

BROWN & MYERS, FAMILY GROCERY STORE, Holman's Block, opposite Union House. WILL keep constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK of SUGARS and SYRUPS by the package or at retail, the best brands of TEA and COFFEE, and EVERY VARIETY OF SPICES of the best quality...

J. W. SOUTHER, DRUGGIST, Second Street, Corvallis, Oregon. HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Fancy Goods, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

COOPERS' WARE, First Premium Awarded at the Oregon State Fair in 1862. I HAVE 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, &c.

REMOVED, E. B. CRANDALL, WILL BE FOUND AT HIS NEW SHOP (Brown & Myers' old stand) ready to repair Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of EVERY KIND.

SMITH & CHASE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, DESIRE to ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Salem and vicinity that they are now PRACTISING FULLY LOCATED and fully prepared to attend upon their patrons in any branch of the profession.

SMITH & CHASE, WITHOUT SPRINGS OR CLAMPS, Obturators and Artificial Palates. Special attention given to diseases of the GUMS, PALATE and JAWS.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS, WILL purchase CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and other exchange at current rates. The HIGHEST PRICE paid for GOLD DUST. Advances made on drafts to the Mint for exchange.

BASS & ABEL, STEAM FACTORY, NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING, SALEM, KEEP ON HAND AND MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, CORNICE, Window Frames, &c., &c.

DR. A. M. BELT, having closed his practice at Salem, has left his accounts in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to him for medical services will please call on me at once and settle.

B. F. BONHAM, Attorney at Law, Astoria, N. B. - C. B. Bellinger, Esq., will act as agent for me at Salem, concerning Indian war scrip and other matters placed in his hands, and will also give prompt attention to conveying and the collection of debts.

A. L. LEWIS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, also, solicits consignments of Oregon produce, for the San Francisco market, on which liberal advances will be made.

R. NAPP, BURRELL & CO., General Commission Merchants and DEALERS IN FRUIT, produce, agricultural implements, garden and grass seeds, corner of Front and Taylor sts., Portland, Oregon, and 310 (old No. 8) Washington st., brick block, near Front, San Francisco, California.

CHESTER N. TERRY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Salem, Oregon, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Oregon, and all other institutions. Particular attention paid to taking Depositions, Collection of Notes, Accounts, &c.

H. EED & WALDO, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Astoria, Baker county, Ore. A. N. FERRELL, C. A. REED, G. H. JONES, J. O. REED, CO., Salem, Oregon, Manufacturers of Window Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cornices, Mouldings, Window Hubs, Spikes, Door and Yard Fencing, &c.

D. R. J. R. CARDELL, Surgeon Dentist, will practice his profession in the various cities and towns of Oregon. J. W. BOYLE, Physician and Surgeon, will practice his profession as formerly. Office at his residence in Polk county, three miles east of Dallas.

D. W. & M. R. COX, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Hair Brushes, Fine Toilet Articles, Chemicals, Druggists' Glassware, &c.

J. C. Shelton, Physician and Surgeon, MONMOUTH, Polk County, Oregon, The Doctor is being a graduate in the City and Polio medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a true Bohemian in his practice, entirely discarding calomel and all mineral poisons, and using none but purely vegetable medicines, and only the best of the most reliable.

JOHN G. CARTWRIGHT, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Salem, Oregon, Office, Headquarters Building, 2nd St. J. L. COLLINS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, J. Dallas, Polk county, Oregon.

WILLIAMS & MALLORY, Attorneys at Law, Office in Willson's building, Salem, Oregon, July 8, 1863. Notice, Probate Court, Marion county, State of Oregon.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Probate Court of Marion county, Oregon, made on the 7th day of July, the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of John French, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, on the 24th day of Sept., A. D. 1863, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: Situate in Marion county, Oregon, bounded on the west by land claimed by John Ship, and land owned by L. W. and W. C. Avery, on the north by land of J. L. Koff, on the east by the land of William Taylor, on the south by the land of Daniel Walls, being the donation land claim of said decedent, and containing 200 acres of land.

