EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ARGUS.]

Wednesday's Dispatch.

New York, June 4.—The Richmond papers of 1st and 2d of June state that Vallandigham is still at Shelbyville. The Virginia election resulted in the choice of Extra Billy Smith, for Governor. Letcher was defeated for Congress by J. C. Baldwin. Elec E. Baltner was defeated by Holiday. Price is probably elected Lieut. Governor over Montoger.

A peace Convention was held at the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. The principal speaker was Fernando Wood.—The resolutions declare fealty to the Constitution and sovereignty of the people; that under the Constitution there is no power to coerce a State by military force; that it was contrary to the Constitution and should be put an end to; that the attempt to do away with the provision of the Constitution which points out how crimes are to be punished is a high handed violation of sworn duties of our rulers.—The claims of dictatorial and unlicensed military power, and the trial of citizens by Court martial are monstrous and inexcusable; that the dogma of unlimited submission to the executive bench of Government, is unworthy of American citizens; and they protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhumane and accursed act, of the banishment of Vallandigham; that they recommend a suspension of hostilities, and holding of conventions to settle the manner of reconciliation of the contending sections appointing for calling future conventions of the radical Democracy.

Chicago, June 4th.—In accordance with a call issued this A. M., an immense meeting assembled this evening at the Court House square. It was addressed by gentlemen of both political parties, who counseled obedience to the law, but denounced the order of Burnside suppressing the Times newspaper as arbitrary and despotic. The militia were ordered under arms this A. M., as a precautionary measure, but it was not needed. The meeting passed off quietly.

Chicago, June 5th.—A telegram from Gen. Burnside to-night, says the President has revoked his order suppressing the Chicago Times. Gen. Burnside yesterday issued a lengthy order, directing his Provost Marshal General at once to institute an investigation into the case of all citizens now confined in his department, and in all such cases as do not clearly show premeditated disloyalty on the part of the accused, or when he desires to atone by future good conduct, will be released by taking the oath of allegiance.

Chicago, June 5.—A letter from Gen. Hunter to J. ff Davis, just published says, the U. S flag must protect all its defenders, white or black. Several negroes in the employ of the government in Western department, have been cruelly murdered by your authority and others sold into slavery. Every vestige of this kind against the laws of war and humanity which may take place in this department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the highest rank in any position, man for man. The executions will take place for every one murdered or sold into slavery worse than death. To your author ity will rest the responsibility of imaguning this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and in the one to come for all the blood shed.

Murfreesboro, June 4th.—The enemy were receiving heavy reinforcements yesterday and to-day, coming through Lib erty Gap, Shelbyville and Fosterville roads. Heavy infantry columns appeared on the turnpike today. They briskly engaged Carlin's brigade, which was posted five miles out on the Middleboro road. The 4th regiment got into a skirmish, losing one killed and six wounded. On Salem turnpike the enemy was driven back by Little's brigade. Deserters who come in this evening, say that the rebels are under the impression that Rosecrans is reinforcing Grant. The greatest activity prevails throughout the army. A telegram from Franklin, says that the 85th Indiana, stationed there, was attacked to day by rebel cavalry. At last accounts fighting was going on with some probability that the enemy will be captured.

Cairo, June 5th.—A Vicksburg letter of May 30th, says that a deserter reports affairs in the city as growing desperate. About 18,000 effective men are there, two thirds of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and are not allowed to leave for one instant on any pretext. The remaining force is held as a reserve to strengthen any threatened point at a moment's notice. Their ration consists of three fourths of a pound of meat and the same quantity of cornmeal. Generals Pemberton, Reynolds, Lee, Stevenson, and others are in the city. Many of the sick had left the city before the investment. Those who remain have excavated caves to live in night and day.

Valuable merchandise has also been stored away from fears of confiscation. The poor are generally in their houses. Over [illegible] women and children have been killed by the bombardment.—Gen. Pemberton believes that the rations will hold out thirty days. The cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven toward our lines, owing to lack of forage. There was ammunition enough to last 60 days, with the single exception of gun caps, which were scarce. All confidently expected that superior efforts would be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the confederacy. If we take it, they will abandon all hopes of successfully defending any Southern city.

This morning sharp cannonading was kept up without intermission nearly three hours. New batteries had been lately put in position. One hundred and fifty guns pointed on the city at daylight—firing rapid beyond belief along the whole line, averaging one shot per second. The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful. The earth was shaken by the concussion. At present there is a lull.

Friday's Dispatch.

Chicago, June 6.—Dispatches from Chickasaw Bayou, of the 1st, report no important news in or near Vicksburg. Logan has planted a battery of heavy siege guns within a hundred yards of the rebel forts. And has also constructed a covered pathway from behind the hill, by which gunners pass with little danger.

