### BUSINESS CARDS.

B F. BONHAM, Attorney at Law, Auburn. D. Baker county, Oregon.

N. B.—C. B. Bellinger, Esq., will act as agent for sea al salem, concerning indian was serip and other matters placed in his hands; and will also give prompt attention to conveyancing and the collection of debts. Office at Court House, Salem, Ogn.

B. F. B.

April 18th, 1863.

Sof

April 18th, 1853.

A LILEN & LEWIS, Importers and Wholesale dealers in Grocaries, Dry Goods, Clothing,
and Boots and Shoes. Also, solitic consignments of
Organ produce, for the San Francisco market, on
which liberal advances will be made.

Persons shipping goods from the Eastern Statesto
our care, can rely apanthesis receiving prompt attent
ton, at moderate clarges. Office in San Francisco
189 Sansome street.

J. B. SARF.
San Francisco, Cul. Portland, Oregon.

K. NAPP, BURRELL & CO., General Commission Merchanis, and DEALEIS IN FRUITproduce, agricultural implements, garden and grass
seeds, corner of Front and Taylor sis, Portland, Oregon,
or fail and completessummary of passing events, than any
other newsquer in the State.

Of the war news, we shall give the freshest and folicis dispatches sitainable by money, enterprise and close attention.
Our summary of "Domestic Hems" is unrivailed, and our
which liberal advances will be made.

Persons shipping goods from the Eastern Statesto
our care, can rely apenthesis treceiving prompt attent.

J. B. SARF.

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San Francisco, Cul. Portland, Oregon.

K. NAPP, BURRELL & CO., General Commission Merchanis, and DEALEIS IN FRUITproduce, agricultural implements, garden and grass
seeds, corner of Front, and Taylor sis, Portland, Oregon,
one of Front, and Taylor sis, Portland, Oregon,
one of Front, and Taylor sis, Portland, Oregon, and 310 (old No. 80) Washington et., brick block,
near Front, San Francisco, will give special attention
to the sale of FRUIT and PRODUCE on coadgrament, filling orders, &c., either in Portland on San
Francisco, and transact a General Commission Burment, filling orders, &c., either in Portland on San
Francisco, and transact a General Commission Burment, filling orders, &c., either in Portland or San
Francisco, and transact a General Commission Burment, filling orders, &c., either in Portland or San
Francisco, and transact a General Commission Burment, filling orders, &c., either in Portland or San
Francisco, and transact

CATON & CURL. Attorneys at Law, will practice in the courts of this State. Officein Griswold's brick, over Hell & Brown's store, Salem, Ogn. 1 November, 3d, 1862.

CHESTER N. TERRY, Attorney and Coun-

HEED & WALDO, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Auburn, Baker county, Ogn.
Anhurn, Nov. 20th, 1862.

1y611

JONES, REED & CO., Salem, Oregon,
Manufacturers of Window Sash, Blinds, Doors,
Cornices, Mouldings, Wagon Hubbs, Spokes, Door
yard Fencing, &c.

COOK & GEHR, Attorneys at Law, La / Fayette, Oregon. Office in Dr. Embree's new building. 625tf

J. C. POWELL, Attorney at law, Albany, Linn Co., Qregon Office in Monteith's Building. Will practice in all the courts in Oregon, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to collections from Portland, Sam Francisco and ciscwhere, in all parts of Oregon. The best of reference given if desired.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL, Surgeon Dentist.

HUMASON & ODELL, Attorneys at Law, Dalles

D. Druggists, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Scaps, Hair Brushes, fine Toilet Articles, Chemicals, Drug-gist's Glassware, &c. Also, a large quantity of con-centrated extracts of Plants of the purest quality— Commercial st., Salem, Oregon. J. C. Shelton, Physician and Surgeon,

MONMOUTH, Polk County, Oregon. The Doctor being a graduate of the Curtis, or Phisio-medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a true Boranic in his practice, entirely discarding calomel and all mineral pol sons, and using none but purely vegetable medicines, and only the perfectly innocent at that THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, Attorney

J. L. COLLINS, Attorney and Counselor at Law,
J. Dallas, Polk county, Oregon.
He has made arrangements with Williams & Gibbs
for one of that firm to uselet him in the trial of all
cases in the Circuit and Supreme Courts.
Mr. Collins is a Notary Public, and will attend to
taking acknowledgements of Deeds, Morigages, &c.,
raking depositions, affiducits, and evidences in relation

SMITH & GROVER, Attorneys at Law.
This firm will practice in the Courts of the
State and of Washington Territory. Office in Carter's
new building on the levee, corner of Front and Alder Portland, Oregon, March 1st, 1862.

WILLIAMS & MALLORY, Attorneys at Law. Office in Wilson's building, Salem, Or-

June, 8, 1863.

100 VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

To Serve Three Years, unless Sooner Discharged. \$100 BOUNTY will be paid to volunteers who shall serve for two years or during the war. The company will consist of one captain, one lat lientenant, one and tentenant, one and tentenant, one to sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, successful, su

eight privates Total, 100 enlisted men. The two burghers to be taken from the privates. Enlisted men will be sent to Fort Vancouver, in small parties, at government expense, to be drilled and mustered into the service of the United States, when arms and clothing will be furnished.

