

at Gattysburg 10,000 rebel wounded. That number will be increased rather than diminished. The rebel losses in the three days' battle at Gattysburg are unofficially stated up in the Surgeon General's office as follows: Left on the field and in our hands of wounded, 10,000; slightly wounded and taken away by the rebels, 4,000; killed on the field and buried by our troops, 12,000, and stragglers, 4,000. The Union wounded on the field are about 8,000, who are being removed slowly.

New York, July 12.—The Great Eastern, with dates from Liverpool to June 30th, and from Queenstown to the 1st of July, has arrived.

Ernest Russell announced in his place in Parliament that Baron Gros had assured him France had an intention of proposing mediation measures to England.

Doings of the New York Mob.

New York, July 13.—This morning a small mob occurred in Cedar street. The police finally dispersed the rioters.

Quite a serious riot occurred on Staten Island last night. The rioters were hunting negroes, but were really bent on plunder. Several houses of the negroes were burnt, and the occupants fled. Six negroes were killed. Some of the shops were gutted, and a perfect reign of terror prevailed. No private dwellings were molested, although threats were made against citizens. They are coming.

A detachment of the Eighth Regulars, with two howitzers, has been sent down to the scene of the disturbance.

It is also reported that in Brooklyn one negro house on Columbia street was destroyed, and a few small houses on Putney street plajaged and the negroes horribly maltreated.

It is reported this morning that grape and canister were freely used last night on town against the rioters. There were several fires during the night in various parts of the city, nearly all the buildings destroyed being small houses.

An attack was also made on some residences at Gramercy Park, including the house of Dudley Field. A large number of families have left the city, and the exodus continues. The Hudson river train comes only to Yorkville, the track this side being torn up. The inhabitants of Yorkville are organizing to protect themselves.

Two companies are guarding the arsenal at Terrytown. A number of troops are arriving, and some batteries of artillery have reached the city.

New York, July 13.—The rioters today burnt several houses on Second Avenue and killed a negro.

The riot on Third Avenue threatens to be extensive. The police and military are fully engaged—the latter firing on the mob and occasionally using the bayonet.

At three this afternoon the mob entered an alley on the rear of Twenty-eighth street and Second Avenue, in which fifteen or twenty negro families resided. They burst open the houses and forced some unfortunate who were badly beaten.

In a lane running from Twenty-seventh street, also, conditions of the worst kind were perpetrated on the unfortunate blacks.

The crowd also surrounded the gas works at the foot of Fourteenth street, smashed the windows, and severely beat several persons. The military, however, soon obtained possession of the works and drove the assaulters off.

The Hudson River Railroad Company commenced today laying the track, with gunboats in the river to protect the laborers from the mob.

A collision occurred on Forty-fourth street this morning, in which three soldiers are reported killed.

Mayor O'Reilly recommends a immediate proclamation of martial law in New York. His son-in-law reports it.

This afternoon the mob again collected on Thirty-second street near where a negro was hanging. As they refused to disperse a howitzer was trained on them loaded with canister. The first discharge killed six of them, and more discharges increased the number to twenty-two, when the villain fled. Two negroes were killed after some one on Pier No. 4, the other in Washington street. The colored people are fleeing the city in all directions.

We have some particulars of a riot in Thirty-seventh street to-day. It seems that an attack on the Seventh Avenue school was to be made. A detachment of 250 men with four twelve pounders proceeded to the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway. From Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue was crowded with men, women and children. Fifteen minutes were given to the crowd to clear the street. No one stirred. At the expiration of the time allowed, the artillery, loaded with canister, opened fire. Five rounds were fired. A good many were hit, but it is not known how many. The rioters proceeded to Thirty-third street and erected a barricade of wagons across that street and Sixth Avenue. Some hundreds of negro women and children were allowed to escape, but none of the colored men. The buildings occupied by colored people were set on fire, with the intention of burning the colored men in them. At last accounts the military had arrived at the scene and a fight probably occurred.

Chicago, July 13.—From Tuesday's (14th) New York Times we take the following: The initiation of the draft on Saturday, July 11th, was characterized by so much order as to well nigh to dispel the forebodings of violence which were entertained in connection with its enforcement in the city. The instigators of the riot seemed to be aware that the authorities did not expect resistance until after the draft was completed, and it is abundantly manifest that the whole affair was concocted on Sunday, July 12th, by a few wire-pullers, who, after they saw the ball flying in motion, prudently kept in the background. At nine o'clock on Monday, July 13th, some laborers employed at the railroad and iron foundries in the eastern part of the city, formed a procession in the Twenty-second Ward, visited the different workshops in the upper Ward, and compelled the laborers to cease work.