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EASTERN NEWS. BY TELEGRAPH VIA YREKA. FIRST DISPATCH. Fight with Indians. CHICAGO, August 11. Leavesword dispatches of 7th say a large lot of rifles had been stolen by the Indians from Fort Craig last week, but were recovered after a sharp fight in which a number were killed on both sides.

Kentucky Election. Returns from Kentucky election show as follows for Members of Congress: 1st district, Lucien Anderson; 2d, G. H. Greatman; 3d, Henry Guder; 4th, Aaron Harding; 5th, B. Mallory; 6th, Green Clay Smith; 7th, Brutus J. Clay; 8th, Wm. Randall; 9th, Wm. Wade. All are Union men; some of them members of last Congress.

Illness of Jeff. Davis - Lee Protests against Hanging Federal Officers. RICHMOND, August 11. Richmond letters by last flag of truce bore up Jeff. Davis's illness very ill and doubt as entertained of his recovery. Also, that Lee protests against Davis hanging the two federal officers in retaliation for those hung by Burnside, as it involves the life of his son, Gen. W. F. Lee. If his wishes are not acceded to he declares his intention of throwing up his commission.

Rebel News - Guerrillas in Tennessee. MEMPHIS, August 9. Letters from soldiers in Bragg's army report him falling back to Atlanta, Ga., with the intention of fortifying and defending that place. A large number of deserters who have their arms with them are in the mountains near Pikeville, Ala., organizing with citizens to resist conscription. Efforts to enforce rebel conscription in Western Tennessee have been pretty generally broken up by the vigilance of Gen. Hurlbut's cavalry under Col. Hatch. Small bodies of rebel cavalry are still in the country. They only save themselves, however, by scattering and hiding whenever our cavalry approach.

Removal of Indians from Kansas. WASHINGTON, August 11. Commissioner Dole has gone to Kansas to make arrangements for removal of the Indians from that State. Draft in New York. NEW YORK, August 11. Draft has been nearly completed in the western part of the State. A revision of enrollment has been ordered in 1st New York congressional district where drafting will commence in about two weeks.

Siege of Fort Wagner. PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 10. Stearns' Nelloe Pierce arrived to-day from Stono Inlet, Friday, 7th. At the time she left, the captain says the siege was progressing favorably; officers and men in fine spirits; no important news. Union Mass Meeting to be held in North Carolina. NEWBURN, N. C., Aug. 9. Unionists of eastern North Carolina will soon hold a great mass meeting to implore our government to send sufficient force to this department to occupy Raleigh, Wilmington, and Weldon, in order to force the rebels to abandon Virginia, and thus restore these two grand States to the Union at once.

Money Market. NEW YORK, Aug. 14. Money easy at 5 and 6 per cent. Sterling bill at 138 1/2. Gold lower, opening at 25 1/2, and closing at 25 1/4. Government stocks firmer. Death of Rebel General. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14. Intelligence has been received here to-day that rebel General T. H. Holmes died of delirium tremens. The Indian War. ST. PAUL, Aug. 14. A report received to-day says that Gen. Sibley has fought three battles with Indians, killing 50; our loss 7. The Indians were driven across Missouri river with considerable loss of life. The expedition is homebound. No particulars of the fights have been received.

Rebel Programme Elucidated. CHICAGO, Aug. 14. Yesterday's New York Herald has a Washington special which says it is stated by those who profess to know something of the programme of rebel affairs, that the organization of negroes in the rebel service - here the line gave out, east of Carson City. THIRD DISPATCH. Employment of Negroes by the Rebels - Exchange of Paroled Men. CHICAGO, Aug. 14. The Herald's Washington dispatch of yesterday says it is stated by those who profess to know much of the rebel programme, that the organization of negroes in the rebel service has been determined upon. Those employed to be compensated by donation of land and emancipated at the end of the war. Lists of prominent rebel prisoners had been furnished Gen. Meredith, and it is expected that within a few weeks the exchange of enlisted men who have been paroled and released will be effected. Lists of paroled men numbered 18,000 men to be released to service in the army.

