Glorious News!

Our Senators' 'Undisciplined Mob' of the Potomac on a Rampage!!

Grand Victory in Pennsylvania!

Meade and his Officers resolve to fight as long as there is any one left to fight!

LEE'S ARMY TOTALLY ROUTED!

10,000 Prisoners Captured!

100 Cannon Taken!!

VICKSBURG SURRENDERED!!

Rosecrans Drives the Rebels Southward!

North Carolina about to Return to her Allegiance!

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ARGUS.]

Friday's Dispatch.

Great Battle near Gettysburg! —Complete Federal Victory!— Longstreet and A. P. Hill killed! —10,000 Rebels captured!!— Rebels in full Retreat!!!

Philadelphia, July 3.—A special to the Bulletin says nothing is known as to the result, but an impression prevails that the great and decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the vicinity of Cashtown near Gettysburg. It is believed that we have suffered heavily in officers and men, but that Lee is so crippled as to be placed on the defensive. Yesterday Gen. Meade assumed the offensive. The day before, Lee attacked Meade with heavy force and was repulsed with heavy loss. Lee holds the gap in South Mountain through which he hopes to retreat if defeated. Our losses are enormously heavy, especially among the field and staff officers; neither are we warranted in guessing how severely the rebels suffered.

Philadelphia, July 3.—A special to Forney's Press, dated Hanover, July 3d, P. M. says this morning our forces opened on 5000 rebels who retreated on the field to pillage the dead. The rebels hastily retreated. The fight thus far has been most terrific of the war, the loss on both sides being heavy. A special to Times reads as follows:

Washington 4 h, 2 A. M.—The latest intelligence received from Gen. Meade is to half past 12, 3 h. All was quiet at that hour.

The fighting was most desperate on both sides. We had to meet this great onslaught of the enemy with the 3d and 5th corps. The 3d and 5th corps fought heroically. The 2d ably supported them, and at the same time held its own position. One division of the 1st corps was also engaged. The fight was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured 600 in one or two charges. The losses considering the fighting, was more than usually heavy, and heavy on both sides. Many of our gallant officers have fallen. Late in the evening General Meade called a council of corps commanders and it was resolved to continue the fight as long as there was any one to fight.

Philadelphia, July 3.—Yesterday Gen. Meade assumed the offensive, the day before Lee attacked Meade, and was repulsed with heavy loss. Lee holds the Gap in South Mountain near Chambersburg, through which he hopes to retreat if defeated; our losses are enormously heavy especially among field officers. Neither are we warranted in guessing how severely the rebels suffered. Of the rebel strength nothing is known, some place at 80,000 and others 120,000.

A special to the Press dated Hanover, 3d, 1 p. m., says this morning on 5,000 rebels who advanced on the field at daybreak, for the purpose of pillaging the dead. The rebels hastily retreated.

A special to the Times reads as follows: Battlefield, near Gettysburg, 3d A. M.—At the close of last dispatch at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, the enemy had opened a heavy attack with artillery on our left and center. The tactics of the enemy appeared as if they were missing their main strength on our left flank which covered the Frederic road with a determination to crush it. So intent was the enemy on the purpose that every other part of the line was left.

The fight was so furious that neither party took many prisoners, we took 600 in one or two charges. The losses considering the fighting was more than usually heavy on both sides. Many of our gallant officers have fallen.

New York, 4th.—The following is the latest: a Herald's special dated Baltimore 3d, 11 P. M. says special messages from Gen. Meade to Gen. Schenck brings news from Gettysburg up to 1 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Meade has been driving rebels 4 miles northwest from their position of yesterday, and is still following. We have taken 1,500 prisoners. The victory is undoubtedly ours.

Head Quarters Army of Potomac 2, 5:30 P. M.—To Halleck: The enemy opened at 1 P. M., with about 150 guns concentrated on my left and center yesterday without intermission for three hours.—At expiration of that time he assaulted my left and center twice. On each occasion he was repulsed with heavy loss, leaving on our hands about 3000 prisoners. Among the prisoners are Brig.-Gen. Armistead, besides many Colonels and officers of lower rank. Maj.-Gen. Hancock and Brig.-Gen. Gibbon are wounded.