Cincinnati, July 13.—Morgan's forces were at Chester last night, and this morning broke up and scattered. One party of 150 attempted to cross the river at Buffalo, when they were attacked by gunboats, and all drowned. Another party of 500 under Dick Morgan were captured by Gen. Hobson. Still another party of 200 were captured near Snucklesford. We have taken 1000 prisoners. Our loss does not exceed 10 killed and 15 wounded.

ARRIVED.—Capt. J. M. Keeler, Provost Marshal for the district of Oregon, arrived on the last steamer. His headquarters will be at Salem.

seized the books and papers; after which the drafting officers were set upon with clubs and had to make a hasty exit through the rear. The destruction of the materials was hardly accomplished when the building was fired—this action being received with vicious shouts and other indications of delight. Notwithstanding the fact that the upper part of the building was occupied by many women and children, the cowardly wretches threw stones through the windows. Fearing that these few people would either be burned to death or injured by these projectiles, Deputy Provost Mar had Vanderpool requested the rioters to withdraw, but it was immediately set upon and badly beaten. [Here the dispatch abruptly closed.]

EASTERN NEWS.

Fighting near Charleston!

The Copperhead Riot Squelched! Saturday's Dispatch.

New York, July 16.—Matters here have been quiet. Railroad tracks have been relaid, telegraph lines repaired and business has been resumed.

A man named Andrews supposed to be the leader of the riot has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. He is from Virginia.

In several of the small towns in suburbs of city mobs have been prevented by action of Catholic priests.

Col. Winslow with 500 men and two pieces of artillery charged mobs in 1st Avenue last night. Mob took refuge in houses and from the roofs hurled stones on soldiers. A howitzer was trained on mob and ten rounds of canister poured into them mowing them down fearfully. Probably the last fight occurred last night near 21st street where a military force had been sent to drive away the scoundrels who were plundering. Mob concentrated strongly. The Seventh regiment and 700 regulars were sent against them. 11 rioters were killed, 18 wounded, 35 taken prisoners.

Washington, July 16th.—The draft in New York is only temporarily suspended, and will probably be continued as soon as order is restored.

Chicago, July 17th.—A special dated Berlin, Md., 16th, says the army of the Potomac is in this vicinity. It is probable some days will be spent recruiting men and horses, both of whom have suffered severely by long marches in hot weather.

Lee is reported rushing rapidly to Culpeper, and will hardly stop until beyond the Rappahannock.

N. Y., July 17th.—Washington dispatches dated last night say Ashley Gap was held by 200 or 400 rebels. They had an encounter with our troops and were dispersed.

Reports say the rebel army is moved between Williamsport and Martinsburg on the night road to Winchester. Their trains are moving down the Valley.

A Washington special says 5,000 Union and 6,000 rebel wounded are being removed from Gattysburg to the Northern hospitals.

Released officers say that Lee will not make another stand this side of Richmond.

Headquarters Department South, Morris Island, July 12th.—To Halleck: I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 10th, I made an attack on the enemy's fortifications on the south end of the island. After a three hours' engagement, I captured all the strongholds on that part of the island, and pushed forward my infantry to within 500 yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the island except an area on the north end which includes Fort Wagner and the Commodore Point batteries. At daybreak on the 11th an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault, which was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire they were subjected to, and could not be got up. Our losses in both arms is about 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is about 200. (Sig. ed.) G. A. GILMORE, Gen. Comd'g.

Cincinnati, July 18.—The Union troops encountered Morgan's force in Jackson, near Ohio, this afternoon. The latter retreated with a loss of 4 killed. The roads are blockaded with trees to delay his progress.

Chicago, July 18.—A letter in the Boston Journal dated off Charleston, 12th, says the great final attack was made on Tuesday, the 14th, and adds that everything is working well.

New York, July 17.—The Mayor issued a proclamation this afternoon, announcing the suppression of the riot, but recommending citizens to arm themselves to protect their property. 30 more rioters were killed last night. Gen. Wool has been relieved from command, and Gen. Cassidy appointed.

