

ows, which is a pleasant little valley, but too high and cold. 27th—Had a fine road running over beautiful valleys. The latter contained plenty of fine grass, and many little creeks running down from the snow-dotted hills which surround these valleys.—This is really the "Idaho" (Gem of the Mountains). We camped on Gosco creek, 12 miles from last camp. At this place our men killed an elk and a deer. There is plenty of such game in this section.—Two men from Company D deserted at this camp. 28th—Crossed over the divide between the waters of Salmon and Payette rivers, distance nine miles, over a good trail, and traveled down the north branch of the Payette about two miles, and camped. This is a fine, clear stream, near the size of the Clackamas. As we were now in the Snake country, all hands were looking out for Indians. Looking out, we saw two horsemen riding over the plain, and supposing them to be Indians, I was ordered to overhaul them with a detachment of four men, but on coming up with them found them to be a couple of packers. In the afternoon I was ordered to get ready with five men and proceed to Placerville. We were soon ready, and mounting our horses at 6 o'clock, rode about 14 miles over the most beautiful country I ever saw; to one branch of the Payette, where we camped. We were again under way, and traveled about 35 miles, over a fine country, to the foot of the mountain between the north and south branches of the Payette. On the 30th, we crossed over the mountains, and found them the worst of the entire road from Lewiston to Placerville; the distance across the mountains being 18 miles. Here the road comes down upon a small branch of the South Payette, down which stream we traveled about eight miles, crossed, and went over a beautiful plain to the south fork, which we crossed, and camped for the night, having ridden this day about 35 miles. On the 1st of July we again took the road, and traveled over a mountain for 12 miles, and reached Placerville. For some miles before reaching this place we found the hills and ravines full of miners. Placerville is such a town (if I may be allowed to call it a town) as one might suppose would be built up in a few months, and is filled up with the roughs of this coast. There seem to be a great many men here. Drumsongs and gambling houses are all the go. The miners complain of the water falling. Those who have water are doing well. Wages are \$6 a day, without board, for hands. Board at the "hotel" is \$16 per week. Flour is \$42 a barrel, bacon 40 cents a pound, beef 20 to 25 cents, sugar 70 cents, and all other things in proportion; single meals \$1.25.

It is said there are more people at Bannock City, which is twelve miles southeast from this place, where there is plenty of water. Middleton is quite a thriving mining town midway between this place and Bannock City. There is another town bearing the classic name "Hog-Eye," nine miles east from Placerville, which I am informed is quite a flourishing place, there being many good claims near it. The impression seems to be that two-thirds of the men of these towns are rebel sympathizers. I learn that it is no unusual occurrence for them to meet and have a "bird shot," "strangling" success to the Southern rebels.

It is not coming through this way, but will turn off 40 miles back, and go down the Payette river to Kinsey's Ferry, and then will cross over to Boise river, about 20 miles from the above-named ferry. We leave here to-morrow morning, and go to meet Col. Maury at the ferry.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.—After nearly a century of exploration, and the sacrifice of numerous valuable lives, the source of the Nile has at last been discovered by two English travelers, Speke and Grant. A letter from Egypt says the returned explorers give this information: "That the Nile springs from the lake Victoria, which he professes to have circumnavigated, and found to be very extensive. That Kogondora is 5 degrees (less some minutes) from the equator in the northern hemisphere, at about the same latitude north of the lake, which, he says, is the source of the Bahirel-Biad or White Nile. They started from Zanzibar with 70 men; of these only 17 remain. The number was greatly diminished by desertion; others were lost by sickness and casualties. They had to fight their way to reach White river, but relate marvelous things of the sub-arctic regions, and above all report large quantities of ivory."

SMOKING AND DRINKING.—An idea of the smoking and drinking propensities of the country may be formed from parliamentary returns just issued. The tobacco duties last year produced £5,714,448, only £157,705 being paid on manufactured tobacco and snuff. The duty on spirits for the same period amounted to £20,291,243; and the wine duty to £1,123,000. Independent of the excise duty on malt, or the license for the sale of beer, we have a total of £13,030,290 of taxation for smoking and drinking.—London Review.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.
SALEM:
MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

We must Submit to more Inconveniences.