(Signed,) MEADE.

Philadelphia, July 4th.—The Enquirer's special dated Army of the Potomac, 2 o'clock this morning says Col. Taylor is killed, Gen. Hancock shot through the groin, and Gen. Gibbons badly wounded. We drove the enemy yesterday and captured 1,500 prisoners. The World's dispatch says we never saw such fighting. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy made a strong infantry attack on our right, seemingly to break our line. The fifth corps which formed our right steadily drove them back for half an hour, when the enemy was reinforced and a portion of the 6th corps was sent to support the 5th; failing in his purpose the enemy opened a cannonade along the whole line. It is believed now their movements are intended to cover a formidable flank move on our left. No estimate can be formed of our loss during the day. The enemy fought with the greatest desperation. Nothing could surpass the valor and precision of our artillery during the day. They took two of our guns which were afterwards recaptured. Prisoners say the massacre in their ranks was terrible beyond parallel. Some of our guns were masked and did not open until the enemy were within canister range.

Harrisburg, June 4th.—We are informed by parties from Headquarters that a battle is in progress to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburg. Our lines now extend for 8 miles around Gettysburg, our batteries looking the enemy from the south. We occupy the ridge commanding the Chambersburg pike and have cut off all the lines of retreat.

A Florida brigade belonging to Longstreet's corps marched into our lines last night and gave themselves up.

A bearer of dispatches from Jeff Davis to Lee was captured. A dispatch orders Lee to return immediately to Richmond.

Philadelphia July 4th.—A semi-official dispatch from headquarters army of Potomac, 3d, says a great and decisive battle was fought to-day. The enemy were repulsed with terrible loss. At daylight Lee's right wing batteries opened out on our left. Soon after those on his center followed; after a half hour's cannonading which did little damage their fire slackened and only an occasional shot was exchanged. Shortly after the enemy's left composed wholly of infantry made an attack on our right so sudden that our skirmishers were driven back from the entrenchments; but by aid of the batteries in our rear and by bravery we regained the first position capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Several hours of ominous silence followed this repulse. At one o'clock the enemy fired three shells as a signal for the greatest artillery fight ever witnessed. Before a moment elapsed 80 guns opened on us, our batteries returning the fire. Under cover of this Lee advanced his infantry and made several desperate attempts to carry our line by assault, but each attack was repulsed with terrible loss. Our artillery mowed them down with grape canister and hot shot while the infantry reserves charged them which added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised and hundreds threw down their arms asking quarters. Nearly an entire brigade surrendered.

Longstreet was mortally wounded and captured; it is reported that he died one hour afterwards. At half past 4 the enemy ceased firing.

Washington, July 4.—Gen. French has captured a pontoon bridge from the enemy at Williamsport, Md. The recent rains have swollen the Potomac, thus rendering the river unfordable. Sickles arrived here to-day; his left leg has been amputated but it is thought he will recover. The reports concerning the death and capture of Longstreet and A. P. Hill are conflicting.

We took upwards of 10,000 prisoners, the enemy captured but few of our men. Prisoners report A. P. Hill killed on the field, and that their officers suffered much more than in any previous engagement.—The house occupied by Gen. Meade was perforated by several shots.

All the news received goes to confirm the fact that a glorious victory has been won by the Union forces.

Baltimore, July 5.—A courier arrived here this morning from the field near Gettysburg. Yesterday at 9 o'clock the enemy were believed retreating on the Chambersburg turnpike, having left one strong corps posted in defensive position half mile or more beyond Gettysburg, presenting a heavy battle line to oppose our pursuit and protect their retreating columns. A column of the enemy's artillery could be plainly seen retreating. Their wagon trains were also hurrying off as fast as possible.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Gen. Burnside has received the following:

"Washington, July 4.—After three days' sanguinary fighting at Gettysburg, Gen. Meade has defeated Lee, who is now in full retreat.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, July 6.—The following is the latest official intelligence:

Headquarters Potomac, July 5.—To Halleck: The enemy retreated under cover of night and a heavy rain, in direction of Fairfax and Castletown. Our cavalry is in pursuit. I cannot give the details of our captures in prisoners, colors and arms. Some 200 battle flags will be turned in from our corps. My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands.