Chicago, July 18.—From rebel sources we have reports of skirmishing between the Federals and rebels under Johnson, a short distance from Jackson, Miss. Later reports say that Federals are shelling the city and have killed several soldiers and citizens.

Memphis, July 15.—Col. Hatch's 21 cavalry is pursuing the rebel bands north of Memphis and Charleston roads, and have encountered a rebel force 2,000 strong under Forrest. They crossed Deer Creek near Jackson, Tenn. Hatch gained possession of the bridge after a severe fight, and charging on the rebels driving them through Jackson, and taking possession of the place. Our losses 12 killed and wounded.

Philadelphia, July 20.—Charleston is reported to be evacuated and burned. The report is not credited.

Washington, 18th.—A letter from headquarters Army of Potomac, says definite information of Lee's whereabouts cannot be obtained. Officers just arrived from Washington state that Gen. Gregg crossed at Falling Waters, and was out for six hours, but by gallant charges got clear and captured a large number of prisoners.

THE LATEST.

Another Victory in Mississippi!

JACKSON TAKEN AND HELD!
Morgan's Force nearly all Captured!
Operations at Charleston!

Sunday's Dispatch.
Philadelphia, July 20th.—The Enquirer has dispatches dated Hagerstown, 19th, stating that the rear guard of Lee's army left Martinsburg on Saturday morning. Our whole force is across the river. The Potomac is falling. Lee's army is retreating by Strasburg and Station roads not by Culpeper.

Cincinnati, July 20th.—Our forces are continuing capturing Morgan's men.—Barl Duke was captured this morning.—Over 1,300 prisoners have already been taken.

New York, July 21.—Sterling 138 a 139; gold 125 1/2 125 3/4.

The Advertiser's Fortress Monroe letter dated July 18th, says returned prisoners from Richmond do not think any of Bragg's forces had reached there. Gen. D. B. Hill, is commanding the troops in Richmond. Posters headquarters will be at Fortress Monroe. The operations will be confined to N. C. and Va.

Richmond papers of July 14th, report that the Federals were landing in force at Brandon on James river. It is said they made a raid on the Welton and Petersburg R. R. Brandon is 39 miles from Petersburg.

Chicago, July 21st.—The Richmond Equiper of the 15th contains J. F. Davis' proclamation calling out under the Constitution all white between 18 and 45, to serve 3 years under penalty of being punished for desertion in case of disobedience to the call, they are offered a privilege of joining volunteer organizations before enrollment.

Cincinnati, July 21st.—The following was received at headquarters last night: We classed John Morgan and his command over 50 miles today. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles between the 45th Ohio which was in advance, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock, when a fight ensued lasting one hour, when the rebels fled taking refuge upon a high bluff. I sent a flag demanding an immediate surrender of Morgan's command, 40 minutes were given for consideration, at the end of which time all except Morgan, who deserted his command, taking with him a small squad, surrendered. The number of killed and wounded was considerable. The number of prisoners is 1,500, including a large number of Colonels, Majors, and Captains. I think we will capture Morgan tomorrow.

(Signed) SHACKLEFORD, Brig.-Gen.
Morgan's artillery and about 2,500 prisoners including Barl Duke, are expected to arrive here today. After being driven back from the river on Sunday, a detachment moved up the river towards Bellville and camped. Orders to furnish Barl Duke with 300 ounces to furnish the Virginia shore just as the gunboats appeared; the remainder on the Ohio shore were attacked by the cavalry and gunboats and scattered. It is not likely that any more will escape.

New York, 21st.—Late Southern papers have the following:
Jackson, Miss., July 15th.—Pemberton and staff arrived here last night. The enemy have been shelling all evening. They are being reinforced.

Jackson, Miss., July 16th.—The enemy made a heavy attack on our right and centre but were repulsed. The enemy's reinforcements are being pushed on our right to cross Pearl river and flank our entire position. A block of the city was destroyed by the enemy's shells. On Sunday they were repulsed with the loss of one thousand men.

Cairo, July 21st.—Yazoo city which has been occupied by rebels was captured by the Union forces under Gen. Grant on July 15th. 200 prisoners were taken. The gunboat D. K. which accompanied the expedition was blown up by torpedoes. Three steamers were burned.