A bearer of dispatches from Pemberton on Thursday came directly to our lines, communicating their plans to Gen. Grant. They state that the Federal position will be impregnable in a few days. Particulars cannot yet be given, but are of the most cheering character.

New York, June 6.—The following is the sentence of Dataszy, lately convicted by Court Martial, for inability and his graceful acts: To forfeit all pay and allowances, and be confined one year in such place as the Secretary of War may direct, and kept from holding any in the service of the United States. The Secretary of War approves the sentence and designates Sing Sing as the place of confinement.

The Raleigh Standard, which comes out on the Richmond authorities, says if their cause should become merely the cause of Davis, and partizanship should rule the administration, the cry in this State will be "to your tents, O, Israel. North Carolina will never hew wood and draw water for those who delight to undertake her. She must equal her sisters of the Confederacy, or she will take care of herself."

The Times dispatch says, a contraband from Culpepper arrived at Union Mills on Thursday. He reports that three rebel brigades arrived at Culpepper, and says they are going on to Richmond.

Nashville, June 5.—News from Franklin at 3 o'clock to-day, says an attack was made on the garrison in that place to-day by 1,200 rebel cavalry, who drove our forces back to the intrenchments. They then rallied and repulsed the enemy with loss to the latter of 200 killed and wounded, and captured 400 horses, and a lot of camp equipage.

A letter in the Chattanooga Rebel, of May 31st, says Breckenridge's division is broken up, and scattered. Breckenridge and his staff have been sent to another field. A leader in the same paper, is devoted to advocating in all cases the black flag to black men. An article on the affairs of Tennessee, says on the fate of Vicksburg depends the fate of Tennessee. If we play smash with the Yankees, then good by to Rosecrans. But if Grant gives Pemberton his quietus, then a long farewell to proposed reoccupation of Nashville and Southern Kentucky.

The Mobile *Register* of May 27th admits that the fate of their empire hangs upon the struggle in Mississippi.

The Times special Washington says, the enemy's columns are in motion in a southerly direction. Constant balloon ascensions yesterday discovered heavy clouds of dust, occasioned by the marching of bodies of troops on the Gordonsville road, as well as the disappearance of many camps heretofore in sight, and the doubling of pickets along the Rappahannock.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent of May 24th, gives the following particulars of the attack on Port Hudson, by land and water, which commenced yesterday: The fighting was desperate all day. Weitzel, after long and close fighting, captured a heavy battery, and turned the guns on the rebels. Sherman charged and captured his point by storm, but the enemy massed their forces and our men had to fall back. In this charge, the 24 Louisiana, colored regiment, fought like demons, losing two thirds of their number. Gen. Sherman was severely wounded in the leg; Cols. Clark and Payne were killed. The 6th Michigan and 12th New York lost half their number. The Tribune's correspondence says our loss is reported at 400.

Chicago, June 5.—A letter from Gen. Hunter to J. ff Davis, just published says, the U. S flag must protect all its defenders, white or black. Several negroes in the employ of the government in Western department, have been cruelly murdered by your authority and others sold into slavery. Every vestige of this kind against the laws of war and humanity which may take place in this department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the highest rank in any position, man for man. The executions will take place for every one murdered or sold into slavery worse than death. To your author ity will rest the responsibility of imaguning this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and in the one to come for all the blood shed.

Murfreesboro, June 4th.—The enemy were receiving heavy reinforcements yesterday and to-day, coming through Liberty Gap, Shelbyville and Fosterville roads. Heavy infantry columns appeared on the turnpike today. They briskly engaged Carlin's brigade, which was posted five miles out on the Middleboro road. The 4th regiment got into a skirmish, losing one killed and six wounded. On Salem turnpike the enemy was driven back by Little's brigade. Deserters who come in this evening, say that the rebels are under the impression that Rosecrans is reinforcing Grant. The greatest activity prevails throughout the army. A telegram from Franklin, says that the 85th Indiana, stationed there, was attacked to day by rebel cavalry. At last accounts fighting was going on with some probability that the enemy will be captured.

Cairo, June 5th.—A Vicksburg letter of May 30th, says that a deserter reports affairs in the city as growing desperate. About 18,000 effective men are there, two thirds of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and are not allowed to leave for one instant on any pretext. The remaining force is held as a reserve to strengthen any threatened point at a moment's notice. Their ration consists of three fourths of a pound of meat and the same quantity of cornmeal. Generals Pemberton, Reynolds, Lee, Stevenson, and others are in the city. Many of the sick had left the city before the investment. Those who remain have excavated caves to live in night and day.

Valuable merchandise has also been stored away from fears of confiscation. The poor are generally in their houses. Over [illegible] women and children have been killed by the bombardment.—Gen. Pemberton believes that the rations will hold out thirty days. The cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven toward our lines, owing to lack of forage. There was ammunition enough to last 60 days, with the single exception of gun caps, which were scarce. All confidently expected that superior efforts would be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the confederacy. If we take it, they will abandon all hopes of successfully defending any Southern city.

