and done all the labors of the camp for them. He was in favor of giving the President the power to call into the rervice all the slaves of rebels. 'He would not interfere with the loyal men in the loyal fasters. This Union must be preserved; and raiher than it should be destroyed, he would orga-nize a great army, black and white, and desolate very Southern State. Before he would submit to the dissolu-tion of the Union he was willing to pass a consortipt act, if necreively, and we might as well draft negroes as any one else. We had the rigat to call them all into the service of the Unite States. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, said the reason the flates had not called the useroes tate the militia was because the laws of the United States. All Loyal Men Should Aid the Government He will t NEW YORK. July 9. noon.—Sixteen per cent. premium is bid for gold; sterling exchange, 28; stocks are slat up 208 \$\$ cent.

to the whites. We Must Imitate the Rebels. We Must Imitate the Rebels." Mr. SHERMAN contended that all the people of the cuntry, without distinction of color, were liable to be called into the service of the country, if circumstances de-mand it. We must, to a cartain extent, follow the bad ex-ample of the rebels, and infuse more energy into our milita-ry movements. These robels resort to all sorts of expedients, and make the negroes work and fight; and when that is done, why cannot we employ these negroes? They hang Union men, bot we must not talk of baneing traitors. In such a way we would never end this contest. He thought the time had come when we should array the whole force of the Grevernment in earnest, and put down the rebel-

"NEW YORK, July 9.--At the auction sale to day, 516 bales of Sea Island Cotton were sold at 47.073c., and 41 bales of Gulf at 34.2404 or The cotton market has been firmer since the sale, Middling Uplands being quoted at of the Government in earnest, and put down the rebel-lion, or else we will never succeed. We cannot war against savages unless we become part savages ourselves.

Shoveness There has been quite an excitement for the last two or three days among the grain-shovellers and other laborers interested in that branch of the business, growing out of opposition to the grain-fi-wators lately brought into use at New York. It is the old trouble of manual labor versus interested between the manual on Monders about 2,000 The Bill to Meet a Contingency. The Bill to Meet a Contingency. Mr. FESSERNDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said this bill proposed to meet any possible contingency in lack of soficient enlistments, and authorizes the President to call upon all available for the service. He was in favor of this bill, and considered it a wise precautionary mea-enre. He was perfectly willing to any that, in his own Slate, there was not that willingness shown to enlist as heretofore. This was not from any want of heart or de-termination to put down the robellion, but the people feel that the war must be conducted on alifferent princi-ples—that is, that there should not be such extrems ton-derness shown towards traitors and robels. Soldiers do not like to be exposed to hardships and death for the protection of the property of rebels, or to dig trenches when there are many friends better capable and willing to do this work. mechanical skill and invention On Monday about 2,000 of these aggrieved parties met in Broad street, and re-solved to oppose, in every way, the further use of the

to do this work. The President and Government may as well under-stand that if this policy is to be followed by tenderness stand that if this policy is to be followed by tenderness to traitors and murderers men will hesitate before they expose thermselves to that kind of life. Borne men are very sensitive when it is proposed to employ negroes. Yet it is no violation of the principles of war, nor is it ally proposition for abolition, and he was uttarly at a loss to see what objection there could be to it. It was cor trary to every principle of warfare to sacrifice our soldiers by the performance of a dury which friends stand ready to orecrete. The cerrect principles of war are to weeken the enemy in every way and strengthen yourself. If this thing is to go on, the consequences may as well be understood by the President and the Government, for public opinion will not sustain them. The people of this country are willing to go forward under any pressure, but if it is expected that they shall come forward with all their hearts and souls, then he would tell the Presi-tion and deliberation. He said this after due reflection and deliberation, because he thought it ought to be un-derstood that this white-kid warfare will not do. He

liberation, because he thought it ou would use all means known to civilized astlong to put down the rebellion. There was another thing he thought was a mistake,

There was another thing he thought was a mistake, which was the attempt to deceive the people by calling a defeat "a great strategic movement." He thought the people should be trusted, and told the whole truth as to what was wasted by the country. Deal with them hopesity, and every true Northern heart will respond De al with enemies as enemies, and friends as friends. It is folly to hesitate to tell the paople of this country pre-cisely what the condition of things is. He had been amused by seeing a call upon the different Governors for 300.000 troeps, which simply meant that the President and Government thought they would want more troops. The enemy knew this, and everybody knew it. Then why not tell the truth?