St. Louis, Mo., July 21st.—Sherman's advance is reported to have made a premature attack on Jackson, Miss., on the 13th and to have been repulsed with a loss of 200 men.

The news in regard to Sherman's campaign against Johnston's force is meagre.

Transports conveyed by gunboats have gone up Red river; subject unknown.

Chicago, 22d.—By direction of the President, the following named officers are retired from active service: Maj. Gen. Wood, Brig. Gen. Harney, Brevet Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, Col. Justin Dimmock, Chas. S. Merchant, and Lieut. Col. Martin Burke.

New York, 22d.—During a gale yesterday a wall of the 18th Precinct Station House on 22d street fell, crushing a number of women and children. Thus far 11 have been recovered. It is not known how many remain. The building was destroyed last week by the mob. The ruins, at the time of the fall, were full of women and children hunting for coal and wood.

The Herald's dispatch from Washington says all efforts to induce the Government to suspend the draft in New York are unavailing. The conduct of the rioters there has ordered it, in the estimation of the authorities, imperatively necessary that the draft be enforced.

Memphis, July 20.—Vicksburg dated the 18th received. Gen. Sherman ordered charge on rebel works at Jackson on the 17th, but found that the rebels had abandoned the position—only a few stragglers were found, and but few guns, and little ammunition. A portion of Sherman's command now occupy Jackson, at which place are his headquarters. Remainder of the command is now on its way to Vicksburg. Johnston's army on its retreat was compelled to swim Pearl river. Natchez was occupied by National troops under Gen. Ransom on the 15th. After his arrival, he crossed the Mississippi and captured a rebel battery of 9 guns. He then marched into the country and captured 247 boxes of ammunition and 9 more guns. At Natchez he found 5000 head of cattle and 400 hogheads of sugar, which were taken possession of in the name of the United States.

Fortress Monroe, 21st.—Gumbert Circassian, from Charleston Friday, 17th, reports as asking commencing that day by sea and land. She brings particulars.

New York, 21st.—Gull this morning opened at 127, with sale at 128 a 129 1/4.

San Francisco, 22.—Private dispatches received to-day from New York say gold is quoted at morning at 133.

San Francisco, 22.—Legal tenders, 77 1/8.

W. T.—Cole's majority in W. T., as far as heard from, is 104. He is undoubtedly elected.

Strange, Very.
We were astonished beyond measure at hearing a drunk man on the wharf at Astoria, hurrah for the Union. It is a voice that whiskey seldom utters. Styrene whiskey is itself a purely copperhead element, and the man who can be either patriotic or decent while under its influence, (as some are) must have a powerful will. Show us a drunken officer in the army, and we will show you one whose whole heart is not in the cause. He is most sure to be opposed to the emancipation proclamation, and willing to return fugitive slaves to rebel masters. Though perhaps fighting pretty well when sober he all the time leans towards a "conservative" policy that would prolong the war and ultimately defeat the Government in subduing the rebels. The fact is, cheap whiskey is the essence of what our copperhead neighbor calls "conservatism." What he means by a "conservative," is a man who has no soul, one who "don't care" whether justice and decency are voted up or voted down—a fellow who studies his own interest, wants to be let alone in the undisturbed enjoyment of his animal appetites—is, in fact, a dirty dog generally.

Why? A reformed freedom prover to be of any account? Why is it that after the stomach becomes burnt out and blackened with styrene whiskey, that the heart seldom if ever again becomes the abode of noble, chaste, patriotic, and Christian sentiments? There are, of course, some exceptions to this rule, but as a general thing we notice that men who become badly burnt up with styrene whiskey, are apt to be very unreliable for religion or patriotism after they reform—especially if they reform with a view of running for an office. If such unfortunate fall in getting positions, they get almost invariably to go back to the gutter, or fall to pulling down the party they profess to belong to. These awful consequences ought to be a warning to our young men never to become drunkards—even if they can go into the groceries and help themselves to liquor, without paying anything for it.

Diabolical.—The fiendish outrages perpetrated by the beastly ruffians in New York City, the hanging by the rebels of 500 negroes at St. Martin'sville, who were caught trying to make their way within Gen. Banks' lines, and the cold-blooded massacre of 3,000 old negroes, women and children, by Texas soldiers near Brashear City, is a development of devilism that will cause a thrill of horror to run through the heart of civilization everywhere. The murders and outrages perpetrated in New York are the culmination of "peace democracy"—the natural fruits of the teachings of such halter-deserving villains as Vallandigham and Ben Wood. The innocent blood shed in New York City, will be snuffed with pleasure by the copperheads afar off. That blood will, however, be atoned for—every drop of it.