This morning sharp cannonading was kept up without intermission nearly three hours. New batteries had been lately put in position. One hundred and fifty guns pointed on the city at daylight—firing rapid beyond belief along the whole line, averaging one shot per second. The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful. The earth was shaken by the concussion. At present there is a lull.

Saturday's Dispatch.

San Francisco, June 9.—Heavy storms on the Plains east of Salt Lake has prevented the wires from working until today.

New York, 7.—The Times' special dispatch from the army of the Potomac, says our crossing was very unexpected to the rebels. No pontoons were laid at Franklin one mile below Fredericksburg. As soon as the enemy discovered our purpose they fired on our men from their rifle pits but were driven out. 60 of the 121 Florida reg. were captured, we lost 5 killed and 25 wounded. Our forces then advanced cautiously and by dark they reached Bowling Green and posted pickets for the night. A second dispatch says that by this advance movement enough is ascertained to enable the commanding General to locate a portion of the enemy's forces. During the night Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church to a position in the front of our line of forces. Longstreet's corps has reinforced the troops at Fredericksburg. He slept there last night. This morning they marched in a southerly direction.

Nashville, 7.—The fight at Franklin, (Tenn.) on the 4th was between 4 brigades of rebels under Forrest, and our forces there. We held the rebels at bay until the removal of Federal stores, when reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town.

Next morning it was discovered that the rebels had the town. After severe fighting in the streets we succeeded in repulsing them and driving them some miles beyond the town, taking 50 prisoners. All was quiet there yesterday.

New York, June 7th.—The steamer America with dates from Bremen to the 24th ult., has arrived. The Confederate loan fluctuated greatly on the announcement of Stonewall Jackson's death. Reports of a probable armistice between the North and South have been received in London. A great meeting had been held at Litchfield for the recognition of the South. 10,000 people were present. Resolutions were passed to memorialize the Government. Mason had left London for Paris. A place of some importance on Dnieper has been occupied by the Polish insurgents. They had also gained a victory near (a place with a long unpronounceable name.)

Chicago, June 8.—St Paul (Minnesota) *Press*, furnishes some interesting details of the expedition which will soon move against the hostile Indians of the Northwest. It will consist of 9 companies of the 7th, 2 companies of the 9th, and 8 companies of the 10th Minn. regiments, beside 9 companies of mounted rangers, and a battery of 8 pieces and 130 men. The train will consist of 300 mule wagons, 6 mules to a wagon; 30 ambulances. The route has not been made public, but supposed destination is Devil's lake, the place where the Indians are gathering. The expedition will act in concert with that of Gen. Cook, which is moving from Sioux City, Iowa. Low water has somewhat retarded the movements, beside a force of 1,862 men which will be left to guard the frontier settlements, 700 stands of arms have been distributed among the settlers for self defence.

Cairo, 6.—News direct from Vicksburg reaches from Monday morning. The rebels have burned their upper works. The gunboat Cincinnati fired on the city on Monday night. One whole side of Washington Square has been destroyed by our shells. The planting of siege guns was progressing. It was the intention to open on the enemy with them along the whole line on Wednesday.

Memphis, 5.—A steamer from Yazoo river reports that the federal lines were being drawn in so that the two armies were within speaking distance in places. The first line of fortifications had been silenced except one battery. Our sharpshooters kept the enemy from working their guns.

Gen. Osterhaus' division is stationed on the hills on the first bank of the Big Black. It is said he can hold his position against Johnston. Contradictory reports are received as to rebel supplies in the city. An intercepted dispatch from Pemberton to Johnston says the forage is all gone—men on quarter rations—can hold out but ten days longer. Deserters say there is ammunition and provision enough there for 90 days.

Fortress Monroe, June 6th.—The Richmond papers claim that the fight at Port Hudson was a rebel victory.

San Francisco, June 8.—The rumor about trouble between citizens and soldiers in lower California is settled down to the bare fact that the Mexes Taylor was signalled to take on board a mail bag that had been left behind by the Oregon. This mail has been distributed, and letters dated as late as May 25th make no mention of any disturbance.

A private dispatch from New York this morning states that the passengers of the American ship Hotspur who were wrecked on the China coast last February were saved.

Details from Mexican sources regarding the capture of Puebla state that 50,000 inhabitants of that city were starving when the place was captured.—Gen. Ortega had positive information of the failure of Comonfort to relieve him. Gen. Forey offered to allow the officers to march out with their side arms provided they would take their parole not to fight against the French. Ortega refused, spiked his guns, burned the carriages, destroyed the infantry arms, and then surrendered the city. Gen. Regulas, his aide, and an ordnance officer committed suicide by blowing out their brains. The Mexicans fought bravely, contesting every inch of ground and often repulsing the enemy. The feeling against the French was so bitter that the Government had ordered all French citizens in Mexico to leave the place within eight days.