The San Francisco merchants have raised the prices of their goods fully twenty-five per cent, in consequence of the almost total cessation of shipments from the East. The rebel pirates are destroying so many vessels, that insurance companies are unwilling to insure at almost any figure. We see no reason why our merchants in Oregon should advance the prices of stocks on hand by reason of the rise in California. They need not go to San Francisco to buy goods, and they will not while they can buy cheaper at Victoria. If our merchants could go to Victoria and buy goods, as some of them did during the last year, and get them at prices which, after paying the duties, enabled them to put them in market in competition with goods bought at San Francisco when prices there were relatively low, why cannot they do so now, when prices in California rule high? It is goods cannot be obtained in American ports, we doubt whether the patriotism of our merchants is of such a lofty and self-sacrificing character that they would be willing to shut up shop, because they could not sell American goods at high prices, while the Jews were selling English goods at reduced rates at the next door. The rise of prices in San Francisco will induce many of our merchants, and perhaps all, to plead that as an excuse for advancing heavily on their present stocks. There is no reason why they should, and if they do so, they must fall again on such articles as can be brought here from Victoria.

The Dalles Mountaineer thinks that English vessels will soon take the place of American ships between San Francisco and New York, as our goods would not be molested by the pirates while under the British flag. The Mountaineer need look for no help from that quarter. Under the laws of Congress of 1792, which have never been repealed, and which probably never will be, no foreign bottom can clear from one American port to another port in the United States. Carrying cargo from Astoria to San Francisco, or from San Francisco to New York, is a coasting privilege, which none but American vessels enjoy. England, in fitting out pirate vessels to prey upon our commerce, would like very well to drive our ships from the coast, and then do our carrying for us, in British bottoms, while our own vessels were rotting at our wharves. England would like to force us to repeal our maritime laws, and compel us to supply our produce and take passage under their detestable flag. But we haven't the least idea of going on our knees to the British government, or that of the Jeff enthusiasts either, in order to make money, or to provide ourselves with the luxuries of life. We prefer to fight tyrants, to kneeling to them, and we are just now in no mood for compromises or concessions to Jeff or anybody else; neither do we propose to submit to any degrading and humiliating exactions from any foreign power to buy the comforts of life even, while we can dress in buckskin, as we did in 1848, eat boiled wheat, drink river water, and have a lead of powder left with which to kill an elk, or shoot a fox. We have as yet felt but few inconveniences growing out of the giant struggle now going on to save our Government, our honor, our liberties, our property, and lives. Our loyal friends and kinsmen in rebellion have lost their all, and those who have escaped death by hanging, shooting, or starvation, are perhaps dodging bloodhounds, in morasses or mountain fastnesses, while we are faring sumptuously, riding in carriages, clothing in costly attire, and anxious that the war shall not assume a magnitude that shall deprive us of a single comfort. We seem to have become (with some honorable exceptions) a nation of mercenary imbeciles, degraded by the pro-slavery theology and pro-slavery democracy of the past half century, debased by avarice, debauched by luxurious living, and blunted as to our moral perceptions, till few of us have any real, correct knowledge of the value of our institutions, entertain any idea of the depth, horrors, and blackness of the yawning gulf which the rebels are trying to force us into, which foreign powers would rejoice to see swallow us up, and which the copperheads seem to regard with the same feelings that a bog regards a slaughter-pen, into which the butcher has thrown an ear of corn. The God-like inspirations of LIBERTY and HUMANITY, that fired the souls of the blood-covered and frost-bitten veterans who turned their backs on their families, and on their property, and coolly gave up a life time of ease, to follow the standard of Washington through the gloom and darkness of an eight years' war, merely to benefit posterity, and make a hitherto untried experiment, is a matter of wonder and surprise to the Tories of this day, as it was to the Tories of that.