First sergeant, \$20 per month; all other sergeants \$17; corporal, \$14; farrier or blacksmith \$15; Private \$13; bugler \$13. In addition the men will be furnished with clothing

In addition the men will be furnished with clothing arms, equipments, subsistence, quarters and medical extendance. The allowance of clothing is \$350 per menth. When an enlisted man draws less than his yearly allowance of clothing, is will be entitled to receive the difference in money.

The men will be enlisted as privates. After being mistered into the service of the United States the appointment of non-commissioned officers is made.

Recruiting office at Salem, with the Adjurant General, in Holman's Block.

LOONEY C. BOND.

d, in Holman's Block.
LOONEY C. BOND,
2d Lient, 1st O. C. V., Recruiting Officer
Salem, June 8, 1863.
662ch'd6474f

Commission and Purchasing Agent, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PRANCISCO.

ORDERS for the purchase of Merchandles and articles of every description, are solicited by the undersigned. A residence in this sity of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally require perchases berate make thom through the agency of a reliable party; or who may be looking for a permanent agent in San Francisco. To either, the advertion offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him, that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

Orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.

Orders must be accompanied varieties of the underreference.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned, are referred to

Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Prancisco.

J. H. Gogbill & Co.,

C. Langley, Dreugist,

Flint, Peabody & Co.,

Ira P. Rankin,
Ross, Dempster & Co.,

J. Anthony & Co., Union Office, Sacraniomo.

And to the proprietors of the Statesman Salem Orn.

J. Anthony & Co., Union Office, Sucramento.
And to the proprietors of the Statesman, Salem, Ogn.
N B.—Ordora for Machinery, Pranofortes, Melecieuns, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c., will
be attended to by competent induce.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agout,
629 Washington et., up stairs,
Opposite Maguire a Opera House, San Francisco,
May 3, 1861.

## Attachment Notice.

In the County Court, Marion Co., State of Oregon.

TO J. G. EBERNARD, non-resident of Oregon.
You are hereby notified that an artion has been commenced against you in the eventy court of Marion roamly. Oregon, on a writ of attachment issued, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Case Mora, ameanting to 160 65. To dollars and interest dustyon a promisery rate mode and exceeded by you and B. G. Ebertand on the 2d day of April, 1801, in which you or either of you promised to pay it Ocaspier Zorn or bearer the sum of \$105, on the list day of November, 1863, with interests of the rate of 2 per cent per month. Now, unless you appear before said court at the court bonne, in Salere, in add creaty, on the 7th day of September, 1863, pidgment, will be rentered against you and your property sold to pay the the 7th day of Saptember, 1200, Judgment will be ren-dered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated the 7th day of July, 1833.

6w 18paid.

UASPAR ZORN.

From and after this date, the publication of the Stateman will be conducted by C. P. Crandall and E. M. Waite. Their

ion, which our judgment commends as fending to that end, will receive our reatons support. While we yield such efforts in behalf of the Government, we shall also exercise the right of temperate criticism of all measures which, in our judg-V selor at Law, Salem, Oregon, Commissioner of Deeds, and to take testinony, acknowledgements, &c., for Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, California and Washington Territory. Letters of Attorney, and all other instruments of writing, drawn on short notice. Particular attention paid to taking Depositions, Collection of Notes, Accounts, &c.

indus meets. Its circulation is greater and more general than any other paper north of California. There is not a neighborhood from the Southern to the Northern boundaries

of the State, into which it does not find its way; and we exaggerate nothing in saying that it has more constant readers than have any other two jurnals in Oregon.

The terms of subscription and advertising will for the present remain unchanged, when paid in coin. In all cases where Treasury notes are offered we shall charge rates that will make the payment equal to gold.

When payment is made in advance (and we shall make it a rule to not cities any research.

rate to not enter any new name upon our score seeps where payment is made in advance) subscription will be charged \$4,00 per year; \$4,00 for six months, and \$1,00 for three months; \$4,00 will be charged where payment is de-layed six months, and \$5,00 if payment is delayed one year. Twenty-five per cent, will be charged for each subsequen

CRANDALL & WAITE.

### JOHN R. FOSTER. mporter and Dealer in Foreign and Domest

HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, AGRIGULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c., &c., .... SIGN OF THE GILDED PLOW ....

WOULD call the attention of pur.

Whenever to his SPRING STOCK,
ast received, embracing a complete assortment,
among whea may be found.

Table cutlery, a great variety,
Builders and cubinet bardware of all kinds,
Mechanics tools of every description,
Cut and wrought nails and spikes,
Hay and manure forks,
Scythes and smalls; axles, rakes, shovels,
Spades, grindstones, bellows, rope, axes,
Glue, oakmi, blocks, shears, &c. &c.

together with.