(Signed) MEADE.

Tullahoma, July 4.—McCook's corps occupied Winchester, Tenn., to-day. Our pickets extend to the foot of the mountains. The enemy's flight from Tullahoma was rapid. They destroyed all the bridges over Elk river, thus delaying Federal pursuit. Stanley's cavalry effected a crossing and are now crowding the enemy up the mountain road. Bragg's army is terribly demoralized. Deserters report the mountains full of men, afraid to show themselves, and determined to fight no more.

Harrisburg, 6th.—Nothing is known as to the exact position of Lee. He is probably trying to escape by both routes. It is supposed he does not know of the destruction of his pontoon bridges.—Meade operates from the center, and Lee on an arc of a circle.

New York, 6th.—Gold this morning is at 2[illegible].

Chicago, 6th.—Special dispatches received late last night assert that Lee's retreat is completely cut off, and that Meade captured 18,000 prisoners and 118 pieces of cannon, and that Lee asked a suspension of hostilities for the purpose of burying his dead, and that Meade replied he would be satisfied with an unconditional surrender only. (I send this only as a report unvouched for.)

N. Y., 6th.—Times says contents of Davis's dispatches which were captured are a peremptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania, assigning as a reason that the position was too hazardous, and the condition of Richmond too defenseless to warrant his remaining longer. Davis also refuses Lee's request to allow Beauregard to reenforce him, and orders Lee south of the Potomac forthwith.

The Times Gettysburg dispatch confirms the report that we almost annihilated Lee's army, who left 15,000 killed and wounded on the ground.—Hancock's corps which defended the center was thanked by Meade in the name of the army and the country. A dispatch to the Herald says, Gov. Curtin has received a dispatch from Hanover saying that 20,000 rebels were taken and also 100 cannon.

New York, 6th.—Rebel Generals Kemper and Johnson were killed and Gen. Winder wounded. Federal General Farnsworth killed. Gen. Butterfield's wound is not dangerous. There is no truth in the reported capture of Hill and Longstreet.

VICKSBURG SURRENDERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY!!

LATER.—Chicago, July 7.—It is officially announced that Vicksburg surrendered unconditionally on the 4th. No particulars yet.

Brashear City, La., was captured by the rebels and over 1,000 men and 18 guns.

Sunda[illegible]

N. Y., July 6. [illegible] of 4th say Gen. Getty[illegible] the White House on the [illegible] steadily sending in prisoners [illegible] respondent says that while a small [illegible] made a feint to advance on Richmond, Gen. Dix sent a heavy force in another direction which will strike a stunning blow at Lee's army. It has destroyed the bridges of the Virginia Central Railroad over the South Anna, preventing the transportation of reinforcements to Lee.

A dispatch dated 4th, from the Rappahannock, says Dix' army is near the river.

Philadelphia, July 6.—Dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says the Union forces are advancing from Cumberland to strike the rebels' rear.

A Baltimore dispatch says 8,000 prisoners have arrived, and Gen. Schenck is ordered to prepare for 20,000 more.

Gen. Couch appears to have formed a junction with Meade, and they were capturing and slaughtering the graybacks by regiments. It is not a defeat to Lee, but a total rout.

Washington, 6th.—The Star this evening learns by dispatches received this morning at headquarters that the vanguard of the enemy reached Williamsport, with the main army following, and attempted a crossing, but found the Potomac too high for fording.

Harrisburg, 6th.—The authorities here are in ecstacies over the news received today. The Potomac has risen six feet within the last 48 hours, which must surely destroy all the fords. There are no bridges within striking distance of Lee's army, and all means of retreat must be cut off.