Sunday's Dispatch.

New York, June 9.—Money active, Sterling dull at 155. Gold quiet at 42¼. Government stocks without any decided change.

Admiral Foote arrived this morning, and he is making preparations to assume the command of the South Atlantic squadron.

Philadelphia, 9.—A colored brigade has been authorized to be raised here. A new military department is to be made in Pennsylvania, the headquarters in the Western part of the State to enable Pennsylvania to protect herself against a rebel raid.

New York, 9.—The Times has a special dispatch dated, Headquarters Army of Potomac, June 7th.—The position taken by Hooker's division on the right bank of the Rappahannock on Friday evening June 5th, is still peaceably held, the only most le demonstration in the last 24 hours, has been an occasional shell from a 4½ inch gun stationed on the hill. Our skirmishers hold the line of the Deep Run and Bowling Green road, while the enemy is in plain sight about a quarter of a mile distant. A mile in our front, a battery can be seen, but no large bodies of troops are in sight. There is abundance of evidence however, that the enemy is closely watching our movements, confidently hoping we may continue our advance and meet him on his chosen ground. A large detail of men are engaged to-day in destroying the enemy's rifle pits on the banks of the river near where we crossed. The banks are being leveled and the pits filled, thus restoring the ground to its former level surface and thus depriving the enemy of an immediate use of this defense. No general engagement is yet imminent.

The Herald's special dispatch says that reports received yesterday from the Rappahannock, state that two lines of battle were formed, plainly in sight. The rebel lines were in the rear of their artillery, but affairs were quiet on both sides. The 6th Vermont was brought forward as skirmishers, and suffered the only casualties inflicted by the enemy. A visit to the front discloses the enemy in strong force in their old position on the right of our left, and the front of our advance column. Hooker was across the river and visited the picket lines on Sunday.

A Hilton Head letter, reports that the steamer Scour, was accidently destroyed by fire off Seabrook Island, and that the gunboat Sheppard was lost near Nassau, having run ashore. A Suffolk letter states that the rebel report that Suffolk had been evacuated is untrue.

Admiral Bailey writes to the Navy Department, that since December last, he has taken 70 prizes in the Gulf of Mexico.

Washington, 9.—A letter from Folly Island, Charleston harbor, dated June 1st, states that there are but a thousand rebel troops on James Island, where there was formerly 12,000. This infers that they have been sent to operate against Grant.

New York, 9.—A Hilton Head letter of June 4th, reports a raid of 200 men of the 2d S. C. colored under Col. Montgomery, has returned without the loss of a man, 160 contrabands were brought in—It is stated that 500 might have been brought off had the transportation been sufficient.

Cincinnati, June 8th.—A dispatch dated Mount Vernon, June 6th, says reliable information from Knoxville, places the number of rebel troops there at 12,000.

Reports all agree that Gen. Tracy holds the Cumberland Gap, with 20,000 men. The latest information in regard to Pegram places him at Monticello, Ky., with 5,000 to 8,000 troops. The rebels say 10,000 men were withdrawn from Bragg to reinforce Johnston, and that Bragg had not over 45,000.

Nashville, June 8th.—Our loss in the recent engagement at Franklin was 50 killed, wounded and missing, the rebel loss is said to be double.

Chicago, June 9th.—A dispatch dated Monticello, Ky., 10 A. M., to-day, says we have been driving Pegram's command before us since 8 A. M., skirmishing for a distance of eight miles. As far as ascertained the rebel loss is two killed and ten wounded. Our loss is three wounded.

Washington June 9.—John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, writes to the Indian Bureau, that a special Cherokee council, held at Prairie Grove, declared the severance of all connection with the rebels, and the abolishment of slavery. A Delegation, of which Ross is Chairman, has been sent to Washington to renew the treaties and petition that the Cherokees may be removed to their own country.

New York, June 9.—The Tribune's correspondent says the President feels satisfied about the situation of Grant, and is confident he can reinforce more rapidly than the rebels, thus preserving our numbers, and bring the siege to a successful conclusion.

Washington, June 9.—Last evening's Star says, we do not feel at liberty to publish the details of the latest information received here from the vicinity of Vicksburg, inasmuch as by doing so, we might promulgate facts, the knowledge of which might aid the enemy's resistance to Grant's army. Suffice it to say that we are satisfied that there is very late information here from that quarter, of an entirely satisfactory character. Grant is progressing well with his work. Advices have been received from Pittsburg, Pa., to the effect that Major General Herron left St. Louis for below, with a large force.