All articles belonging to a general hardware busi-

## COOPERS' WARE.

First Premium Awarded at the Oregon State Fair in 1862, on Copper's Ware. I shall contend for it again in 1863. MAVE on hand a large quantity of the following

named articles: Barrels, Butter Kegs, Wash Tubs, Churns, Well Buckets, Water Buckets, Cider, Wine and Vinegar Kegs, Wash Boards, Se.

All of which I will sell cheap FOR READY PAY.
Good Butter, Wheat and Oats will be taken in exchange for work.

F will make to order any and all kinds of Cooper

are on short notice and good terms.

Shop on Commercial street, Salem, Oregon,
6m4 J. M. COULTER.

# PORTLAND FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP. Pirst Street, Between Yambill and Marrison
HAVING become sole proprietor of this establish from four to forty horse power, pertable or stationary. Also, «Circular Saw Mills, complete: Hay Presses of all sizes: Pluning Hachines (Woodworth's pattern). Wronglit and Cast Irea. Work for Vertical Saw and

Wrenght and Cast Iron Work for Vertical Saw and Griet Mills, brass and iron castings, and wrought iron work of every description.

All orders executed with dispatch, and in a work-manike manner.

DAVID MONNASTES.

P. S. A reduction has been made on all kinds of work at my-shop, to suitthe trade and correspond with California prices.

Doors, Sash, Shutters, Monlding, &c. A SMAIL lot of Doors, Sash, Shutters, Window A Frances, and Mouldings, of Eastern Pine, and States manufacture, first quality. Also, carved caus and turness bases of same unterful and manufacture for nillars and pilasters of Portice. For rate chang for each or on time. Attention of hallders is incited.

Portland, Aug. 22, 1862.

2541

NOTICE is hereby given, that all accounts and Indebtedness accruling to the Orego's Statemars,
eigher on subscription, advertising and office work,
from November 5th, 1865, to this date, belong to the
estate of Harvey Gordon, deceased. These accounts
are now in my hands, for col ection, and inanediate
payment must be made. Payments can be made to C.
P. Crandall, Esq. at the Office of the Stateman, or
to me at Eugene City, Lane county, Oregon.

H. E. NTRATTON, Adm'r.
Eugene City, March 6th, 1863.

New Ferry at North Salem.

THE undersigned would give active to the travel-ing public that he has established a SWING FER kY on the Willamette river, one half mile below the dd feery, and will ferry at any stage of water and in all kinds of weather.

I span of horses or yoke of oxen. 25 etc.
Each additional animal 5.
Man and horse 124 

Banking, Collection and Exchange.

LADD & TILTON.

BANKERS. WILL purchase CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITY and other exchange at correct rates.
Will sell farifie AT SIGHT on Mesors, A. E. & C. E. Titton, New York, Mesors, Denobert, Ralston & Co., San Francisco. The HIGHEST PHICE paid for GOLD DUST. Advances under on dust sent to the Mint for eximage, 137 Money received on deposit, general or special Collections made, and proceeds promptly remaited.

Land Warrants benefit and soid.
All business apportaining to Banking promptly attended to.

nded to. Portland, March 18,1863. 1y62

FURS WANTED. WE will pay CASH for all kinds of FURS, vis BEAVER OTTER, MINK and BEAR Skins Also, will pay CASH for WOOL BELL & BROWN. Salem, March 7, 1862. BELL & BROWN. Last night's dispatches say Gen. Meade's

THE REST WAS DESCRIBED THE THE THE THE

# The Oregon Statesman.

EASTERN NEWS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STATESMAN.

From Vicksburg.—Federals in Possession of Jackson, Miss. Washington, July 22.
The following was received from Vicksburg

CINCINATI, July 22—P.M.

Morgan passed through Nelsonville at 10
A.M. closely pursued by our forces. His intention seems to be to gain the Ohio at a point above gunboat navigation and cross to Virginia Authorities have made such preparations as to effectually checkmate and capture him and From Rosecrans.

New York, July 22.

Letters from Rosecraus' army, dated 14th, report the army again in motion. Enemy's rear has been shelled, but no fighting has occurred. The enemy appear excited, throwing away large quantities of ammonition. &c., as they retreat. Their torce is estimated at 45,-000 infantry and 3,500 cavalry.

Farragut's Fleet Withdraws from the Mississippi. CAIRO, July 22. ent remain unchanged, when paid in coin. In all cases where Treasury notes are offered we shall charge rates that will make the payment equal to gold.

When payment is made in advance (and we shall make it a rale to not enter any new name upon our books except new field of operations—probably Mobile. Position of Lee's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.
The Republican has the following:
From information, it appears Lee's army is near Winchester or above that point, while our army is in such position that he cannot go back to Richmond without fighting at disadvantage. Rebel General is either holding his position to gather supplies from crops in the valley, or with such reinforcements as he may receive, give another battle or series of battles to our army of Potomac. Our army is ready to fight and anxious indeed rather than return to another campaign in those districts in Virginia which have been so thoroughly devastated by

No Appearance of a Forward Movement— Pickets Briven In.