A dispatch received to-day by General Couch says that Gen. Gregg with a force of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry had an engagement to-day at Payntsville, in which they took 4,000 prisoners. Gregg took an interior road, and advanced in the direction of Greencastle. The militia under Gen. Smith are in supporting distance of Gregg.

A person representing himself as Longstreet's Adj't General, was captured near Hagerstown on Friday, and arrived to-day. He says Longstreet and Lee both opposed the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, fearing it would be disastrous, but Davis would not listen, and gave orders, promising to send 30,000 reinforcements under Beauregard.

The Star says it was estimated at Gettysburg that Lee had lost up to morning of July 5th, by desertion, since crossing the Potomac, an aggregate of 6,000 men.

Fortress Monroe, July 3.—Portsmouth papers just received say reliable information has been received there that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an event which may be daily looked for.

Louisville, Midnight, July 6th.—A rumor has been prevalent all the evening of the approach of Morgan's forces, they were reported at Bardstown this morning and Shepherdsville this afternoon.—Morgan's force is estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. The Nashville train due here this evening at 6 o'clock, was thrown off the track 30 miles from the city by guerrillas.

Fortress Monroe, July 6th.—The Cotswolds from New Orleans with dates to July 3d has arrived. The bombardment of Port Hudson continues. The rebel efforts to intercept Banks' communication with New Orleans have failed.

Cairo, July 7th.—Steamer Silver Moon arrived from below. At 3 o'clock the morning of the 4th, Price and Marmaduke with 18,000 men, made a furious attack on Helena, Ark., where Gen. Prentiss was entrenched with 5,000 Illinois and Missouri troops. The fight lasted some hours and the little garrison maintained its ground bravely and successfully. Presently a force of about 1,000 rebels found an entrance to our works and went in to occupy Helena. They were quickly closed in by our Western boys and nearly every man captured killed or wounded. Following up this success with rapidity, Price and the remaining force were driven off with considerable loss.

The Silver Moon brought up 754 rebel prisoners captured in the fight, among them 60 line officers.

San Francisco, July 8th.—Message received here to day from Stanton confirms capture of Vicksburg. A number of private dispatches to that effect have been received.

THE LATEST.

To-day's Dispatch.

Harrisburg, July 8.—Gen. Couch has received information that Lee would occupy and hold Maryland Heights until his army could cross the Potomac.

Baltimore, 7.—Gen. Ewell died to-day two miles from Fancytown, from wounds received at Gettysburg.

Frederick, Md., 7.—The iron bridge is so nearly destroyed it will be impassable for retreating rebels. Portions of rebel army passed through South Mountain.—The pontoons are all destroyed and Kilpatrick after the rebels sharply. The enemy are reported to have built a bridge across the Potomac above Maysport; if so their main force may escape.

New York, 7.—A special to the Times from Gettysburg yesterday says reports from front are cheering. Our forces close on the enemy.

Important results are expected by night. Gregg's cavalry report rebels going to Green Castle instead of Chambersburg. The rebels are abandoning their wounded all along the line of retreat, officers as well as privates. Yesterday's Baltimore American says every available man in Baltimore and Washington was being hurried to Frederick to intercept Lee's flying demoralized troops. Another battle is looked for to day which will be final, as Meade's forces have been reinforced until he now has more than double Lee's army.

Baltimore, 7th.—American's correspondent, says Lee will push rapidly for the river and try to place his army on Virginia soil, and regain the confidence and prestige they lost on this side of the line.

Comparing various estimates, we think prisoners reach from 9,000 to 10,000. To this number should be added the wounded, deserters, and stragglers, which are already being gathered up by hundreds.

Rebel loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 12,000 or 13,000, which will swell their total loss to some 25,000, one third of the men Lee brought over the Potomac. Of prisoners we lost none except a few officers Lee carried off with him—3,000 of our men he paroled, but the parole is inefficient under terms of the cartel because Meade refused to agree to it. Lee then sent them to Couch who accept their parole.