It has long seemed to us that we needed a revolution—the explosion of a political volcano—to shake down the black idol of antagonism to liberty and human progress in the South, and demolish the Baal of avarice in the North—to teach the South submission, and impart more alacrity to the North—to turn and overturn society in both sections, till the nation should become cut loose from the dominions of corrupt and selfish leaders, political, religious, and pantheistic—acquisitive and ambition become subordinate to benevolence and an unostentatious piety—the masses become humbled down to a recognition of virtue and real merit, though domiciled in cabins and clothed in rags—the people brought to prize liberty by its cost—and then have our free institutions reared to their foundations, to teach our own people that eternal vigilance, an educated intellect, and a love of justice are the price of liberty—and teach the world by the final result, that the experiment of founding a permanent democracy by our fathers was not a failure. That retribution has finally come. It has been brought on by those who hated the kind of Government the Constitution was intended to perpetuate. The struggle has been a bloody one. The enemies of a pure democracy have fought with the energy of despair, but they are as sure to be crushed, and their British allies driven from this continent, as sunshine is sure to follow a storm. Devils have forced the peaceful friends of liberty and decency to take up arms. The intelligence and virtue of the nation are on the side of the Union. Brutality and bestiality are on the side of the rebellion. Its tiger-like ferocity may be destructive for a time, but is no match in war for the inventions and contrivances of a superior intellect. Sooner or later, it must submit, and retire from the contest defeated and dismayed. The evils that it may yet do, and the injuries it may inflict on us on this coast, in cutting off our commercial relations with the Eastern States by burning our shipping on the high seas, or by inciting their copperhead allies here to acts of bloody violence, no man can now predict. The rise in the price of merchandise on this coast, is the first time we have felt the secession viper feeling in our pockets. We expect to brace up, prepare for the worst, and meet the issue like men, whatever be our fate during the war, be it long or short.

Mr. Bell also says that the salary of the deputy collector at Astoria is fixed at \$1,000, and that the most likely the Collectorship at Empqua will be abolished. He does not say whether or not he succeeded in getting Mr. Adams' (his brother-in-law) salary and standing paid in coin. The collector at Empqua is a brother of Dr. Deer, a Union democrat, that accounts for the talk in that account. There are no parties now—except the republican party.—\$86.00.

That is a very mean thrust at Mr. B's, as our \$800 neighbor very well knows. It is not likely that Mr. B. has had any thing to do in calling the attention of Secretary Chase to the facts that have convinced him that one of the Collection Districts south ought to be abolished. The Secretary has the data before his own eyes, as contained in the official reports of transactions in those offices. We believe that the expenses to the Government of keeping up the Umpqua District are greater than those of the Oregon District—yet while the latter collects about twenty thousand dollars a year, we are not to believe the former has taken in twenty-five cents. The expenses of collecting the revenue in the Oregon District, are nearly twenty thousand dollars a year less under this administration than they were under that of Buchanan, while the revenue receipts at the Custom House have been vastly increased. In carrying out a thorough retrenchment and reform policy, Secretary Chase, after inducing the President to remove the Surveyor of the Port at Portland, thus saving the Government \$4,000 per annum, and dispensing with the Inspector at Shoal Water Bay at a saving of \$700 more, proceeded to cut the Deputy Collector's salary at Astoria down from \$1,500, paid in coin under Buchanan's administration, to \$1,000 in greenbacks. The Department, by dispensing with the Surveyor of the Port at Portland, nearly doubled the labors of the Deputy Collector, while his pay was really cut down more than half. As Mr. B. says, Secretary Chase has agreed to raise the Deputy Collector's salary back to \$1,500. This was done at the request of Harding, Mr. B's, Victor Smith, and Nesmith we believe. It was a just act in Secretary Chase, and every man in the State will say so. The Umpqua District is still kept up at a heavy expense to the Government, though the Collector, who is fattening on the public treasury, is called by the Copperheads a "Union democrat," which means with that sheet one of the Vallandigham or Asahelian kind. If he were a Union democrat of the Butler kind, a Republican, or even an angel from heaven, Secretary Chase would hardly be willing to see him pocketing a salary while doing nothing. Why don't our copperhead neighbor cry out that the Administration is persecuting the "Union democracy" because it refuses, as the Buchanan democracy did, to pay \$1000 a year to a bogus "Inspector at Milwaukee," \$1000 to a Surveyor (of whisky) at Portland, \$1000 to an Inspector at Shoal Water Bay, besides paying P. G. Stewart \$1000 a year for acting as Surveyor of the Port at Pacific City, when P. G. was actually more than a hundred miles away, tending watches at Oregon City? If they were none of our ships to visit her ports, and permit none of hers to come to ours till she changes her course. We have only concluded not to permit our ships to carry to her ports articles contraband of war, during our difficulties.

17. Now, James, can you see in any one of these severance a reason for the order sufficiently "direct" to penetrate your copperhead?

Cannot See It.