NEW YORK, July 23. The Tribune's Harper's Ferry letter of 21st

says : The main body of our army is 25 miles south The main body of our army is 23 miles south of Berlin with no present appearance of a forward movement. It is not impossible that they will return to Berlin.

Lee's army lies between Martinsburg and Winchester. His pickets occupy the Potomacriver from Cherry Ran, 13 miles west of Mar-

tinsburg, down to Harper's Ferry. On Friday night they drove in our pickets at the Ferry.— They are also in force at Shepardstown, Mar-tinsburg and Charleston.

The Public Debt. WASHINGTON, July 23. The official statement of the total amount of ic public debt up to July 1st is \$1,097,274,-

366. Position of the Two Armies. Latest intelligence from the Potomac places the two armies across the river watching each other. The rebels on the west side and the federals on the east side of the Blue Ridge. From New Orleans.

New York, July 23. Creole from New Orleans has arrived with dates to the 16th. The Era says Col. Chickering, Provest Mar-

shal at Port Hudson, has sent a large number of prisoners to New Orleans, including all comdissoned officers who are not to be paroled.

Letters state that the brigades of Generals Weitzel and Dudley under Grover left Port Hudson on the evening of the 9th and went to Donaldsville to clear out a rebel battery.— When near them the 30th Massachusetts regi-ment being in advance was suddenly attacked and 150 men were killed or wounded and three pieces captured. Every effort will be made by Gen. Banks to recover Brasbear City and Oppalousa railroad. At last accounts the enemy was reported to have fallen back beyond bayon Lafoureb. An expedition is also said to have

gone by water.

The gunboat Sciota was sunk in the Mississippi by collision with the Antonio.

The soundron off Galveston destroyed three

chooners and 300 bales of cotton in Galveston

New York, July 23. Sterling, 1374@138; gold, 126. SECOND DISPATCH The Pursuit of Morgan.

The Pursuit of Morgan.

CINCINNATI, July 24.

Shortly after Morgan crossed the Muskingum he was attacked by Col. Hall with two pieces of artillery, 15 rebels were killed, and soveral wounded. He finally escaped via Cumberland, Guernsey county, which place he left at 7 last night. This morning he crossed the Central A Ohlo railroad at Campbell. He is so closely pursued by Shackelford that he had no time to do any damage beyond burning the door.

to do any damage beyond burning the depot and burning up some trains. At 9 o'clock this morning be reached Washington, where he did considerable damage. Stackeiford was FA Successful Expedition in Virginia. A cavalry expedition from Charleston, Va., cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, at Wytheville and captured the place, after a se-vere fight, and took 120 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery, 700 stand of arms. Our loss is 65 killed and wounded. Our troops were fired on by citizens from houses, and hence the town was totally destroyed. The expedition teached Fayetville, Western Va., yesterday, after a hard march of 300 miles.

hard march of 300 miles. Morgan's Progress. When last heard from Morgan was at Winchester, 12 miles northeast of Cambridge moving towards Steubenville.

Federal Raid in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.
The Richmond Whig says a federal envalry raid from Newbern, reached Rocky Mound on the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. on the 20th, and destroyed two miles of the track and burned the bridge over the Neuse river, cutting off communication for some weeks.

Washington, July 24.

It is definitely ascertained that Lee's main army is at or near Winehester, and has made no general advance.

Meade Will Fermi

army had already attained an advantageous position, and will force Lee to a decisive battle north of the Rappahannock, Gen. Meade will cut off Lee's supplies. Direct communication between Washington and the Atmy of the Potomac has been opened.

From Chasleston.

A special to the Tribune gives advices from A special to the Tribune gives advices from Fortress Monree to last evening. No definite or trustworthy intelligence has been received at that place as to operations about Charleston. Official information from the fleet reports matters progressing favorably. So far we have gained each day. The reduction of Forts Wagoner and Sumter was considered certain. The greatest confidence was felt in the plans of Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, and the ultimate capture of Charleston was undoubted. New York, July 24.

More Captures From Morgan.

CINCINIATI, July 26.

A detachment of the 9th Michigan cavalry forced Morgan to an engagement near Steubensville, and after an hour's fighting the rebels fled in the direction of New Lisbon. At 3 p.m. they were overtaken by Gen. Shackleford and all captured. In the morning's engagement 20 to 30 were killed and 50 wounded, 200 captured: 100 horses and 150 stand of arms were tored; 100 horses and 150 stand of arms were

Beath of Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

FRANKLIN, Ky., July 26. Hon. John J. Crittenden died at half past three this morning of general debility-aged 77 years.

77 years.

The library, private and political papers
Jeff. Davis were captured at Jackson, Miss.

Rout of 5,000 Rebels. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas July 25. A severe fight took place on 16th at Elk Creek between 2,500 federals with 12 gans un-

der command of Gen. Blunt and 5.000 rehele under Cooper, which resulted in complete rout of rebels with loss of 60 killed, 20 wounded and 100 prisoners. Our loss 10 killed and 20 Passengers hence since July 1st have arrived

Captures-Bragg's Army Reduced by Desertion.