Harrisburg, 7th.—The rebels located near Williamsport with artillery firing it [illegible] last position, [illegible] known. The [illegible] page will [illegible]

[illegible]tis Sends a Letter to President Lincoln!

[illegible]—The Herald's dispatch last night [illegible] gunboat Dragon came down James river [illegible] flag of truce with Vice President Stephens [illegible] Commissioner Dodd on board, who represented that he had received letters from Jeff Davis to President Lincoln, and requested permission to proceed to Washington in the Dragon to present them in person. Admiral Lee, having no authority, refused to allow the visit to Washington. A special Cabinet meeting was called this morning to consider the matter. No decision was arrived at, and the Cabinet adjourned till to-morrow. Admiral Lee was instructed to find out if possible the object of the mission. Meanwhile the flag turned round and steamed up the river. The President has decided that he can not grant them an interview.

From Mexico.

City of Mexico dates to the 6th June, per Golden Age, say Juarez and cabinet had concluded to evacuate the city, thinking they could make a better fight outside. The Government accordingly removed to San Luis Potosi on the 31st of May, taking every fire arm and $2,000,000 from the treasury. The troops in the city were sent to Cuenavocca, Tiosco and intermediate points around the city to maintain a guerrilla warfare. June 1st the leaders of the Church party had a meeting and appointed Gen. Solas commander and sent a commission to Forey stating that the city was at his disposal and that they were proud to become subjects of Napoleon. Forey was obliged to send a division to protect the Church party from the fury of the Mexican citizens, determined to destroy them for the act.

THE CRISIS IN MEXICO.—The perfidious Church Party in Mexico, which welcomed the invader Forey to the capital of their country and said they were proud to become Napoleon's subjects, have shown themselves to be consistent enemies of republican government. As soon as Juarez evacuated Mexico they established three newspapers which denounce popular sovereignty as an exploded humbug, and force shadow the establishment of a monarchy under French protection. It is not probable that the French will make an attempt to secure a permanent foothold in Mexico, with ulterior designs upon other American States should the slaveholders' rebellion be successful. Now is the time for Democratic journals to cry out for an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but instead of doing that the leading one on this coast exclaims that "the French conquests of Mexico is one of the first steps of a mighty reaction against the false, unnatural idea of the equality of the divers races of men!" Now if Napoleon will only reestablish slavery in Mexico, the measure of Democratic satisfaction will be full.

WHAT THEY FIGHT FOR.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a recent article, denies that the present struggle is between States or sections, and contends that the war is a conflict of radically distinct principles. It says:

The establishment of the Confederacy is verily a distinct reaction against the whole course of the mistaken civilization of the age. And this is the true reason why we have been without the sympathy of the nations until we conquered that sympathy with the sharp edge of the sword. For "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," we have deliberately substituted Slavery, Subordination and Government. Those social and political problems which rack and torture modern society, we have undertaken to solve for ourselves, in our own way, and upon our own principles—that "among equals equality is right;" among those who are naturally unequal equality is chaos; that there are slave races born to serve, master races born to govern. Such are the fundamental principles which we inherit from the ancient world; which we lifted up in the face of a perverse generation that has forgotten the wisdom of its fathers; by these principles we live, and in their defense we have shown ourselves ready to die. Recently we feel that our Confederacy is a God-sent missionary to the nations, with great truths to preach. We must speak them boldly; and whoso hath ears to hear let him hear.

THE MAIN QUESTION.—The Democratic journals are copying with much gusto what two or three Northern nigromaniacs are reported by a copperhead cotemporary to have said in favor of amalgamation. What these crazy people say on the subject need not trouble sensible people. No Union lover need become a traitor or a copperhead because Tilton or Phillips is a fool. But what Southern rebels by thousands have been doing for years in the way of practical amalgamation, through the shameful mode of adultery and fornication and without a word of reproach from the virtuous Democrats, we are all concerned to stop; and how to stop is the main question.