The Long Tom Review cannot see any necessity for prohibiting shipments of article contraband of war to Victoria. It says: "The order will have the effect of stopping a large and profitable trade between Oregon and Washington Territory and British Columbia, and will cause much loss to those engaged in that trade."

James thinks that "the very fact that the editor of the Argus, who is generally noted for the directness of his style," has written an article on the subject without being able to satisfy him that the order is justifiable, proves conclusively that the editor of the Argus himself "in reality deems the order impolitic, unnecessary, and arbitrary."

Now we were under the impression that we had been sufficiently "direct" to satisfy most any "fairly man, though—James O'Meara," that there were some good reasons at least why the order was made. But, as James, in reading a long article, is apt to become confused, just as he is in writing one, we propose to be short, specific, pointed, and "direct" this time; and we ask the careful attention of our Long Tom scribe to what we say. We will simplify it somewhat by dividing it off into verses, like those in the "Review," and not to overtax the memory of our "Review."

1. There is now a prospect of a war with Great Britain.

2. Before the present war is finally closed, we have a little account to settle with our British neighbors.

3. Our British neighbors have been in our rights, inflicting on us, and outraging our sensibilities in very many ways since this infernal rebellion has had hold of our throat, inciting English aristocrats to kick us, while it was trying to strangle us.

4. Perhaps you haven't heard of that, James? If you haven't, Jeff Davis has, and has said that we were cowards for submitting to it.

5. We intend to settle up after a while a running account which we are now keeping with John Bull, in which, among other little items, we have the gentleman charged with the value of over fifty vessels and cargo destroyed by pirate ships fitted out in his "neutral" ports, under pretense that they were "contracted for by the Emperor of China."

6. Do you begin to "see" what's ahead now, James?

7. Nobility is willing to submit to the indignities he has heaped upon us, but the white-livered copperheads.

8. John Bull foresees this, and while the hoary-headed hater of free institutions is still heaping insult upon insult, he is getting ready to fight us, as soon as he can force us into it.

9. You don't care anything about that, do you, James? Of course not.

10. They have been detected in shipping guns, horses, and stock, across the line into Canada.

11. They show a disposition to draw supplies for their armies from the United States.

12. Jeff Davis is willing they should, and so are you, James.

13. The United States Government is determined to stop it, and keep our supplies at home for our own armies, till we see whether or no we shall want them ourselves.

An Oregon Court in 1863.

We hear it stated that Judge Stratton has decided that the act of Congress making Treasury notes a legal tender is "unconstitutional and void." We expected that some of the high functionaries who administer the laws in this State would be ready to decide that the taxpayers had "no constitutional right" to pay their State taxes in anything but coin, as the Judges' salaries come from the State treasury. The question before the court would be simply this: Is it the duty of this court to demand its salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year in coin or in greenbacks? It would be quite natural for a "court" that liked to quibble with a gold-headed cane, cat-elecken pie, and drink champagne, to stick up its nose at a pile of greenbacks, and decide that a greenback tender to a Judge, when greenbacks were up to ninety or ninety-five cents, would be breaking the Constitution, whereas if greenbacks were down to sixty cents, such a tender would be breaking the Constitution, and perhaps contemptuously "trampling on" it. How natural it would be for a Judge, hankering for good fat bacon and asking for a chance to knock the nose from a champagne bottle, to throw himself into the breach, and declare, as Judge did in the Senate, "Gentlemen, if you attempt to enforce the noble State of South Carolina (the Constitution), the Judge would say, you still have to walk over my dead body."

Knowing the frailties of human nature in certain stages of moral and intellectual development, and knowing how low looks, how the Constitution looks, and how even natural right looks, when placed at through a pair of all interested eyes—speculates, with an average measure of brains, lack of the optics, and a propitiatory quantity of patriotism, wrestling with who and "chicken fat" under the ribs, we were fully prepared to see it decided that to pay a Judge's salaries in anything but gold and silver, was "unconstitutional." We have also had all the time a strong presentiment that it would be very decided by one Judge, if not by two, that the act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, in making Treasury notes a legal tender for all "debts, dues, and demands," is unconstitutional. We thought this, because we had reason to believe that the question would come up here in a simple and more tangible form than it did before the eminent jurists in the Eastern States, who have already decided that the act is constitutional. How natural it was for those Judges to get fogged, in racking their brains over reports of debates on the meaning of certain clauses of the Constitution, the powers conferred, the necessity of the existence of implied powers vital to the efficiency of the document, and to the very existence of the Government in times of peril like this—how natural for those Judges, in poring over voluminous authorities, and on all the time to come to a decision that wouldn't involve the very destruction of the Government, to come to the conclusion (as they have) that Congress has the power to make a currency that will buy bread with which to feed our armies that are fighting for everything we have worth living for.