New York, July 26.
Letters from Winchester, Tenn., of the 8th, announce the capture of Huntsville with 300 prisoners and 1200 horses and mules by Gen. Stanley. Bragg's army is reported to be reduced by descriton to 18,000 or 20,000. Beauregard's Dispatch-Fighting on Mor-ris Island.

Washington, July 26. Richmond papers contain the following: CHARLESTON, July 19.
The Ironsides with five monitors and five gun mortar boats, assisted by two land batter

gan mortar boats, assisted by two tand under ies, opened on Fort Wagoner yeeterday; after a bombardment of 11 hours, enemy assaulted Wagoner repeatedly; our people fought brave-ly, and repulsed attacks with great slaughter. Signed, BEAUREGARD. CHARLESTON, July 22. Enemy have commenced shelling again.—
Our loss on the 18th was 150 killed and wounded, enemies' loss was, including prisoners, about 2,000; 800 men were buried under flag of truce. The gunboat Pawnee, which supported left flank, grounded, and rebel battery consider the flags 50 days 20 tables 30.

Gen. Strong's brigade.

Scarcely a field or line officer escaped being wounded or killed.

Searcely a field or line officer escaped being Best Australian

Mexico Declared an Empire. New York, July 27.
Roanoke has arrived from Havana. Dates from Vera Cray to the 13th state that Mexico was declared an empire on the 30th ult. Max millian, of Austria, will be declared emperor he will accept. If not, Napoleon is to select a sovereign. Salutes were fired in honor of the

Rumors of a Repulse at Fort Wagner. YHEKA. July 27.
Private dispatches say the Federals were re

pulsed at Fort Wagoner with a loss of 1000.

A BRIGHTER DAY WILL DAWN. Where is the heart that knows no griof.
The eye that never weeps?
The soul that never sucks relief.
When sorrow deer it sweeps.
Where is the stabborn will but hows,
At times, by grief o crosse,
And wishes, oid here camently,
For better days to come?

Where is the rose without the thorn ! Where's pleasure without pain ! Where is pure joy without alloy ! We ask, but ask in vain.

Here serrow is our common lot,

By all it must be borne;
Each heart must bear its griof its share,
For "man was made to mourn."

But still alternate joys will come,
Life's lone path to e'ver.
As burets the sun through clouds at norm
With holy radionec clear.
A brighter day ere long will dawn;
One country blessed shall be,
O'er sea and linid our FLSA shall stand
The emblem of the FREE.

THE GERMAN SOLDIERS AT CHANCELLOR-VILLE AND GETTYSBURG .- We clip the following extracts from an article on "The Retirement of Gan. Hooker," published in the Washington Standard of July 18th:

It will be seen by reference to the incidents of the late great battle near Gettysburg, Pa., that this same Eleventh Corps, (the German) that lost us the battle of Chancellorville, was on the point of giving way before the rebel army that was concentrated upon them, when the gallant Howard dashed through their wavering ranks, shouting to them. "Pemember Chancel-lorville," when they rallied and charged, it is said, like very devils, sending the rebels in dis-order back down the hill, thus securing to Gen. Meade the most glorious and decisive victory of the war. Who can doubt that, had they given way at this critical juncture, as they did under Hooker, the tide of victory would have been in favor of the rebels !

It is earl that during the visit of the Presilent and Gen. Halleck to Hooker's camp after dent and Gen. Hallock to Hooker's camp after the battle of Chancellerville, when at dimer with Hooker and his corps commanders, that Gen. Howard, after expressing his excessive mortification of his command, requested to be allowed to lead a "forlern hope" on the first opportunity that offered, insisting that his men would redeem their credit; but a majority were of the oninion that it would not be safe to trust of the opinion that it would not be safe to frest them. But it seems Providence has gratified his desire, and most nobly have they vindicated their claim for stubborn bravery, so generally conceded to the German soldiers.

SEWARD ON MCCLELLAN. - Secretary Sew-Seward's "last words" in Washington before leaving for Auburn are reported by New York papers to have been to the following effect: "The country would have been the better by three dieastrous defeats—that of the Pope campaign the Burnside slaughter and Hooker's widerness fight—if Gen. McCleilan had been left in command of the army of Potomac.

and the property and resimplication in

8400 IN PREMIUMS.

LINN COUNTY FAIR, FOR 1863.

Will be held at Boston, in Linn County, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 2d and 3d. Citizens of Benton and Lane are invited to compete for Premiums, and become

PREMIUM LIST. Class I-Horses of All Work.

1st p. 2d p. Best stallion 4 years and upwards. \$10 \$5 Best brood mare and colt 4 yrs and Best brood mare and colt 3 yrs and Class II-Draft Horses, Best stallion 4 years and upwards. . 8 " mare 4 " " 5 " sucking colt ..... 2 Class III-Thoroughbreds. Best stallion 4 years and upwards .. 8 In the department of thoroughbred animals whethe cattle or horses, none will be permitted to compete b such as furnish satisfactory pedigree.