Conviction of Forgers of U. S. Notes. The Agent of the Treasury Department who went to England some months since has returned to Washington. His mission has been highly successful. He succeeded in the conviction of two counterfeiters of U. S. Notes, at York Assizes. It is believed that no attempt has been made to forge these Notes except in the cases referred to. New Commander of Blockading Squadron - Expedition to Mosquito Inlet. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. Lieut. English, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated July 25th, says under instructions from Acting Rear Admiral Bayley, he had assumed command of the blockading squadron off the eastern coast of Florida. He dispatched an expedition up Mosquito Inlet, which captured a sloop laden with cotton and a schooner waiting for cargo. A large quantity of cotton on shore was burned; several vessels were destroyed, one laden with salt. The force landed and burned all houses being occupied by rebel troops. On landing the force was fired on by a few stragglers; no one was hurt. Boats secured extensive ground 30 miles, as far as blockading runners could go.

Report of a Fight with a Rebel Private. NEW YORK, Aug. 14. Portland papers contain news of a battle between a Federal gunboat and a pirate, off Chocoma island on the 23d of July. Some 50 or 60 shots were fired. The engagement lasted 45 minutes, when the gunboat ran in for landing, followed by the pirate as far as she dared to come. No names are given and a mystery hangs over the affair. Washington dispatches of this evening state that the Navy Department has no official knowledge as yet of it. From Army of the Potomac. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. Information received from the Army of the

Proceedings of New York Board of Aldermen. NEW YORK, August 13. Board of Aldermen offered freedom of hospitalities to Admiral Farragut. An order was introduced in Board to-day to raise \$2,500,000 to aid in procuring substitutes for drafted men. Committee on National Affairs was directed to supervise the enrollment in different districts. Number of Troops Furnished by New York City. NEW YORK, August 13. Official report made by Adjutant General Sprague, for Gov. Seymour, shows that New York City has furnished, from beginning of the war, 33,000 men in excess over her quota, not counting nearly 33,000 sent by her, at three different times, for defense of Capital.

No Fight Likely to occur - Important Mission of Gen. Rosecrans. WASHINGTON, August 13. Several correspondents from Army of Potomac came up to night, fully satisfied nothing is likely to occur in way of a fight for some time. Gen. Rosecrans, who is now here, for purpose of urging on Government propriety of raising regiments of cavalry for driving guerrillas out of Tennessee, and invading heart of Gulf States, during railroad communication and relieving East Tennessee. His proposition said to meet with favor from President, and is warmly favored by Rosecrans and State officials. He will probably be authorized to raise them; and that number of infantry will be mounted.

Second Dispatch. From Siege of Charleston. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. A dispatch received from Admiral Dahlgren to-day, refers principally to business of a character not proper to be published, concerning the progress of himself and Gen. Gilmore. It is stated by these officers that the prospect of success in the impending attack on the enemy's works are in the highest degree encouraging. Their representations are of such a character as to leave no doubt of triumphant results. A Very Important Question Settled. CHICAGO, Aug. 14. Washington special dated to-day, in the N. Y. Times, says the political character of John Conness, U. S. Senator from California, has been authoritatively settled.

Decision Relating to Redemption of Public Debt. Secretary Chase has made the following decision in regard to the redemption of the public debt. All coupon and registered bonds forming a part of the permanent loan of the United States will be redeemed in gold. The 5-20 years being redeemable any time within twenty years, after the lapse of five years' being to the permanent loan, and so also the 30-year series of July 1st, 1861, into which the 30-year 7-thirties are convertible. All obligations and notes forming part of temporary loan will be paid at maturity with United States notes, unless before that maturity payment in specie shall have been generally resumed.

Rebellion West of the Mississippi Nearly Extinct - Rebel News. CHICAGO, August 8. That part of the rebel territory west of the Mississippi will shortly be cleared of every organized force. General Davidson is marching down through the center of Arkansas, and is there far very successful. Already the people of Jacksonport are said to be fleeing before Davidson's approach. There is also another expedition just on the point of starting into the Western country which will assist in completing the work of crushing the rebellion. It cannot be long before the entire extent of the territory will be in unshaken Federal control.