But here how different! How easy to understand a knotty problem when reduced to a simple proposition. We supposed the case would present itself to the mind of the "court" in about this shape: "Is it constitutional for Jo Watt and others to pay Asahel off in greenbacks?" The "authority" necessary to be consulted, instead of being voluminous and remote, would be short and near at hand. It would be simply stowed away alongside of a plug of tobacco in one of the Judge's breeches pockets. Our readers can all examine it for themselves by referring to *Cong. Ed. Rep. V. 12, N. 45, W. N. 617, P. 3, C. 2, of Jan. 12, 1863*. We have always believed that authority would settle the matter, if the question ever came up before the right "court."

What business has such a "court" traveling outside of the naked issues, and exhibiting a want of reverence for "authority" by stopping to ask how well the demand "decision" affect the Union? "What business has it to this 'court' (it would ask) if judicial authority denies to the Government any right to provide the means necessary to perpetuate its own existence? This 'court' is a 'court of authority,' that is, it defers to authority, stands as the Constitution, and adopts for a motto *Justice, not expediency*—let justice be done, though the heavens fall. If the heavens are to fall, and hell is to prevail in establishing justice, this 'court' can't see why authority shouldn't be regarded in interpreting the Constitution, though the Union perish, and Jeff Davis succeed in making slaves of us all."

The Egyptians were wont to embalm the bodies of such notables as they wished to preserve, and we hope the Glass Bowers will be employed by the State to blow a big demijohn in the "court" when dead, be put into it—then let it be filled with liquor, and plugged up, so that posterity in visiting the State capital, can read on the demijohn, as they study the facial developments of the "court" within— "SPEECHES OF AN OREGON COURT IN 1863."

Next Decision.—It is said that one of the Judges in Oregon has decided that the legal tender act of Congress is unconstitutional. The same Judge will probably next decide that Czapka's Agent injured himself by "sitting down on a wagon hub."

The Relief has ceased her regular trips for the present season. The steam boat *Fanhill* will take her place during the low water.

The Surrender of Vicksburg.

Cairo, July 15.—The steamer *Perse*, having on board Col. Ringin, bearer of dispatches from Grant to the government has arrived.

We have the following regarding Port Hudson: The post and garrison were surrendered on the 8th of July, by General Gardner. Formal possession was taken of the rebel works on the morning of the 9th. The surrender was unconditional. There had been no general engagement for several days previous to the surrender, all having been quiet, excepting one artillery, which was occasionally replied to by the Confederates. The rebels were said to have had no beef at the time of the surrender. Male most had been dealt out for some days. They had abundance of corn to sustain the garrison for weeks. The magazine contained a large supply of powder, and but a small quantity of shot and shell. The number of prisoners is variously estimated at from seven to twelve thousand. There were a very few pieces of artillery in the various batteries along the river and in the rear of the place. Many of the men were of very large caliber.

Nothing is definitely known in regard to Sherman's movements. At the latest account he was still pursuing, and Johnston was keeping out of the way.

From Mexico co. We have of us via Anarodis to the Pub. of June from the City of Mexico. Private advices confirm the news received by previous steamer of the evacuation of that city. Juarez abandoned his capital on the 23d of May. Before leaving he sent an official communication to the different foreign Consuls, stating that under existing circumstances he was compelled to evacuate the city and establish the seat of Government at San Luis Potosi, where he arrived on the 26th of June. He also published a decree to the inhabitants of the capital and country at large, announcing the same fact; also to the Governors of the different States.—Juarez left with an army of 19,000 and a large amount of artillery and munitions of war. On leaving the Capital, the army was divided into different commands, which were posted on the various roads connected with the city. The cavalry and Artillery remained with the President and Cabinet. On the 31st of June he arrived at Queretaro, accompanied by 18,000 men, 300 carriages, and 2,000 horsemen, and on the 7th, he entered San Luis Potosi.