Class IV—Roadsters. Best stallion 4 years and upwards .. 6 Class V-Colts Without Reference to Blood Class VI-Matched Carriage Horses. Best span trotters ..... 6

Class VII-Matched Roadsters. Best span trotters ..... 5 Class VIII-Riding Horses. Best trotting horse, mare or gelding 4 " pacer ..... 3 Class IX-Cattle.

Best bull 3 years old and upwards. . 4 " heifer I year old and upwards, 2 Class X-Fat Cattle. Best fat ox 5 years old ...... 3 steer 3 years old...... 2

" heifer 3 years old ...... 2 " 2 " 2 Class XI-Work Oxen. Best pair 4 years old and upwards.. 3

> Best Australian .....) " Merino ..... Same as above. " South Downs .... · Cotswolds ..... " ewe...... 1 Class XIII-Swine.

" sow.... 2 Class XIV-Poultry. Premiums will be awarded if any poultry

entered for the same, from \$1 to \$2 Class XV-Grain barley, ..... rye. buckwheat, one bushel. Class XVI-Vegetables. Best exhibit garden vegetables..... 2 pumpkins and squashes 1 onions.....beets.... Class XVII-Butter. Best ten pounds butter..... 2 " cheese ..... 2 Class XVIII-Domestic Manufactures. Best Oregon brooms..... 1

honey 1
Class XIX-Home Work. Best needle-worked shirt ..... 2 est necale-worker guilt...... 2
... quilt...... 2
... dress ..... 2 " crochet work ... ..... 2 two pairs socks.
specimen fancy knitting.....
plain needle work....

1863, 92, 91, 1863, \$1, 50 cents. Pears.
Greatest number good varieties, \$2 \$1.
Best specimen six good varieties, \$1, 50 cts. Peaches. Peaches.
Greatest number good varieties, \$2, \$1.
Best specimen six varieties, \$1, 50 cts.

Plams. Greatest number good varieties, \$1, 50 ets. Water Melon. Greatest number good varieties, \$1, 50 cts. Best specimen, 50 cts. Greatest number good musk melons, \$1, 50 Best specimen do. do, 50 ets.

Flowers. Best exhibit of rare plants and pots. \$2, \$1. Best floral design, ornamental, \$2, \$1. Roses, \$1, 50 cents. Boquets, \$1, 50 cents. Preservis, Can Fruit and Pastry. lly .....

RULE I.—Each members of the Society will be furnished with a ticket, by the Treasurer, and will be expected to keep the same during

the Fair.

RULE II.—New membership ticket, \$2 RULE II.—New membership ticket. \$2; old members. \$1 per year; single admission 25 cents; children under 10 years of age free. RULE III.—All exhibitors who intend to compete for premiums of the Society must become members of the same, and have their articles or animals entered at the office of the Secretary by 4 o'clock, p. M., of the first day. RULE IV.—Any article or animal that was awarded first promium last year will be awarded. If entered for second premium, diploma, instead of money.

instead of money.

RULE V.—All articles or animals entered for premiums must pay, when entered, ten per cent, on premium offered. Members will remember this rule.

RULE VI.—All horses that compete for premiums must be shown on the track.

JUDGES: Horses, Class A.—John Q. Worth, Jawos M. Elliott and Nathau Bond.
Horses, Class B.—James P. Hogue, Matthew Fountain and G. H. Baber.
Cattle.—Martin Luper, John McCoy and

Pleasant Robinett. Sheen.-Hugh Nickerson, L. W. Phelps and

Sheep.—Hugh Nickerson, L. W. Phelps and Oscar Williams.

Fruit and Wines.—H. A. McCartney, Capt. John Smith and J. W. Tugh.

Jellies. &v.—Mrs. S. G. Irvine. Mrs. Delazon Smith and Mrs. A. Hackleman.

Agricultural Implements.—Martin Luper, Fay Denison and Nelson Wright. Grain, Seeds and Vegetables. - Calvin Burkhart, Joseph Summerville and E. H.

Randall.

Domestic Manufactures.—P. V. Crawford,
Joseph I ame and Morgan Keys.

Arts and Home Work.—Mrs. Elizabeth
Smith, Mrs. Levi Fanning and P. V. Crawford. Miscellaneous Items. - Thomas Monteith, Hugh N. George and Ashby Pearce.

If the parties competing for premiums pre-fer, they can choose their own judges. E. R. GEARY, President. J. Barrows, Secretary.

OVERLAND MAIL.

We and our readers have become so accustomed to the daily mail—considering it now a fixed and permanent institution—that it may be well briefly to notice the somewhat heavy burdens borne by the Stage Company for the benefit of the people of Oregon and the Northern Territories, without, as it seems to us, a

corresponding compensation.

The route from Portland to Sacramento is the route from Forting to the usage of the Post Office Department, but was let by special contract, commencing in September, 1860, for four years, at ninety thousand dollars per annum. Under this, the Stage Company for nearly three years, has done its duty with astonishing promptness, keeping ahead even of the schedule time allowed—which from April to December (eight mouths)—is seven days, and during the remainder of the year is twelve

days.