Rebels Get Supplies in Spite of Blockade. NEW YORK, Aug. 15. It is stated that rebels are securing immense supplies by way of Wilmington, N. C., in spite of blockade. Machinery of all kinds, clothing, medicine, railroad iron, guns of the heaviest calibre, etc., are being brought in daily as if no blockade existed. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington as if no blockade existed. They go to England to man rebel privateers which are now being built for rebel navy.

Rebel Complaints of Union Sentiment in Alabama and Mississippi. MEMPHIS, August 8. The Mobile News of August 3d, lamenting the state of feeling among the people of Mississippi, says: "We have a multitude of reports horribly detrimental to the character and patriotism of the people of many parts of Alabama and Mississippi. Some of them are too disgraceful to print. A portion of our people have gone stark mad. They are lustard Southerners and recreant Confederates. Men of mark - leaders of the people - the eyes of the people are upon you," etc., etc. The News also says: "Judging from the accounts that reach us, the women of this trying time are the only men among them."

Rebellion in Major General Grant's Department Since the Landing of the Army at Grand Gulf (Miss.), May 1, 1863. Loss in men up to May 18th 40,000. Prisoners taken at Vicksburg, July 4, 31,000. Total 71,000. Citizen prisoners 5,000 (1,500 of whom women and children). Prisoners sick and wounded 13,220. Mortals captured 1,500. Horses captured 1,000. Freight cars captured 200. Locomotives captured 5. Large siege guns captured 183. Field pieces captured 151. Rounds of ammunition 300. Stands of small arms 35,000. Shot guns, etc., etc. 30,000. Value of public property captured, from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

STOCK OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for March contains an interesting article on the stock of gold in the United States, from which I take the following: "The real amount of the precious metals in the country may be approximated from the figures returned by the mint. The gold originally there, given a fair value, except the small quantities brought by the settlers. Gradually they carried some Spanish coin by trade, but very little, since the country could not afford it, and used paper. As they became richer the coin increased, and in 1821 Mr. Gallatin and other authorities estimated the quantity in the country at \$7,000,000. Soon after that date the mines of Virginia and Georgia began to yield small sums, all of which sought the mint, and such mints were established to receive it. In February, 1838, California gold was discovered, and began to yield in 1849; and in 1834 and 1837 the standard was altered to induce greater imports of gold into the country. Up to 1849 the value of the metals in the country was \$122,509,562, and up to 1862 it was \$243,010,123, as will be seen by the following statement:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. 1821: \$7,000,000. 1822: \$12,000,000. 1823: \$17,000,000. 1824: \$22,000,000. 1825: \$27,000,000. 1826: \$32,000,000. 1827: \$37,000,000. 1828: \$42,000,000. 1829: \$47,000,000. 1830: \$52,000,000. 1831: \$57,000,000. 1832: \$62,000,000. 1833: \$67,000,000. 1834: \$72,000,000. 1835: \$77,000,000. 1836: \$82,000,000. 1837: \$87,000,000. 1838: \$92,000,000. 1839: \$97,000,000. 1840: \$102,000,000. 1841: \$107,000,000. 1842: \$112,000,000. 1843: \$117,000,000. 1844: \$122,000,000. 1845: \$127,000,000. 1846: \$132,000,000. 1847: \$137,000,000. 1848: \$142,000,000. 1849: \$147,000,000. 1850: \$152,000,000. 1851: \$157,000,000. 1852: \$162,000,000. 1853: \$167,000,000. 1854: \$172,000,000. 1855: \$177,000,000. 1856: \$182,000,000. 1857: \$187,000,000. 1858: \$192,000,000. 1859: \$197,000,000. 1860: \$202,000,000. 1861: \$207,000,000. 1862: \$212,000,000. 1863: \$217,000,000. 1864: \$222,000,000. 1865: \$227,000,000. 1866: \$232,000,000. 1867: \$237,000,000. 1868: \$242,000,000. 1869: \$247,000,000. 1870: \$252,000,000. 1871: \$257,000,000. 1872: \$262,000,000. 1873: \$267,000,000. 1874: \$272,000,000. 1875: \$277,000,000. 1876: \$282,000,000. 1877: \$287,000,000. 1878: \$292,000,000. 1879: \$297,000,000. 1880: \$302,000,000.