GOOD FOR MARYLAND.—In Baltimore, on June 5th, the Union Convention nominated Henry Winter Davis for Representative of the Third Congressional District. He was serenaded and made a speech, in which he said he should, if elected, support the entire policy of the Administration. There should, he said, be no side issues. It was time for Maryland to speak out boldly. He supported the emancipation, and was for a vigorous prosecution of the war and conquering a peace. In Maryland, as elsewhere, there is very little positive Union sentiment that is not anti-slavery.

☞ "We have already made immense progress in this war—a greater progress than ever was before made under similar circumstances. Our armies are still advancing, and if sustained by the voices of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere long crush the rebellion in the South, *and then place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North.*"—[Gen. Halleck.

ACCIDENT.—Louis Simpson, while hauling rails near Watson's Ford, on the Calapooia, had his leg broken below the knee, by the horse running away, and throwing him from the wagon.

CHANCE TO BORROW.—We see it stated that one of O'Meara's former partners in the Printing business has made a fortune in the Washoe mines.

—On receipt of the news last Saturday, the Salem Light Artillery brought out their cannon and did some of the tallest shooting this county ever heard. Numerous flags were thrown to the breeze, and a general good cheer was manifested with a hearty "Rally for the 'Mob.'"

NEWS DEPOT.—Jack Stratman of San Francisco, has opened the News Depot of California, from which he is constantly sending in large and well selected supplies of all kinds of papers. When you come down, remember Jack.

—Our skies last Thursday, has been unusually scorching as large and well selected supplies of all kinds of papers. When you come down, remember Jack. [illegible] the thermometer having [illegible] shade.

Wants to Know.

Ralph Geer and several others want to know what's wrong with the "mob" on the Potomac—(for Senator Nesmith, in a speech before the Senate, said the Army of the Potomac was an "undisciplined mob")—there seems to be a screw loose with this great "mob" and it is dealing rather harshly with our "Southern Brethren's" armies, and these citizens of Salem and vicinity are quite anxious to know what's the matter.

They also wish to know whether it is true that Senator Harding said if he was in Ohio he should vote for Vallandigham, and would like to vote for him for President. Well we can't answer these queries, but we think it due the people of Oregon that Mr. Harding define himself squarely. We hear considerable feeling manifested at his silence and we hope he will relieve the minds of his constituents by at once explaining.

—We noticed a steam thresher passing through the street Saturday, said to belong to Col. Nesmith. It will be quite an advance on the former little threshers if it proves a success.

—*Gellings* is too late for this issue, his letter will appear next week.

Willamette University.

Examination begins Tuesday 11th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. and continues two days.

Thursday 2 o'clock P. M. Exercises of graduating classes. At 8 o'clock P. M. address to the graduates by Mr. Holbrook of Portland. The public are invited to attend. Children in arms not admitted.

EDUCATIONAL.

☞ The Oregon State Educational Association and Teachers' Institute will hold their annual meeting at Eugene City on the first Monday of August, 1863.

A. C. DANIELS, Secretary.

BILIOUS FEVER CURED.

POMEROY, OHIO, April 1, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOTT & CO.

Gents:—I have been, for years, subject to attacks of BILIOUS FEVER; and sometimes I have been laid up for months, and my system left in a feeble state by the use of strong medicine, which was given to me by my physician.

I have been using Dr. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS for some time. I find that I can break those attacks in a day or so, and escape entirely the fever. My daughter had an attack of DYSPEPSIA, which distresses her much; she could not eat scarcely anything without becoming nauseated at her stomach continually. Some time since she got and has been using Dr. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS, and she now is like another being. I have found also that they are the most valuable Pills for breaking up colds, headache, pains in the side and back. I would not be without them in my family.

THOMAS BIGGER.

Sold by all druggists. RICHARDS & Co., San Francisco, wholesale agents for the Pacific coast.

DIED,

In Polk county, Jul[illegible], Mrs. Eli[illegible], wife of A. H. Stewart.

In Eugene City, June 16th, Mrs Polly Sweet, aged 54 years.