The Rebellion Must Be Crushed.

No matter now much unterent their religious belief had been at home, they were there teaching the same traths and working hand in hand. The contrabands were neatly and cleanly clothet, many of them with the very articles which the ladies of the relief committee had sent to them. Besidee, they rise early, and work hard and industriously. The work they are put at is task work, or, as they call it, "Govern-ment work?" and when that is finished they hurry to their cabins to work- at their own patches. The state-ment made by Mr. Wickliffe at the New York meeting, that every black man there had another black mae or a white man over him to keep him at work, under the lash, is a gross untruth. The superiorements or over-seera bave except that of their own minds. They also have the greatest respect and admiratio a for the Yane the solal Morthern people. In some cases they had been deceived by designing nem, but hey some harven to the travent of the ending July 8, and since January 1:

the venkers, as they call all Northern people. In some cases they had been deceived by dosigning a en, but they soon learned to discriminate between the bad and the good. They were unbounded in their respect for the Northern lacks and gentlemen, and their admiration was entirely real. They saw that their visitors were ladius and gentlemen. The presence of the ladies always reas-sure them. Some of them had expressed donots of Afr. Fierce and bis associates, but when the ladies came all control vanished.

o'clock.

secure the New York Weekly.

TEA BRANDS AND THEIR MEANING .- The fol

Since January 1.. 45,121,351 69,246,924 63,213,482 The West Philsdelphia Passenger Railway Company (Maiket street), have declared a dividend of four per

cent:, payable on the 18th inst. The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamckin Yalley and Potteville Railroad Company:

week ending July 5..... 1,438 15 ae time last year..... 3,078 06 Tons. Gwt. 97,920 67 94,764 12 For week ending July 5..... ----3,155 15 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, July 9.

Access the state of the states of the states of the sould an ion of the most interesting features of the people were their sough. They are all oarnena; their roads are canals. When they go from one island to another, they go to boats, and as show as they commence to row they begin to sing. They are sil relig ons, and in the minor. Hey. None express present joy, but are all of the future, they work to be the hey go range and the huppy Canaan. The only song not in the minor hey and which he heard on going in the minor hey and you would be the future. the minor key was a new one which he heard on going in a boat from Hilton Head to Beanfort, rowed by six stout members of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volun-iters. [Applause] A boat was met with others who asked what the new clothes meant. Our men replied, "We're Uncle Sam's chilter", now; none of your field hards wa're Uncle Sam's chilter" (Lowchter and any 100 Beading R..... 28% | 75 Arch-BETWEEN BOARDS. 75 Arch-st B 26

"We're Uncle Sam's chilen', now; none of your lield hands; we're Uncle Sam's chilen' [Laughter. and ap-plause.] But the song was of the following order : "No more driver call for me, No more driver call for me, Many a thousand time. No more fifty lash for me, No more fifty lash; No more fifty lash; No more fifty lash; No more fifty lash; No more fifty lash for me, Many a thousand time." And so on. After some further remarks, for which we have no A LUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE CEN-

 OLDSING
 PHILES_FILES_FILES.
 Bid. A

 Bid. Asked.
 Bid. Asked.
 Bid. A

 0 S 6s '81.....101½
 102½
 Elm 7s'73.ex int 85

 U S Tr 7 3-10 N.103½
 104
 Elm 7s'73.ex int 85

 Philads 6s.....96½
 97
 Lot 01 & N.x.47 49½

 Philads 6s new.101½
 102
 LoC 1& Navers 20

 Derror 5
 5
 Loc 1& Navers 20
 Bid. Askad 17 % 0×

paper, the New York Weekly, have effected an engagement with Parson Brownlow to write for them a series of articles to be known as "The Parson Brownlow Papers," in which the Parson, in his own peculiar way, will define his position, and give

his views of matters and things in general and Secessionism in particular. We advise our friends to superfine and extras, as to quality. The receipts are light. Bye Flour and Corn Meal are not much inquired SALE OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, &C .-