The money due is paid in currency, of course thereby causing a loss of from twenty to thirty per cent during the last year; and as the company is compelled to pay the wages of all its employes, and the cost of everything it purchases, in coin, it will be readily seen that the sacrifice is very serious. Even when the contract price is paid in coin, we doubt if the Company receives more than it expends, as the pany receives more than it expends, as the country through which the route passes is so sparsely actiled that travel cannot be expected to pay, except, perhaps, during a very few weeks in the year, anything toward the enormous expenses of keeping up such a line of

It is also to be remembered that the Compa ny distributes \$10,000 in coin every month, in these circumstances, we think all will admit that the Company have a heavy load to carry, that the Company have a heavy load to carry, especially, when the postmasters along the line are instructed to keep all coin which comes into their hands, subject to special order of the Department, and we are informed that no col-

Department, and we are informed that no col-lections are made in currency.

We hope that our Senators, Representative and the Delegates from the Territories inter-ested in the contract, will be careful and anxions to protect the interests of the Company, which has become a matter of importance and personal concern to us all. It seems to us that they should insist upon a special act for the payment in coin or its equivalent, of the payment the coin or its equivalent, of the amount due to the company, so that we shall be sure of faithful and responsible service on the route, and also cause the Overland Mail route to be made a regular one, so that it can be let as such. We trust that they will not fail to attend to this, as we fear there is danger lest we shall be thrown back, as to mail facilities, where we were three years ago, and besides the annoyance and delays which then harassed the community, we shall in the State lose the dislursement and expenditure of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars every year, which now go to those who, in the Willamette valley, are interested in the labor and success of the Company .- Oregonian 27th.

GEN. HOOKER AS A CRITIC AND COMMAND En.—Gen. Hooker has some claim to the ques-tionable honor of being styled the "Cleon" of " specimen fancy limiting. 1 50

" plain needle work 1 50

" patch work quilt. 2 1

" embroidered collar 2 1

" worked 1 50

" ornamental needle work 2 1

" Class XX—Fruit.

Greatest number of good varieties grown in 1863, \$2, \$1.

Best specimen of twenty varieties grown in 1863, \$1, 50 cents.

North America. Like his Athenian prototype he gained a command by an unsparing and undiguified abuse of men much better and abler than himself. If the Generals were but men he said, they would not allow themselves to be baffled by difficulties so contemptible as those baffled by North America. Like his Athenian prototype great Generals and valiant soldiers had failed to do, while Hooker failed quite as ignomin-iously and with much better means at his dis-posal than any of his predecessors. Defeats are the fortune of war, but it requires no mili-tary education to know that Hooker's movements were so ill-concerted as to leave him scarcely a chance of success. That for which a modern general diligently nanocavres, the division of his enemy's army into two parts, between which he may insert his own army like a wedge, Gen. Hocker did for his adversary of his own accord, and thus produced the almost inevitable result of the defeat of both sections in detail. The fifth invasion of Viscotions in detail. sections in detail. The lifth invasion of Virsections in detail. The lifth invasion of virginia, so far from being an improvement on any of its predecessors, was equally calamitous in its results, and stigmatized by even greater faults. McDowell, McClellas, Pope and Burnside may each of them say with truth that, though little less fortunate, their errors have not been of so gross a nature as those of the man who made a reputation by exposing their mistakes, and lost it by out-doing them.—Lou-don Times, May 27th.

Lec's Position.

Washington, July 24.

It is definitely ascertained that Leo's main army is at or near Winehester, and has made no general advance.

Meade Will Force a Decisive Battle North of Rappahannock.

Chicago, July 25.

Last night's dispatches say Gen. Meade's

Lec's Position.

Washington defeats—that of the Pope campaign the Bornside slaughter and Hooker's widerness fight—if Gen. McClellan had been left in command of the army of Potomac.

"wheat bread 1 50 wrote that the "art of playing the violin recommand of the army of Potomac.

"dieastrones defeats—that of the Pope campaign the Bornside slaughter and Hooker's wilderness fight—if Gen. McClellan had been left in command of the army of Potomac.

"When we asked a man a few days since what induced him to make a law student of his son, he replied: "Oh, he was always a lying little cuss, and I thought I'd humor his leading propensity."

A purse will be raised on the Fair Ground for this premium.

WHOLE NO. 655

THE PIRATES AND RRITISH COMMERCE The Louden Morning Star, alluding to the lestruction of British cargoes by the Alabama,

destruction of British cargoes by the Alabama, says:

If British cargoes are wrongfully destroyed on the high seas, we must have an accounting with some one—either with the incendiary who applied the torch, or his employers who commissioned him so to act. We presume it is unnessary to prove that the barning of a British cargo, even when carried in an American bottom, is as unlawful as the burning of a British ship with British freight. While those nations which have not jet acceded to the propositions of the treaty of Paris may question the right of the neutral flag to cover enemy's goods, it is undoubtedly the law of nations that neutral goods found on board an enemy's ship must be restored or paid for. In the ordinary case these captures would have been taken to the nearest prize court of the belligerent, and that which was enemy's property would have been condemned as good prize, while that which was the property of neutrals would have been restored.