N. Y., June 9.—The Tribune says from a gentleman fully conversant with affairs at Port Hudson and in the Department of the Gulf, who arrived last night, we learn some interesting facts concerning the situation of Banks' army. Our informant left Port Hudson on the night of the 31st. There had been no fighting of consequence since the assaults on May 27th, but Banks had been industrious, and was rapidly contracting his lines and approaching the rebel works. The wings of our army rested at or near the river, both above and below. There was no possibility of reinforcements reaching the besieged garrison. The contest of May 27th was very desperate and bloody, the rebels fighting with the most reckless courage, and our troops not a whit behind them in daring or pluck.

Our informant corroborates the accounts heretofore given of the good conduct of the colored soldiers. These sable warriors provoked the most frenzied hatred on the part of the enemy, and the rebels bent all their energy to their annihilation, and since the battle they have missed no chance to kill negro pickets. In one instance they proceeded upon a single black sentry, and capured and hung him. This bloody instruction was quickly improved, for almost within an hour some negroes got hold of a rebel picket, and swung him up in full view of their murdered companion.

The report that Kirby Smith arrived to relieve Port Hudson is probably erroneous. Smith is supposed to be in Texas or Western Louisiana, certainly nowhere near Port Hudson, nor could he get across if he were opposite. Col. Grierson is slashing around, and at last accounts was between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, tearing up railroads, destroying bridges, hunting up rebel stock, and canvassing the State generally. It was generally understood in Banks' army that Joe Johnston was at Jackson, Miss., but had no force to bring against Grant. We regret to learn that Gen. Sherman, who was wounded at the Port Hudson battle, is hardly expected to survive. The weather is terribly hot, and the place is dry and dusty.

N. Y., June 9.—Port Hudson advices state that Cols. Clark and Paine, previously reported killed, were not in the least injured. Col. Bean, of the 4th Wisconsin, and Capt. Northwaki, of Weitzel's staff, were killed. Bean's regiment lost 70 killed and wounded, out of 300 in the fight.

A letter to the Times says the 1st Louisiana colored regiment showed great pluck on May 27th, marching up toward the guns within 80 paces at the double quick, supported by the 6th Michigan, the 174th and 131st N. Y. The three regiments were badly cut up, the colored regiment having only about 200 left. The rebels opened on them with a battery of siege guns, and forced them to retire with heavy loss. Col. Gardner offered to surrender if Banks would allow him to march out with guns, provisions, etc. This was refused. It is reported that the rebels raised the black flag.—[Probably it was a dirty shirt.]

Monday's Dispatch.

New York, June 10.—The Times indicates that Stewart's cavalry force of 14,000 or 15,00 had been massing and drilling and supplying themselves since the battle at Charlottesville and Brodys Station 5 miles south of Culpeper, with the intention of a supposed of making a raid into middle Pennsylvania. Hooker sent to that vicinity a force of cavalry and artillery equal to the raid, with several thousand infantry pickets under Russel of Mass, and Gen. Ames of Ma[illegible] Pleasanton, Kilpatrick, Buford[illegible] Duff, Hart, and other supe[illegible] cavalry officers were also there, Pleasanton being Chief commander. His force doubtless reached its destination Thursday. The Washington Republican says Hooker's army is wide awake. Lee has found out within the last 4 days that he can neither advance nor retreat without fighting.

The Billiard tournament which has been progressing for the last ten days at Irving Hall, closed last night. Dudley Cavanaugh of N. Y., was declared champion of America.

A special dispatch from Headquarters Army of Potomac, 9th, says everything is quiet here, Fredericksburg is still in the hands of the rebels. Their forces display themselves on the hights without arms, or any indications of offensive operations.—This morning a brigade of the enemy left the city and marched off to the heights, their purpose is unknown, ammunition trains are seen packed on a hill a mile from the city, but no camps are visible.—The rebels are busily engaged throwing up entrenchments evidently intending to oppose our advance. The skirmishers of the two armies are but a few rods apart. The rebels have rifle pits within our line of battle. Firing is heard in the direction of Kelly's Ford. It is reported that the enemy's cavalry have attempted to cross at Berkley's Ford above Rappahannock Station, and a brick engagement is progressing at that point. 3,000 Texans have been mounted and added to Stewart's cavalry as riflemen. All the rebel cavalry have been collected in the vicinity of Culpepper. Lee has also moved up into that neighborhood with a large column of infantry. It is said by many that Stewart will dash upon Maryland for the purpose of diverting our attention while Lee follows across the Rappahannock and attacks us in the vicinity of Stafford Court House. The troops are in good spirits and ready for a fight.