We invite the attention of purchasers to the assort-Meal at \$2.75 \$\Phi bbl. WHEAT is more active to-day, and commands fu'ly former rates; sales reach about 9,000 bus at 1220120c for fair to prime reds, mostly Pennsylvania in store, and bite at 1300130c. Hye is selling on arrival at 65 for Pennsylvania Corn comes in slowly, and prime yellow is wanted at 50c affort; \$,000 bus Pennsylvania sell at 54c in store. Oats are unchanged; prime Pennsylvania are held at 40c, and but few selling. BARE — The market is quiet; 1st No. 1 is offered at \$33,60 \$\P\$ ton. Corror continues bnoyant, without much doing, owing to the light shocks and firmness of holders. GROOGENIES AND. PROVISIONS.—The market for the former is firm, and prices tending upward. There is a fair business doing in Sugar and molasses; for the latter the demand is imited, and prices about the same. WHEAT is held with more firmnew; 30005000 bbls sold at 286216 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and drudge for; we quote the former at \$3.12% @3 25, and Penna ment of French, German, and British dry goods, embracing 400 lots of desirable articles in dress goods, shawls, lace points, Paris kid and silk gloves, hoop skirts, fans, 100 lots (samples of 1,000 cartons) Paris bonnet and trimming ribbons, cloths, satinets, merino shirts and drawers, porte-monnaies, jewelry,

at 28c W gallon.

New York Stocks, Yesterday energling and vivid. Those who wish to see it should go this week, as the engagement of Miss Daly closes on Saturday night. She departs for New York to appear at BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY FEDERAL SOLDIERS.— The Fort Scott (Kansas) Builtein says, last Monday right two soldiers went up Mill creck to the house of Mr. John Davis, and in the presence of the mother accom-plished their hellish purpose on the person of his daughter. Mr. Davis was absent at another claim about three milles distant, but was aroused by a neighbor with a report that outcries had been heard in the direction of his house. In company with a number of his neighbors he went to' his house, captured the criminals, and turnof them over to the milliary authorities. General Doubleday resolved to send them to Fort Lesvanworth for trial. A civil wit was, however, procured, and on it the prisoners were turned over to Deputy Sheriff Peter Zück. This was on Thursday evening. They were taken immedistely to Marmaton. During the night a large crowd surrounded the place where the prisoners were confind, and took them by force out of the Sheriff's hands. Yesterday morning they were found hanging on a tree a short dis-tance this side of Marmaton. TEA BRANDS AND THERE MEANING.—The fol-BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY FEDERAL SOLDIERS .-

1(00 do.. .b30 60 ¥ 155 do..... 180 do..... 300 N Y Cen B....105 ¥ 200 đo... 93% 200 Chi & R Is B.... s60 93%

lowing will interest housekeepers: "Hyson" means "before the rais," or "fiburishing spring," that is early in the spring;" hence, it'is often called "Young Hyson." "Hyson skin" is composed of the refuse of

scived to oppose, in every way, the further use of the grain machines. In consequence of this the forwarders and receivers of grain assembled on Tuesday afternoon, at the Produce Es change; to remedy the threatened evil. F. O. Alburtis acted as chairman, and B. H. Herrick as secretary. Sove-ral speeches were made by Mesrs. Andrew Luke, E. H. Tomphine, Wm. B. Barker, and others, and the follow-ing recolution was manimously adopted: *Resolved*, That this meeting is in favor of discharging the grain by elevators or otherwise, as herotofore, and that a committee of ten be appointed to carry out this resolution. The Otheir spuonited the following committee: fancy articles, ready-made clothing, &c, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- Large andiences continue to fill this place of amusement to see the new bur-lesque of "King Cotton" It is witty without being