After the evacuation of the Capital, traitor Gen. Marquez sent a communication to the City Council, offering to guarantee their lives; but the Council called on the French officers, requesting them not to permit the entrance of Mexican traitors if they wished to preserve order and save blood.

The advance of the French army entered the city of Mexico on the 8th of June. It was rumored General Pury stated that he proposed to recognize the Juarez Government and to enter into negotiations for a settlement of difficulties between the two countries of France and Mexico. As to the terms to be proposed by the French commander, they were unknown, but the war was generally expected that they would get the French army in their midst, the Mexicans would never get rid of it.

Details of Eastern News. New York, July 11.—The *Health* dispatch says: A number of leading Republican leaders have arranged a programme to be submitted to the President to-day, under which they are willing that peace should be restored. It embraces the following points, said to have been suggested by Secretary Chase: First—That slavery should cease in the whole United States after 1870; all minors at that time to remain slaves until 21; all over 40 years of age to have the option of freedom or to remain with their master; provision to be made for the loyal States, receiving compensation for the emancipated slaves, but no compensation to be allowed the rebel States. Second—A Convention shall be called to revise the Constitution, by striking out the three-fifths provision, by organizing slavery as a basis of representation, and providing for the emancipation of slaves in accordance with the above programme.

Nashville, July 10.—Citizens from Franklin and Spring Hill (Tenn.) report that the rebel army of the Tennessee river is filled with desertions from Bragg's army, mostly Tennessee. The number is estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. They refused to leave Tennessee, because army affairs relate its position on the line of Ek river. The campaign is vic-toriously ended.

Indianapolis, July 10.—The rebels captured 8,000 Washington Territory, Indiana, this morning, toward the depot of the Louisville and Chicago Railroad, and took 500 horse goods prisoners. No particulars of the fight have been received. A prisoner who escaped and reached Syracuse this evening says Morgan's force is 7,000 strong, with 16 pieces of artillery. He left St. Louis this afternoon, moving eastward, it is supposed for the purpose of attacking the Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad at Vienna on 8th of July. A 3,000 Federals were left at night in the rear of the enemy when last heard from. The rebels were at Clinton, Washington Territory. The loose guards were retreating the program of the rebels by falling trees and bushes blocking the way.

Memphis, July 9.—There is nothing new in this section. The loss of our troops in the Helena fight on the 4th of July, loses up nearly 2,000 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss is between 1,100 and 1,200 taken prisoners and 300 killed. The above is the exact number that our troops have killed.

Washington, July 11.—Gen. Prentiss' official dispatch relating to the fight at Helena, Ark., July 4th, says: We encountered the enemy, 15,000 strong, and whipped them handsomely. We took 1,200 stand of arms and 2 stand of colors. The enemy's loss is 2,500. Cars is not over 150.

St. Louis, Missouri, July 14.—The general news from Charleston, S. C., reports that all of Morris Island (south of Charleston bar only), except Fort Wagner, had been captured. The enemy's loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was between 700 and 800. The attack commenced Friday morning, July 10th. The Union left on Monday afternoon, July 13th, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing with every prospect of its speedy capture. Five of the Missouri regiments were engaged.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14th.—The rebel army was withdrawn from its position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and river crossed by a narrow bridge at Falling Waters, and flat boats at Williamsport ferry.

A portion of Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport this morning and captured a number of prisoners. Lee had previously sent over all his wounded, etc. A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the rebels already vacated.

Washington, July 14.—A dispatch from Gen. I. M. Reynolds dated 11 o'clock this afternoon, says: My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overthrown and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, with two guns and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomac.

Fortress Monroe, July 14th.—Port Powhatan, on the James river, was taken possession of by our fleet yesterday. All the men and guns have been removed.

Cincinnati, July 14th.—Morgan's force crossed the little Miami at noon today, captured a train of three cars and burned it. They had a slight skirmish at Camp Dennison. They burned 50 Government wagons at Loveland, and then passed in a southerly direction. They are reported to have passed Brtavia. They are requesting private property, and only taking fresh horses and the necessary subsistence. There has entrance into Indiana, Morgan has cut seven railroads, but the damages are already repaired.

Port Hudson.