Semmes wages war without the usual responsibilities of belligerents. Having no prize court open to him, he assumes a part hitherto unheard of in maritime warfare, acting in the opposing capacities both of captor and Judge.—To whom, then, can the British subjects who have been wronged apply for redress? They cannot go to a Confederate Prize Court, for no such court exists. They cannot go to Semmes the wrong doer, for he is a more rover of the seas never within the territory of any cirlized State for much more than forty eight hours together. Clearly the redress can only be obtained at the hands of the British government, and Parliament must see to it that a remedy be forthwith found. The safety of our commerce equally with the honor of the country, demands an immediate investigation.

The Alabama is either a pirate or a Confederate ship of war. If the former, she may be hunted down by any nation whose subjects or commerce she molests—nay, all nations are free to avenge the wrongs of any one of the family, as a pirate is the comman enemy of mankind. In this view

family, as a pirate is the common enemy of mankind. In this view the British government is peculiarly bound to put a speedy stop to her career, as she was built in England, manued in England, armed with English guos, and supplied with English stores. That such a ship should burn a British caygo is an offense which brings her crew under thu penalty of death.—But Captain Semmes might flaunt in the face of his captors a commission from Jeff. Davis to burn, sink and destroy, and claim the rights of a belligerent in place of the deserts of a consair. He might refer us to his government—to the slaveholding junta who rule for a moment over a portion of the United States. Notwithstanding any such plea, we might, with perfect right and propriety, first seize the offending vessel before making any communication to the belligerent government. A belligerent which engages in a maritime war without having a port open to which it can take prizes for adjudication, is not entitled to much consideration at the hands of a neutral whose rights have been invaded.

Millerany Struengery of the Reners.—

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE REBLE.—
Just before Lee commenced his fatal raid upor
Pennsylvania, a Richmond paper estimated
the strength of the rebel armies, all told, at
less than 350,000. Since that time Lee has
lost about 35,000. Pemberton (in the surrender
and batties preceding it) about 40,000; Braggabout 5,000, and the rebel commander at Port
Hudson, in killed, wounded and prisoners, net
less than 15,000; making a total loss, in less
than two months, of about 95,000. In addition to this, there have been sundry losses in
Virginia. Tennessee and Mississippi, which
would swell the aggregate to nearly 100,000.—
The most of these figures we have from official
reports. Admitting them to be correct, the
Confederate armies have lost within the last reports. Admitting them to be correct, the Confederate armies have lost within the last six weeks about two-sevenths of their whole number, without allowing anything for desertion, which is said to have been going on quite extensively. This is a fearful loss for such a short time, and cannot be repaired. The conscription can no longer be relied upon to make it up, for besides the fact that it is being resisted successfully in several of the insurgent States, there is not much material left for it to draw upon. An article in the Richmond Sentinel, of June 20th, which is copied into the Eastern papers, admits that the plan of the summer campaign comprehended the withdrawal to the frontiers of the regular troops previously detailed to guard and protect the cities, the defence of which was intrusted to volunteer associations of the militia at home. What a weak reliance this is, may be inferred from the proposition of the Sentinel to coroll and drill boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, who, it contended, could be "made efficient soldiers in a sudden emergency to add in the defence of the city and its environs." If matters are reduced to this pass, we think it safe to assume that the rebel armies cannot be inaterially recruited, and that they will from this time on constantly grow weaker. In addition to their recent heavy loss of men, they have sustained an immense and irreparable loss in artillers and ammunition. What the extent of the latter may be cannot be precisely estimated, but the number of guns captured is given in the reports of our Generals quite securately; at Gettysburg 60, Vicksburg (in the various battles and by surrender) 26d; at Port Hadson 60; making in all 358, besides immense quantities of small arms. These are losses that must tell heavily against the rebels in fature conflicts, while they contribute greatly to the resources of Union number.—Maryseille Appeal.

THE RANK OF THE MAJOR GENERALS.
SETTLED—Washington, July 1st.—The question of rank between the Major Generals of the army has been decided by the board of officers, to which it has been submitted, by determing the following order of precedence:

Major General McClellan, appointed May 14
1861, to take rank from the same date.

Major General Fremont, appointed July 1st, to rank from May 14, 1861.

Major General Banks, appointed June 5th, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Major General D.x, appointed June 14th, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Major General Banks, appointed May 16th, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

The decision is upon two grounds:

First—That an appointment may be ante-dated by the President, as in General Fromont's case; and.

Second—That the order in which names stood in the list, when the appointments were sent into the Senate, determines the rank hottween Generals Banks, Dix and Butler, without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.

Use Two old gentlemen of our acquaintance were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance. "Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry I" "No, indee!, was the reply, "not I;—int I have seen you when I thought you had better have gone twice after it."

Wasten Recomments.—The One Handres and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer left their homes nine months ago 1,300 strong and returned lately, numbering only 300. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New Yor left Goshen last Fall, and returned with 300 An Indiana, regiment at Washington has only 200 left of the original 1,046.

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