J. H. Mallory, P. Sage, Silliman, Captain French, Williams, Wother-spoon, H. Stutzer, and Duncan, to which, on motion, the Liairman was added. This committee is to report at another meeting, to be held this day, at the same place. Mr. N. H. Wolfe read the following letter, which he had the Winter Garden.

ield this day by the "Forwarders and Receivers, &c., o take into consideration the delivery of grain, whether by elevators or otherwise, ?? we, the undersig posing the committee of the Grainmen's Prot ety, desirous that no misapp is to our objects or wishes, beg leave respectful

Es 10 our objects of many herease of wages. We do notask or claim any increase of wages. The usual rate of wages we have been carning for twenty years is all we ask. We ask only that we be still islowed to work as we have heretofore, industrionaly, peaceably, and usefully for ourselves, our families, and the whole mercantile community. For the committee, JULIN MCSHANE, Chairman T. W. Works and others.

numbered about one thousand, were andressed by B. T. Alien, s grain merchant doing business in Looust street, who, in the ceurse of his remarks, urged them to stand fast to the position they had taken, as it was the only way they you'd protect their rights and defeat the attempt made by the grain merchants to put them down. A Mac Ouns but she down. Mr. Overfield also addressed the meeting, in which he dec took the same ground, hoping that they would hold.

esolution. The Obair appointed the following committee : Messrs. E. B. Tompkins Peter Bice, J. H. Mall S. Sage, Silliman, Captain French, Williams, Y coarse, and funny without being vulgar, and has just enough seriousness in it to make the wit and humor more

ceived from the chairman of the Grainmen's Protective lociety : NEW YORK, July 8, 1862. GENTLEMEN : Understanding that a meeting is to be

JUIIN McSHANE, Chairman To N. H. WOLFE and others. The meeting of the grain shovellers was, as advertised, held on Tuesday evening at Tammaay Hall, John Mc-Shane acting as chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved, the seembly, which numbered about one thousand, were, addressed by B. T.

ALUMNI. ASSOCIATION OF THE CEN-TRAL HIGH SOHOOL.—The meeting of this associa-tion was held is at even oning, at the Central High School building. Mr. Benjamin F. Brewster was nominated for speaker, and it was carried by acclamation. After the vote was taken, some one moved for a reconsideration on account of the known sentiments of Mr. Brewster, but the president, Mr. Benton, explained, and said that he could vouch for Mr. Brewster, who was now in Europe with Simon Cameron. The call for a reconsideration was then withdrawn. Tickets for the commencement this morning were distributed, and, after a little more taking, the meeting adjourned. A GREAT LITERARY ENGAGEMENT .- It will be

een by reference to an advertisement elsewhere that Messrs. Street & Smith, the enterprising proprietors of that truly excellent story and sketch Philadelphia Markets.

JULY 9-Evening The Flour market is inactive, and prices without any nuotable change. Sales comprise 250 bbls good Ohio extra at \$5.25: 500 bbls do, family at the same figure 500 bbis fancy do. at \$5 75, and 800 bbis Jenny Lin family at \$6.62% P bbl. Sales to the trade range at the above figures and \$4.50@5 for low grade and good