In Salem, July 12th, Freddy G., son of W. T. and Laura Aikenson, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 20 days.

"Nipped by wind's untimely blast.
Parched by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away"

To the Holders of Clackamas County Orders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all orders drawn on the County Treasurer of Clackamas county, now outstanding, will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of said county in Oregon City. No interest will be paid on said orders after this date.

THOMAS CHARMAN,
Treasurer of Clackamas county.

July 15th, 1863. 9-tf.

WANTED,

Two Coopers, Good Workmen.

CONSTANT employment given for **One Year** at fair wages.

Apply to J. M. COULTER.

Salem, Oregon, July 15, 1863. 9—6w.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE

British Reviews,

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER.

TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1863, to furnish ours complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:

The London Quarterly (Conservative).

The Edinburg Review (Whig).

The North British Review (Free Church).

The Westminster Review (Liberal).

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine (Tory).

TERMS.

	Per annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

These will be our prices to all who pay prior to the 1st of April. To those who defer paying till after that time, the price will be increased to such an extent as the increased cost of Reprint may demand—therefore,

Send in your orders and save your money.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By Henry Stevens of Edinburg and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1030 pages and numerous Engraving. Price—$6, for the two volumes. By Mail $7.

L. SCOTT & CO.

J. H. MITCHELL. JOS. N. DOLPH. Notary Public.

MITCHELL & DOLPH,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY.

Office over Post Office, Front St., **PORTLAND.**

DR. L. S. SKIFF,

Surgeon Dentist,

SALEM, OREGON.

OFFICE IN HOLMAN'S BRICK BUILDING.

Residence near the Corner of First and Center Streets.

N. B. NONE BUT FINISHED OPERATORS performed. I desire the patronage of such persons as wish their operations performed in the most perfect manner. May 23, '63.

No Credit!!

FROM and after this date, CHARMAN, WARNER & CO., OF OREGON CITY, propose to do

STRICTLY A CASH BUSINESS,

Believing it will be beneficial to their friends and customers generally. It will enable them to sell goods at a

LOWER PRICE,

and to effectually compete with Portland. *Their Determination is to sell goods as cheap as any house in Oregon.*

Although they have extra freight from Portland, yet their expenses are much lighter in Oregon City, and by their manner of doing business they can more than balance the charge for freight between the two places, and thus be enabled to sell goods

Cheaper Than any Other House in the State.

OREGON CITY, June 20th, 1863. 7—tf.

NOTICE.—The Temperance House at Oregon City is closed for the present.

June 20, 1863. E. D. KELLY.

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 Rigley and said Laframbois to the S. E. corner of lands now owned by said Rigley, 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 Rigley and Amanda his wife and the part set off by the Surveyor General to said Amanda Rigley, 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.

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

ARE NOT TO BE EXCELLED AS A STOMACHIC AND *Regulator* OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters

are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

Highly Tonic.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the poor man's friend.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a facsimile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY

REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, 416 and 418 Front St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP LINE

CONNECTING

CALIFORFIA AND NEW YORK,

VIA NICARAGUA.

700 Miles Shorter than any other Route.

THE FAST AND FAVORITE DOUBLE ENGINE Steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHEN, - - - Commander,

Will be dispatched

FOR SAN JUAN DEL SUR,

From Mission Street Wharf,

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., PUNCTUALLY, ON

Thursday, - - July 23, 1863,

CONNECTING AT

GREYTOWN

—With the Splendid and Swift Steamship—

A. ALSOP.

2,509 Tons.

Reduced Rates of Passage and Quick Trips are secured by the re-opening of the Nicaragua Route. These steamers are unsurpassed for

Speed,
Cleanliness,
and Safety,

and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of Passengers.

A man of experience will be sent on each steamer to take charge of baggage and of Ladies who may be traveling alone.

For further information, or Passage, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 607 Washington street,
June 29, 1863.—tf SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE

To Donation Claimants in Oregon.