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Details of Eastern News. New York, July 11.—The *Health* dispatch says: A number of leading Republican leaders have arranged a programme to be submitted to the President to-day, under which they are willing that peace should be restored. It embraces the following points, said to have been suggested by Secretary Chase: First—That slavery should cease in the whole United States after 1870; all minors at that time to remain slaves until 21; all over 40 years of age to have the option of freedom or to remain with their master; provision to be made for the loyal States, receiving compensation for the emancipated slaves, but no compensation to be allowed the rebel States. Second—A Convention shall be called to revise the Constitution, by striking out the three-fifths provision, by organizing slavery as a basis of representation, and providing for the emancipation of slaves in accordance with the above programme.

Nashville, July 10.—Citizens from Franklin and Spring Hill (Tenn.) report that the rebel army of the Tennessee river is filled with desertions from Bragg's army, mostly Tennessee. The number is estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. They refused to leave Tennessee, because army affairs relate its position on the line of Ek river. The campaign is victoriously ended.

Indianapolis, July 10.—The rebels captured 8,000 Washington Territory, Indiana, this morning, toward the depot of the Louisville and Chicago Railroad, and took 500 horse goods prisoners. No particulars of the fight have been received. A prisoner who escaped and reached Syracuse this evening says Morgan's force is 7,000 strong, with 16 pieces of artillery. He left St. Louis this afternoon, moving eastward, it is supposed for the purpose of attacking the Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad at Vienna on 8th of July. A 3,000 Federals were left at night in the rear of the enemy when last heard from. The rebels were at Clinton, Washington Territory. The loose guards were retreating the program of the rebels by falling trees and bushes blocking the way.

Memphis, July 9.—There is nothing new in this section. The loss of our troops in the Helena fight on the 4th of July, loses up nearly 2,000 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss is between 1,100 and 1,200 taken prisoners and 300 killed. The above is the exact number that our troops have killed.

Washington, July 11.—Gen. Prentiss' official dispatch relating to the fight at Helena, Ark., July 4th, says: We encountered the enemy, 15,000 strong, and whipped them handsomely. We took 1,200 stand of arms and 2 stand of colors. The enemy's loss is 2,500. Cars is not over 150.

St. Louis, Missouri, July 14.—The general news from Charleston, S. C., reports that all of Morris Island (south of Charleston bar only), except Fort Wagner, had been captured. The enemy's loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was between 700 and 800. The attack commenced Friday morning, July 10th. The Union left on Monday afternoon, July 13th, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing with every prospect of its speedy capture. Five of the Missouri regiments were engaged.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14th.—The rebel army was withdrawn from its position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and river crossed by a narrow bridge at Falling Waters, and flat boats at Williamsport ferry.

A portion of Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport this morning and captured a number of prisoners. Lee had previously sent over all his wounded, etc. A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the rebels already vacated.

Washington, July 14.—A dispatch from Gen. I. M. Reynolds dated 11 o'clock this afternoon, says: My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overthrown and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, with two guns and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomac.

Fortress Monroe, July 14th.—Port Powhatan, on the James river, was taken possession of by our fleet yesterday. All the men and guns have been removed.

Cincinnati, July 14th.—Morgan's force crossed the little Miami at noon today, captured a train of three cars and burned it. They had a slight skirmish at Camp Dennison. They burned 50 Government wagons at Loveland, and then passed in a southerly direction. They are reported to have passed Brtavia. They are requesting private property, and only taking fresh horses and the necessary subsistence. There has entrance into Indiana, Morgan has cut seven railroads, but the damages are already repaired.

St. Paul, July 10.—Sibley's expedition was 65 miles southwest of Fort Abernethy last week suffering terribly for want of water. Vegetation was destroyed by drought and the greater portion of the provisions have been ruined by the heat. A large number of wagons have been abandoned. The ambulances are full of sick. Both men and officers were decimated. A proposal to abandon the expedition had been considered, but Gen. Sibley decided to move forward. The chances are that he will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires and be obliged to return.

The Cincinnati Commercial says there was an arrival last night direct from Rosecrans' Headquarters. The main body of Bragg's army having retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the presumption is that the bulk has been sent to Richmond to garrison the place. Rosecrans has taken 4,000 prisoners during his late forward movement, and our army are in fine spirits and splendid condition.

Washington, July 14.—Medical Inspector Hallam reports to Surgeon General Hammond that there are now in our hands