Burnside's army das joined the army of the Po- vigorous prosecution of the war) in Wes	tern maintain our equanimity, confident that when	calling it an organized system of lying and decep	The enemy knew this, and everybody knew it. Then	Allen, a grain merchant doing business in Locust street,	"before the raiss," or "fleurishing spring," that is,"	100 do
tomac, of which it has always been a part, and Pennsylvania.	he acts, he will act, as he has always done, for	tion practised on the people of the country, and ad-	why not tell the truth ?	who. in the ceurse of his remarks, urged them to stand	and in the aming " hance, it's often called " Young	100 do
The second state of the se			The Rebellion Must Be Crushed.	fast to the position they had taken, as it was the only way they could protect their rights and defeat the at-	Hyson " " Hyson skip" is composed of the refuse of	100 do
Among the list of weinguice we uld not	ob- the best interests of our common country.		mr. Divis (hep), of miniesors, said that the time not	tempt made by the onsin murchasts to put them down A	other kinds the native term for which is "tea sking."	
"MCCLELLAN'S new base" is the topic of con- serve the names of those distingui	hed From his judgment, at all events, there can be	few weeks. There is not the least doubt of the		Mr. Over field also addressed the meeting, in which he	Refuse of still coarser descriptions, containing many	THE MASSACHUSETTS MILLS The Washington
versation among all classes just now, and we are		accuracy of these statements, as an investigation	federacy or speedily put it down, and use all the means	sico took the same ground homing that they would hold	stemr, is called "tea bores." " Bohea." is the name of	Mills Company, of Lawrence, raised the wages of their
hanny to present our readers with an article de.	the self frame	will show at any time. Let one be had, and the	1. 18 Out hower to go so. Trust, Mer Alley rue teners to or	ant at all begands	the hills in the region where it is collected. "Pekce"	employes 10 percent., July 1st, or to the rate previous to the reduction made six months ago. The company has
scriptive of the land upon which our army rests at benefit of their intellects and energies to	the l			Committee it an the from meteriante mooring water	leaves "Powchong," "folded plant." "Souchong,"	been very prosperous recently, and feels liberal.
	OHN The Late Harry C. Donaldson.	matter reformed or abolished altogether.	from using all the means in our power to meet and sup- pless the rebellion ? He would not hesitute to vote for	I OH & HEC CONMICTOR LIGHT COUTT OUT OF HO PULLOSO	ismall plant." "Twankay" is the name of a small	ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A UNITED
IN CACATA		New Bill to Punish Treason.	any measure that would put the rebellion at an end.	and they finally adjourned, determined to maintain their	i the ragion where it is bought. " Congo" is	STATES OFFICER. On Wednesday last, while Lieu-
On our first page this morning will be found an Huches, of Schuylkill county; ROBERT	그는 그는 것 같아요. 지수는 것 같아요. 이는 것 같은 것 같아요. 이는 것 않아요. 이 이는 않아요. 이는 것 않아요. 이는 것 않아요. 이는 않아요. 이 이 이 이 이는 않아요. 이 이	- アンド・エステレス しんしょう ふうちょう しょう しょうしょう しんしょう しょう		Cause	from a term signifying "labor," trom the care required	and the second s
interesting letter from our special correspondent LER, of Bucks county; and JOHN TYLE	a, of his family, friends, and country have sustained			지수는 사람이 가장이 있는 것 같은 것은 사람이 가지 않는 것이 많이 많이 있는 것이 많이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	in its preparation	mon attending to some business in Mount Piessant, near
with General Pope's army, which has been de Philadelphia. They are all now in the	chel the death of a gallant Philadelphian, Urderly	it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and im	Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, briefly ex- plained the features of the bill, and denied that he ever		CAVE DISCOVERED A large cave has been dis-	Columbia Tempored three Drigsnds of the Dartisse