A dispatch dated across the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, 9th, says the rebels have at least 30,000 men and a large force of artillery before us, but it is unknown whether they could drive us from our position. The rebel sharpshooters annoy us somewhat by their constant efforts to pick off our men. A few shells from our batteries dislodge them for a time, but they are sure to return. Whatever is Hooker's object in the demonstration, he keeps his own counsels. The army is obeying orders without knowing exactly what those orders mean and what the next move will be. All quiet this morning.

Murtreesboro, 9.—A lady from Shelbyville who arrived today, says a report of a surrender of a Vicksburg garrison of 5,000 men was prevalent in the rebel camps. She states that rebel papers have published particulars. Col. Lawrence Williams, formerly of the 2d U. S. cavalry, Gen. Bragg's chief of artillery, and Lieut. Dunlap, of the rebel army, were arrested and hung as spies last night at Franklin under the following circumstances: They made their appearance in full federal uniform representing themselves as inspectors of the U. S. army, having orders from the Adj't Gen. Townsend and countersigned by Rosecrans to inspect the fortifications of the Department. Col. Watkins had great suspicions, and communicated his doubts to Col. Bayard who telegraphed to Rosecrans if any such persons had position in his army. Rosecrans replied in the negative. The rebels confessed. A document of treasonable nature and contraband information was found on them. Rosecrans ordered a court martial and this morning they were hung.

New York, 10.—The following is additional by the Africa. Roebuck had given notice of a resolution that England should open negotiations with other powers for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Liverpool, May 30.—Paris correspondence says Mason's presence in Paris strengthens the report of the approaching recognition of the South.

The general impression in France seems to be that she will take the lead in recognizing the South, and that England will not be slow to follow.

London, May 31.—The Confederate loan closed at 2½ discount. The Polish insurrection is progressing. The Poles have gained several victories.

New York, 10th.—Sixes of 1881 coupons 108; California sevens 131¼; Pacific mail 180½; exchange 153a154½; gold 40a40¾.

Washington 9th.—Twenty men were killed and fifteen wounded by an explosion to day of the magazine at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria—cause accident. The magazine was totally destroyed. No damage done to the guns or carriages.

Washington, 10th.—From what can be learned from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, a division of troops went over the river on Monday night, June 8th, and the rebel rifle pits and forage along the banks were destroyed, and earthworks thrown up with a view to prevent a night attack.

Washington, 10th.—A severe engagement took place yesterday morning, 9th, between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Stewart, at Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock, four miles above Rappahannock Station and about the same distance from Sulphur Springs. The Post says the fight was a very brilliant exploit. From officers who participated in the fight we learn that yesterday two brigades of Pleasanton's cavalry under Buford made an important reconnoissance towards Culpepper and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights of the war. The force comprised Buford's own brigade and another under Col. Davis supported by two batteries of artillery and two regiments of infantry as a reserve. At 12 o'clock on Monday night the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock. At 3 in the morning the men were called and at 4 they crossed the ford. Beyond the ford there was a semi circular belt of woods with a range of rifle pits near the timber—a line of pickets guarded the ford and the southern bank of the river. The 8th New York cavalry crossed first and drove the enemy back to the rifle pits and after a desperate conflict cleared the woods, the enemy falling back upon their artillery and maintaining their position until 12 o'clock, when our artillery came up and the rebels were again driven back for 6 miles in the direction of Culpepper Court House, when our forces returned and recrossed in good order.

Nearly all the fighting done by the cavalry was of the bloodiest kind, mostly hand to hand with saber and pistol. In the woods the heavy timber was not very dense, so that the horses could advance through it, but the undergrowth was thick. Our loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the rebels fearful. No estimate of the loss on both sides can be given. It is reported that Col. B. Davis was killed.—By this sudden and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines their plans have been frustrated and the intended raid of Stuart's cavalry prevented.

Chicago, 10th.—The "Anglo-African," in its last issue, in an article on the colored element of the war, says the negro troops now in the service number 35,000, not including those acting as pioneers for Banks and Grant, which will doubtless swell the number to 50,000.

Washington, 10th.—An official dispatch from Admiral Porter dated Mississippi Squadron, June 1st, says, after the return of the expedition under Walker up the Yazoo, and the destruction of rams and navy yard, I dispatched the same officer up again, with instructions to capture the transports. Besides the steamer mentioned as burned, he burned the Arcadia and Atalqueta and three of their best transports. My object was to break up the transportation on the Yazoo, and with the exception of a few steamers beyond Fort Pemberton, they can transport nothing by water over that river. Steamers to the value of $70,000 were destroyed. The Star of the West was sunk, completely blockading the Yallabusha.

Washington, 10th.—Gen. Banks, in an official report dated before Port Hudson, May 30, gives accounts of moving on that place similar to those already published. He says the negro troops answered every expectation. No troops could be more determined or brave. They made three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy loss, and holding their position at nightfall with the rest of the troops. Our loss from May 23 to this date, in killed, wounded, and missing, is nearly 1600, including, I deeply regret to say, some able officers.