THE sixth section of the Act of Congress entitled An Act to reduce the expenses of the Survey of the Public Lands in the United States, Approved May 20th, 1862, is as follows:

"SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That "from and after the first day of July next the com"pensation of Registers and Receivers in all the "Land Offices in the United State shall be an"nual salary of five hundred dollars each with "the fees and commissions now prescribed by law "and, to be paid by claimants, an additional fee "in donation cases of five dollars for each final "certificate of one hundred and sixty acres, ten "dollars for three hundred and twenty acres, and "fifteen dollars for six hundred and forty acres."

In view of the above enactment, and to have the order in which we think it best for the work of the office to proceed understood, we now say to the donation claimants of the Townships herewith designated that we shall proceed to make out the certificates of such of those claimants as are disposed to take the prescribed oath of loyalty, and pay for their certificates. A reasonable time will allowed in which to file request for certificates, complete proof, and take the oath. We shall then pass to other townships, and in this order call on all the Donation Claimants in our district.

Persons who live at a distance from this Office can take the oath before a Justice, having the Clerk of the proper county certify that the Justice was authorized at the time to administer oaths.

Townships 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 18, South of Range 2 West.

Townships 3, 4, and 5, south of Range 3 West.

Townships 3, 4, and 5, south of Range 4 West.

Townships 3, 4, and 5 south of Range 5 West.

W. A. STARKWEATHER, *Register.*
W. T. MATLOCK, *Receiver.*

Oregon City, June 8, 1863.

SALEM FOUNDRY.

B. F. DRAKE, Proprietor.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INterest in the FOUNDRY at Salem, I am prepared to furnish

CASTINGS,

AND

BRASS WORK,

of every description, on short notice. All orders for

MILL WORK

will be filled with dispatch, and in a satisfactory manner.

Agricultural Implements

of all kinds manufactured to order, or repaired.

Salem, June 1, 1863. B. F. DRAKE.

Attention, Marion Rifles!

REGULAR DRILL, MONDAY AND SATURday evenings at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Armory.

By order. F. H. GARNER,
Salem, May 23, 1863. Orderly Sergeant.

LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!!

If Life and Health are Valuable, why not use the proper means to preserve them?

If the System is Diseased, why run any risk by using PILLS composed of Calomel or Mercury.

Once Use Dr. MOTT'S Liver Pills and you will USE NO OTHER!!

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are composed entirely of chemical vegetable extracts, mostly from plants growing in our own country; some of these plants have a direct action on the *Liver*, others on the *Skin*, others on the *Kidneys*, and others upon the *Bowels* and *Lungs*. ☞ It is by a *peculiar chemical combination* of all these extracts that these pills are made, possessing the most extraordinary efficacy for curing the above-named diseases.

In *Chronic Diseases*, or diseases of long standing, such as *Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation of the Bowels, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Goitre, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Skin*, and *Old Sores*, the treatment with the Pills should be continued for a longer time than with less inveterate diseases.

☞ Remember that it will require perseverance in the use of the pills in chronic diseases. The humor or matter has been accumulating a long time in the system, even before the disease made its appearance; and the time it will take to cure the part that is diseased will be in proportion to the derangement of that portion of the body, and the amount of disease in the constitution. It will be little use to commence for a short time only. The *Poisonous Humors* must be carried, in small particles, through the blood, and removed from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys, and skin, until all those morbid functions of the body and the health of the system are restored to their proper tone.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON & CO.
Wholesale Agents, 416 and 418 Front st.,
2—6m. San Francisco, Cal.

Intense Excitement!!

Thousands crushed to death daily.

EVERYBODY RUN TO WORTHINGTON'S, AT

SILVERTON,

AND buy your goods, quick, before they go up—for he is selling his entire stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, FAMILY GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

At cost, for CASH, but no credit.

Call early and get good bargains.

May 25. 2—3m.

Administratrix' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John Vail, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to me for allowance, at my residence in Pacific county, W. T., within one year from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY JANE VAIL,
Bruceport, April 21, 1863. Administratrix.