New York, July 15.—A dispatch from the Secretary of war says: Five New York City regiments have been ordered home. The retreat of Lee is a rout, with much heavier loss than was at first supposed. He also confirms the news from Charleston.

Boston, July 14.—A disturbance occurred this afternoon, which originated in an assault upon David Howe, who called at a house on Prince street to notify a resident that he had been drafted. Some loafers interfered and beat Howe severely. Meantime a mob gathered and a strong force of police was called out, when bricks, stones and other missiles were thrown, by which several of the police were injured.—The mob, however, was speedily quelled.

As a precautionary measure, the military have been ordered under arms.

Boston, July 15.—8:30 p. m.—A mob has just gathered and broken into several gun shops. The alarm bells are ringing and the military rapidly gathering.

An armory on Court street was attacked this evening. One rioter was killed and another fatally wounded. A citizen residing on that street, and looking on was also killed. Several persons were wounded. A gun store on Dock Square was broken open, but the police, by the use of revolvers, succeeded in dispersing the rioters.

Midnight.—All is now quiet. The rioters have dispersed. No further outbreak is anticipated. The military are stationed in different parts of the city.

WILLIAMSBURG, Md., July 14.—The rebels commenced their retreat yesterday morning. The infantry crossed on pontoons at Falling Waters, and the wagon and artillery crossed at the same point. The river was not so high as reported. The rebel fortifications in front of this place were temporary affairs, and as their line was long could have easily been carried by assault. The people here say the rebels feared an attack yesterday.

Philadelphia, July 15.—The draft in the Fourteenth Ward, Fourth Congressional District, commenced to-day, and is progressing quietly and satisfactorily.

New Haven (Conn.), July 15.—Drafting in the First Ward took place to-day, and passed off without any disturbance.

Buffalo, July 15.—Vallandigham arrived at the Clifton House, Canada, this morning.

New York.—The Boston from Liverpool July 4th, and Queenstown July 2d, has arrived.

Warlike rumors continued to come to Paris. It was rumored that Russia as sent to the essential points of the propositions of the three Powers regarding Poland, but the answer had not been received. The insurrection continues active.

The new ordnance foundry at the Washington Navy Yard, now in course of construction will be 250 feet long and 70 broad, six furnaces at one end, so arranged that they may heat the metal for casting as much as 100,000 pounds, and twelve other small furnaces at the other end for ordinary sized guns. These furnaces will require in their construction 500,000 bricks, and, with the stack, will be 94 feet in height.

WALLAMET UNIVERSITY.—At the late Commencement Exercises of this institution, Francis H. Grubbs, Thomas H. Crawford, and J. C. Grubbs, having completed the entire collegiate course of study received the degree of A. B. Alva W. M'Whorter, Colin T. Finlayson, and John B. Waldo, having finished the scientific course, received certificates. Miss Emily Belt, Miss Nellie Stipp, Miss Mary McGhee, Miss Margaretta Grubbs, Miss Angelina Robb, and Miss Lucy A. M. Lee, having completed the entire course for young ladies, received their diplomas.

Is Tows.—H. B. Parker, Esq., Deputy U. S. Collector, is in town, ready to receive taxes under the Income Tax assessment. He will remain until Wednesday evening, 29th inst. Rooms at the Mansion House.

NEWARK, Ohio, March 10, 1858. Messrs A. L. Scott & Co.—Gents: It is with great pleasure that I inform you of the effects of Dr. Mott's Liver Pills in my family. Four years ago I had the Bilious Fever, although under the care of an old school physician, who treated me with calomel until I was saturated, and my tongue was much swollen. It was the cause of more pain than the disease itself. Finally he gave me up, and said that I could not live. I still lingered on for six weeks, and finally got over with a broken-down constitution, subject frequently to attacks of Rheumatic Pains in my Bones, when exposed, at least, to cold, or dampness. Since that time I have had frequent similar attacks, and have, by the use of Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills, broken up the disease without having the stomach injured by the use of calomel. I would not be without them on any account. Respectfully, MATTHEW TAYLOR. For sale by all Druggists. REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco, Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Oregon State Educational Association and Teachers' Institute will hold their annual meeting at Eugene City on the first Wednesday of August, 1858.