The State Fair.

SALEM, June 2d and 3d, 1863.

The Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society met this day. Present, J. Quinn Thornton, President, and P. G. Naylor, Thomas Cross, W. J. Herren, John Laughlin, D. C. Sweet, D. D. Prettyman, J. P. Welch, S. E. May, J. H. Moores, and Chester N. Terry. On motion, it was ordered that the person taking the most premiums on cattle, be awarded a Diploma.

The premium list for 1863 was then agreed upon, and placed on file.

On motion, The Board proceeded to select the awarding Committees, as follows, to wit:

CLASS 1.—CATTLE.

John P. Welch, M. Wilkins, B. Sweet, H. W. Eddy, and F. Shoemaker.

CLASS 2.—HORSES.

Henry Black, A. N. Cochran, Daniel Clark, W. H. Bennett, and J. G. Basket.

CLASS 3.—SHEEP.

Oliver Clay, W. P. Newby, and L. E. Pratt.

CLASS 4.—SWINE AND POULTRY.

R. Laughlin, A. Stanton, and Wm. Mellree.

CLASS 5.—PLOWING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Wm. Russel, J. Conser, and Martin Luper.

CLASS 6.—GRAINS, SEEDS, VEGETABLES, AND DAIRY.

S. E. May, Ja's Friar, Jesse Walling, Mrs. A. Hannon, and Mrs. Robert Laughlin.

CLASS 7.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

— Bartless, J. J. Bush, and A. Hannon.

CLASS 8.—NATURAL HISTORY, MINING PRODUCTS, AND ARTS.

H. Lyman, George R. Atkinson, and W. W. Beach.

CLASS 10.—MISCELLANEOUS—HOUSE WORK.

Mrs A. Stanton, Mrs. B. R. Biddle, J. L. Parish, John Laughlin, and William Barlow.

CLASS 11.—FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND DESIGNS.

Mrs. A. F. Hedges, Mrs. J. Quinn Thornton, Mrs. T. G. Naylor, Mrs. Wesley Shannon, and Miss Margaret Harvey.

CLASS 12.—EQUESTRIANISM.

W. J. Herren, W. C. Bennett, Robert Laughlin, J. G. Campbell, and F. Shoemaker.

CLASS 13.—MUSIC.

J. G. Bassett, Miss Louisa Breyman, and Mrs. S. H. Marsh.

For the best trotting stallion five miles, a premium of $100.

For the best trotting horse, mare, or gelding, a sweepstake, $50.

Entrance twenty per cent on the above.

Entrance fee upon all cash premiums ten per cent.

On motion, It was ordered that the State Fair be held commencing on Tuesday the 15th day of September next and continue four days.

William J. Herren offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That three judges be appointed for the stand, to superintend all running and trotting, and decide all questions between riders and drivers as to weight of riders, time of rests between stretches, keep the track first selected, etc. and shall have power to appoint two judges at the distance post, and three stewards to take their positions on the track and report of any foul riding.

The following committee was appointed in accordance with the above resolution, to wit:

L. P. W. Qunsby, Wesley Shannon, and H. C. Biggs.

Charles Sweagle, Tho's Cross, and W J. Herren were appointed a committe to procure straw and hay for the State Fair Grounds.

The committee on hay and straw was instructed not to deliver hay or straw to any but those who have animals entered for premiums, and to make such further rules and regulations as the committee may think proper.

J. H. Moores, S. E. May, and S. Parker, were appointed a committee to rent eating and other stands upon the Fair Grounds.

On motion, The Board adjourned to meet on Monday, Sept. 14th, 1863 at 2 P. M.

CHESTER N. TERRY,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Oregon Argus comes to us much enlarged and improved in appearance, having become united with the Republican, lately published at Eugene City. The editorial columns of the Argus exhibit ability of a high order. It gives its influence unreservedly for the Union. Morally, intellectually, politically, and typographically, the Argus is an honor to the Newspaperdom of Oregon.—*Washoe Times.*

THE NICARAGUA LINE.—The report of interruption on the Isthmus was entirely unfounded, the passengers for New York having safely arrived.

HARVEY'S MILL.—We learn that the new Mill of Daniel Harvey, at Oregon City, is completed and has commenced grinding. Mr. Harvey has spared no expense in getting up this Mill, and it is undoubtedly one of the most finely finished on the Pacific Coast, and ought to be able to make the best flour.

COUNTY FAIR.—The annual fair of the Marion County Agricultural Society will be held in this place next week, commencing on the 25d, and continuing three days.

—We are in receipt of a note inviting us to attend the celebration of the 4th at Portland, but the extensive preparations making by our own citizens to commemorate the day here, constrain us to decline the kind invitation.