Incidents from the Gettysburg Battle Field. We have seen a diary of the events of Gettysburg before and after the rebel occupation during the three-day battle, kept from day to day by a lady of that town, and recently sent to her friends in this city. Her husband was compelled to fly for his life when the rebels occupied Gettysburg, but she remained at home with her children, and on the arrival of our forces busied herself with providing comforts for them.

Another Step. - Wendell Phillips and a negro named Remond, delivered orations on the 4th of July, at Framingham, Ct. The following is a quotation from Phillips' address: "He was about to say something which would make the New York Herald display its large capitals and notes of exaltation: Amalgamation! Now, remember this, that on the 4th of July, 1863, you heard me say that in the light of all history and every age, I am an amalgamationist in its fullest extent! Europe has no past except in the vine method for the civilization of the world."

ESQUIRE SALARIES. - The Congressional Investigating Committee in the New York Custom House has discovered that the heads of that institution receive the following salaries: Collector Barney, \$83,000 per annum; Surveyor Andrew, \$81,000; and naval officer Deming, \$61,000. These incomes are in a great measure dependent on the war, but we think the people of the east, who would prefer that some legislation should be made which would effectually stop the possibility of allowing to these office holders the extravagant sum of over \$250,000 annually, at a time when the land is groaning under burdens grievous to be borne.

THE AMERICAN FLAG. All hail the waving flag! The stars grow pale and dim; The stripes are bloody scars - A Lie the waving sign. It shudders a pirate's deck, It binds a man in chains, It is a grand and holy sign, And wipes the bloody stains. Tear down the waving flag! Half-mast the starting flag! Inset no sunny sign! A Lie the waving sign. Destroy it, ye who can! Deep sink it in the waves! It bears a fellow man's Blood on the waving flag. Put forth the braided line! Till freedom runs again, To rule once more in truth, Among untrammeled men. Roll up the sunny signs, Conceal its bloody stains, For in its folds are seen The stamp of restless chain.

NEW YORK PAPERS ON THE RIOT. - The Times of July 29th, says of the late riot in this city: "There can be no doubt that the late riot in this city has been done in a very large degree by the intrigues and machinations of traitors and rebels in the North. Whether their motive has been sympathy with the South or partisan hatred of the Administration, the result is the same; they have been stimulating a bloody civil commotion in the North for the purpose of aiding the rebellion in the South, and hostility to the draft has been the main lever which they have employed. A draft for military service must always be abundant in any country, although no one can doubt that properly managed, it is the most equitable mode of securing that service which is absolutely indispensable to every nation. For our government now to abandon or suspend the draft, in consequence of the violent hostility it has encountered, would be simple abdication of its most essential functions. It would be a surrender of all authority - a complete abandonment of the rights which every Government has to the services of its citizens. We are glad the Government at Washington does not for a moment entertain the thought of such a step. The laws of the nation must be enforced. The draft must go on, and the official authority must be supported by adequate military force, in carrying it out."

As an offset to the foregoing, we quote the following from the Herald: "It is a very noticeable feature of the course of the nigger-hated that they lose no opportunity to give aid and comfort to the rebels. This fact was amply illustrated last week, when the Tribune, Times, and Post, vied with each other in representing the outbreak in this city as the result of a rebel plan for raising a revolution in the North in favor of Jeff. Davis. If these abolition assertions were true, what greater encouragement could Jeff. Davis desire? Overwhelmed as the rebel leaders must have been by their succession of signal defeats, what other news could have brought them such comfort and consolation as the intelligence of an immense popular uprising at the North in behalf of the Confederacy? This is undoubtedly what the Abolitionists intended. They knew that the rebels are beater. They knew that unless something is done to prolong the war the Union will be restored before their conspiracy to nullify every secured State can be accomplished. They know that it is prolonging the war it is necessary to inspire Jeff. Davis and weaken our armies."