Rev. Bishop Scott, Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, and others, are expected to be present and address the association. A. C. DANIELS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Temperance House at Oregon City is closed for the present. E. D. KELLY, June 20, 1853.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride, July 26, 1853, by Rev. J. H. Hawk, Mr. Daniel W. Emmett, of Polk county, and Mrs. Sijoy Rice, of Marion county.

DIED.—Drowned, in the natural reservoir, near Canyon City, Wasco county, Oregon, on the 18th June, 1853, John P. and Abner W. Willis, aged, respectively, 12 years, 5 months, and 25 days, and 9 years, 10 months, and 20 days.

Attention, Marion Rifles! REGULAR DRILL, MONDAY AND SATURDAY evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Armory. By order of J. H. GARDNER, Salem, May 25, 1853. Orderly Sergeant.

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, N. O. Orders will be paid on and orders after this date. THOMAS CHARMAN, Treasurer of Clackamas county, July 12th, 1853.

An Exhibit OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF YAMHILL COUNTY, Oregon, for the year ending July 31st, 1853.

COUNTY FUNDS. RECEIPTS. Amount in Co. Treasury July 8, 1852, \$2029 00

Orders redeemed during the year, 48724 45
Treasurer's percentage, 527 24
Balance in Co. Treas. in County Funds, 69061 79

July 8, 1853, 22709 12
Co. orders issued and not redeemed, 1956 53
Balance in Co. Treas. after all outstanding Co. orders are redeemed, 9822 09

DISBURSEMENTS. Orders have been issued on the County Treasury during the year as follows, to wit: County Judge, J. W. Corick, 2500 00

Total amount of Co. orders issued during the year, \$6511 26

REDUCIBLE SCHOOL FUND. RECEIPTS. Cash on hand (last year), 21750 85

Amount of taxes collected,	1198 11
July 8, 1853,	40 00
Interest on notes (for school lands),	12 25
	\$2000 21

DISBURSEMENTS. School orders redeemed during the year, \$1426 43	
Co. Treasurer's percentage,	54 90
	\$1371 53

Amount in the Treasury on settlement with the County Treasurer, July 31st, 1853, was \$2029 12	
In County Funds,	1494 85
In School Fund,	1494 85
Amount of outstanding School orders unredeemed, as issued by County School Sup't, \$	
Amount of tax due the State,	\$214 54
Amount paid State Treasurer,	2814 54

By order of the Hon. County Court of said County, I hereby certify that the foregoing Exhibit is correct. S. C. ADAMS, Clk. Lafayette, July 10, 1853.	
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Dry Goods	Perk	Ac. Ac. Ac. Ac. Ac. Ac.				
Clothing	Bacon					
Shoes	Lard					
Salt	Wool					
Flour	Yarrow					
Butter	Flour					
Wheat	Wheat					
Iron	Butter					
Crockery	Eggs					
Glassware	Dried and Green Fruits					
Iron	Wool Yarn					
Patent Medicines	Wool Yarn					
Coal Oil	Wool Yarn					
Coal Oil Lamps	Wool Yarn					
Stationery	Wool Yarn					

A full assortment of POTTER'S WARE direct from the kiln of an experienced manufacturer.	
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Thankful to this community for six years' liberal support, I shall prefer to have the House worthy of the INCREASED PATRONAGE for which I am deeply indebted to a generous	
--	--

U. S. Tax Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that all U. S. Taxes which have been assessed in the Counties of MARION and CLACKAMAS are now due and payable, and that the Collector will be in SALEM MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY JULY 27, 28, and 29, and at OREGON CITY on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 31st and AUGUST 1st, to receive and receipt for the same. The Law makes it imperative on the Collector to enforce the prescribed penalties on all who shall neglect to pay within the time advertised. J. W. COLE, Collector for District of Oregon, Collector's office, Portland, Ogn., July 16, 1853.

No Credit!!
FROM and after this date, CHARMAN, WARRNER & 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, 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 29th, 1853. 5-11

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 ORDERS.	
STOMACHIC	
AND	
REGULATOR	
OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	

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.	
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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.