—Correspondents will be attended to soon, the poetical ones especially.

THE GLASS BLOWERS.—This troupe, after a successful trip to Portland and Dalles, are about to return overland to California, and will stop at this place on Thursday evening, June 18th, to give one of their pleasing and interesting exhibitions. A number of presents will be distributed. At the close of the exhibition, there will be a *social dance.* Exhibition at the Court house.

CELEBRATION.—Polk County will celebrate the 4th at Dallas. Ample preparations will be made for the occasion. All, wishing to celebrate our National birth-day, are respectfully and cordially solicited to participate. The committee have selected as orators, Hon. B. F. Hayden, and Prof. M. F. Jones. Marshals, Hon. H. N. V. Holmes, and W. W. Boon, Esq. Reader of the Declaration, Dr. D. Pyle. Chaplain, Rev. H. M. Waller.

The Monmouth Brass Band are expected to be in attendance. By order of the committee of arrangements. R. M. May, W. H. Goodwin, J. H. Lewis, T. O. Waller, D. Pyle, T. Riggs, T. Shelton, Henry Myers, S. Lee, W. W. Boon.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.

CLEAVLAND, OHIO, Feb. 19, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOTT, & CO.

Gents:—I have been afflicted with the Liver Complaint for more than four years, attended, most of the time with constipation of the bowels, and, at other times, with diarrhea. During the last year I had a constant pain about the liver and shoulder blade, and in my left side, with great uneasiness when I lay on it.

I took Dr. Mott's Liver Pills, according to the direction, for three months, and now am a different man. I had taken them but a short time before I felt great relief. I am able to do as much work as most men. My health is now restored.

DAVID FOSTER.

For sale by Redington & Co., San Francisco, Cal., wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast.

MARRIED,

May 26th, by Rev. G. C. Roe, Isaac C. Quick to Miss Frances A. Simmons of Yamhill county.

DIED,

At Oregon City, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., Mary Katharine, daughter of Jacob and Mary Beeler, aged one year, four months and four days. Her death was caused by swallowing a pin.

At Canemah, May 4th, of Diptheria, William A. Blanchard, son of J. P. and R. J. Blanchard, aged eleven years.

At the Dalles, June 6th, after a lingering illness, B. T. Hunt, formerly of Salem, in his 44th year.

Of cancer, in Linn co., June 7, Mrs. Orpha Richardson, wife of John Richardson, aged 62 years and 6 months. [Illinois papers please copy.]

New Books!

THE subscriber has just received the following NEW and INTERESTING BOOKS, which he offers for sale at his old stand

IN OREGON CITY,

viz:

Woman in White,
East Lynne,
Methodist Discipline,
The Koran—the Mohammedan Book of Faith,
Orpheus C. Kerr Papers, 2d series,
Sprees and Splashes,
The Canoe and the Saddle,
Edwin Brothertoft,
39 Men for one Woman,
Cowper's Homer's Iliad,
The Song of Hiawatha,
Lalla Rookh,
Dictionary of Popular Quotations,
Capt. Cook's Voyages Around the World,
French Revolution of 1848;

Together with a variety of other miscellaneous works too numerous to mention. Call and examine them. J. FLEMING.

June 8, 1863. 4—tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in and for Yamhill county, Oregon, in favor of J. J. Murphy, and against Isaac Ogden, in accordance with a judgment rendered in an action to enforce a mechanic's lien on the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a point directly in front of the center of the house of the said Isaac Ogden in said county, about one mile above Champoeg on the Willamette river, and distant from said house three rods, thence at right angles, eastward, parallel with the front of said house, four rods, thence northward at right angles ten rods, thence westward at right angles eight rods, thence southward at right angles ten rods, thence eastward at right angles four rods to the place of beginning, containing one half acre. And also the following: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Willamette river, which corner is the S. E. corner of the premises, and also the S. W. corner of the land claim donated to Michel Laframbois and wife, thence north on the line dividing the donation land claims of Harvey Higley and said Laframbois to the S. E. corner of lands now owned by said Higley, thence west to the lands owned by John Hash, thence south along said Hash's line to the Willamette river, thence down the river to the place of beginning, being the south part of the land donated to Harvey Higley and Amanda his wife and the part set off by the Surveyor General to said Amanda Higley, containing 160 acres more or less, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging consisting of a dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings; I have levied upon the above described premises, situated in Sec. 34, in Township 3 S. Range 2 W., in Yamhill county, and will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Court House door, in Lafayette, in said county, on the 14th day of July 1863, to the highest bidder for cash down, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., of said day, to satisfy said execution and cost with legal accruing costs.

Lafayette, June 15th 1863. HENRY WARREN, Sheriff of said county.
5—4w.