ting contrar a chart with the second s	Severent Herry II HODSIGSON OF ISTICT'S NIC	prisonment, for any person to adhere to the so	cisimed that the Government had more forces than were	record me doath or outcam menate pront of	accurated near the White Moustains, the entrance to	rangers, O. S. A., galloped into the village and fired upon
ferred in publication for some days in consequence service, lighting bravely for BRECKINE	I ZANGVOS. FAT S JANZ LINE DE WES UNISET OF LIN	called Confederate States, or do any act to carry	Y norded. In regard to the stoppage of recruiting some	Company G, Berdan's Sharpshooters, who was	which is nit o feet high and fifteen feet wide, opening to a	him. One ball struck the back of his head, but fortu- nately passed around, under the scalp, inflicting a serious,
of a great press of news.	up steamer "Keystone State," and The Press has re		time since, he said that enlistments had ceased, and it		fine apariment sixty feet in length, formed of jasper of	but not a dangerous wound. Another took effect in the
Our Southern accounts of the recent battles of fervent prayers for the success of SLET				was born in this city, but was a resident of Buffalo	a celicate blue and ash color, striped with fire red. The discovery, was made by two young men, named Frank	back, dring more camage than the first. At last accounts
	ponocury non or arms	it, or give any money, property, or other thing			Green and Dapiel Blodgett, who were sliding down the	it was feared the Colonel would not recover.
	age kindness in supplying it with Southern papers, in	a whatever to any person to induce him to join it	He was alad to bear the language of the Senator from Maine with r gard to the conduct of the war. Many of	for many years. He came to New York while the	precipitous cliffs of a rugged mountain, two miles from	THE CAVALEY SERVICE
ing. Democracy of Pennsylvaoia.	advance of the mails. He left the employ of on	e or any advice or aid in any manner to sustain it	our brave men have been dealt hardly with from the	Derdam Spareses and and	Berlin Falls, and found the entrance, which was never	regular army is being increased rapidly. Three large
GEN. BURNSIDE'S mysterious movements recently	of our leading shinning houses to engage in the	e One section authorizes the judge of any United	d prest anxiety to protect the property of the rebels. He	was onered the command of the wisdonshi com-	known to exist before. A guide (William D. Sanborn)	detachments have been sent to the headquarters at Car-
		h States court to administer the oath of allegianou	a was in favor of fighting the battle to a successful issue,		heard of the wonderful cave, and resolved to enter it a la	Hele, Pa., within the past few dars, one of which went
The DUTATION OF THE PARTY OF THE DUTATION OF THE PARTY AND		beaues could to automotion and one of another the	and drafting, if necessary. But he agreed with the Se-	immemimental ratified by the men From that time	Putnam, and therefore went in and made a thorough ex-	from New York and another from Cincinnati. There is a rendezvous constantly procuring recruits for the mount-
correspondent with that division of our army. The pleasure, appointed our gallant young fe	llow- the stemach. He lay on the Dathe neid, slowi	y to any person he may name, a refusal to take th	a nator from Muine that this style of ro.e-water war must		ploration, by the use of candles to light his way.	i ad convice in New York and it has sent on a great much
	mag i sinking away, and was proked up by the quarter	- oath incurring the penalty of imprisonment unti	il cesso, and it would be better to tell the whole tru h to the people, and not attempt to doceive them It seems as it	a ine statu with the regiment through all he Florissi	THE AID OF A NEGBO PILOT On the Siscultimo,	her of man from time to time The CAVAIRY SCHOOL LAS
been erased from Burnside's collection of familiar citizen, Caplain R. M. LEE, Jr., who	The i master of the regiment, who placed him in a	a it is taken. The last section increases the penalt	we had an organized anatem of lying in this country He	f tudes, until the advance on Richmond, by Fortress	Lieutenant Commanding Rhind, with the Crussder and Planter, pilot d by Bobert Small, the colored man who	at present a comparatively large force almost roady to
phrases. wounded hadly in the leg at the battle of	ambulance but it did not go far before he died	, of treason by confiscating the property of the con	thought the censorship of the press had been of great dis-	Monroe, was made. It's company, in common with	bronght the rebel steamer out of Charleston harbor, ran	take the field.
WE PUBLISH to day an interesting communica- Oaks-where his brother, the first lieutens	nt of and he was buried on the roadside, away from dea		Bivaniage.	the other portions of the regiment, did good ser-	un the North Edisto river into Wadmelaw Sound as	
tion from Parson Brownlow concerning some news his company, was killed- the lieutenant co	lan al l'and he was builted on the routines, an -y here and		To meand to this amendment white men had fought	I have before Wentstown and in cil the great hattlag	far as Simon's Bluff, which is on the main land, A few	Latter at Wathinston bossital which hears the Hame OL
		f The President to be Authorized to Em	side by side with black men in the Bevolution, and they		broadsides from the Orosader dispersed the enamy, who	her deceased hasband, formed from the brook of chron
from East Tennessee, accompanied by a few charac- of the S1st Regiment, in which Captain L			did the same in the battle of New Orleans. Many of our		had a camp there and some artillery. About thirty tents	
teristic remarks of Mr. Brownlow. gallantly fought, and to which he added	such themselves for their country's cause, few hav	e Mr. KING, from the Senate Military Committee	brave men have been sacrificed in the trenches of		and some cabin quarters were dest oyed, and a few mus-	I ton come of Indge Hongles, Collinging and and the way wow
THE new steam sloop of war Monongahela will merited honor. The appointment does of			hinche ready to work. The rebels had acted with gree	gentleman, and dead. he will be mourned by a large	kets were brought away.	and on the charge of their step, more
		sgreed to by all the members of the Military Con	, i nergy, while they have taken humanity by the throat	t, circle of friends. He was a brother of Frank	NEW YORK FORTUNE-TELLERS -Thirteen for- fure-tellers advertise in the New York Herald. If they	THE DEPOSITOR VAN BUREN
10 Ine Governor, and shows that he is t	· [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	BBieed to by Bil the memorie of the minist y con	and all the means in their nements destroy the Go	Throw the competion Another heather is serving	are able to make a living. New York contains more than	The stant Wen Thron does not improve Buu YETY SHALL
White correspondence from the American same, mined to reward deserving patriotism v	then-	mittee, authorizing the President to receive int	vernment. It becomes us, then, to put forth our strength	as private in the 69th New York Regiment	her fair propertion of fools.	popes are intertained now of bis recovery.
Our correspondence from the American squa- mined to reward deserving particular v	And so men o'er him wept.	the service of the United States, for the put	r- and use all means to suppress the rebellion.	I HE DUARIO IN THE OACH NOW TOLK WeRGINGHE	I WIT THIT ALOBER CHOIL OF COMM	
drons now operating in the Mississippi at Vieks- ever in his power to recognize it.		물 등에서는 이들은 것은 것이라요. 전통법 상품은 것을 했다.	가장과 중 귀엽이 안 좋는 것이 것 것 것 같아요. 집 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 많다.	은 상태 한 동안 방송으로 걸었다. 것 같아요. 그 나다. ^	이 있는 것 같은 것이 같은 것 같이 많이 많이 없다.	방법 수집 이 전에 있는 것 같은 것이 없는 것이 없 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이
(1) 一把一把一定一定的资源, A. E. A. F. A. P. M. P. M.	승규는 승규는 감독을 감독을 가장했다. 김 동생은 것 사람들 것이	그는 그는 것이 있는 것이 가지? 그는 것 같은 것을 했다.	2월 28일 - 11일 - 전우리 - 일등 우리 영상 가슴	생각 그는 것은 것은 것이 같은 것 같아. 것이 같아. 이 것이 같아.	동생은 이 같은 것이 있는 것이 아파를 통하는 것을 수 있다.	그는 것은 것은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것은 것을 가지 않는 것이 없다.
그는 그는 것 같아요. 그는 것 같은 것이 다니는 것이 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것 같아요. 것은 것 같아요. 것은 것 같아요. 같아요.	한 모양한 것 같은 물감을 다 못한 사람을 물고 있는 것이야 하지?	그는 그는 것은 물건을 가 물었다. 그는 것은 것은 말을 했다.	그는 것 같은 것 같은 것이 같이 있는 것 같은 것 같	방법 방법적인 것을 통을 받은 것을 위한 것을 가장하는 것을 것 같아.	승규는 것이 같은 물리는 것이 같이 많이 가지?	
		(a) A state of the second state of the seco	(a) A set of a set of the set			