

A. L. LEWIS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes. Also, special consignments of Oregon produce, for the San Francisco market, on which liberal advances will be made. Persons shipping goods from the Eastern States to Oregon, can rely upon receiving prompt attention, at moderate charges. Office in San Francisco, 129 Sanson street.

J. S. KAPP, Currier, at Law, will practice in the courts of this State. Office in Gravelly Hill, over Holt & Brown's store, Salem, Oregon, November 24, 1862.

CHESTER N. TERRY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, in Lewis, Oregon, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public. Office in Lewis, Oregon, for Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, 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.

W. C. JOHNSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Oregon City, Oregon. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made and promptly remitted.

JONES, REED & CO., Salem, Oregon. Manufacturers of Window Shades, Blinds, Doors, Cornices, Mouldings, Wagon Hubs, Spokes, Door Yards, &c. &c.

J. D. KOWEY, Attorney at Law. Albany, Minn. Office in Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to taking Depositions. Office in Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL, Surgeon Dentist, will practice his profession in the various cities and towns of Oregon.

W. BOYLE, Physician and Surgeon, will practice his profession in the various cities and towns of Oregon. Office at his residence in Polk county, three miles east of Dallas, July 20, 1862.

H. THOMSON & ODELL, Attorneys at Law, Dallas, Washington county, Oregon.

D. W. & M. R. COX, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Millinery. Also, a large quantity of commercial and domestic hardware.

THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, Attorney at Law. Office in Lewis, Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

J. L. COLLINS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Dallas, Polk county, Oregon.

WILLIAMS & MALONEY, Attorneys at Law. Office in Lewis, Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

F. O. MCCOWN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office with Dr. W. M. Macer, Waco, Marion county, Oregon. Post Office address, Belmont, Oregon.

DR. J. W. MCAFEE, Offers his professional services to the citizens of Salem and vicinity. Office in Lewis, Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

B. BONHAM, Attorney at Law. La Grande, Baker county, Oregon.

MITCHELL & DOLPH, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Lewis, Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

ARTHUR B. BELMONT, Attorney at Law. Office in Lewis, Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

ADAMSON & GIBBS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Lewis, Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

IBBS & HILL, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Lewis, Oregon, at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

HENRY LAW, Merchant, and Importer and Dealer in Wagon Material. Hardware, Spokes, Fellos, Shafts, Hickory Axles, on hand and for sale. Office at the corner of the Broadway and Washington streets.

SMITH & CARTWRIGHT, Successors to COOKE, SMITH & Co. SALEM, OREGON.

Large and well-selected stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, which we offer at reduced rates.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Slippers, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Iron, Bolts, Rivets, Axes, Washers, Nuts, Springs, Nails, Spikes, Glass, Putty, Sawe, Planes, Axes, Oys, terns, Sheep Shears, Squares, Dry Goods, Cutlery, and

A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES NEARLY AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE.

WANTED. 100,000 lbs. of WOOL wanted in exchange for GOODS or CASH.

SMITH & CARTWRIGHT, CHABLEY Why do you use an Inferior Article. Notice: I hereby give notice that Mary Ann Evans has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Asenell Evans, deceased, by the county court of Marion county, Oregon. Notice is hereby given to the heirs and next of kin of Asenell Evans, deceased, to appear at the court on the 10th day of December, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause why she should not be appointed administratrix of his estate. All persons having claims against the estate of Asenell Evans, deceased, are hereby notified to present them at the court on the 10th day of December, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The date of the hearing is hereby fixed. A. M. MOORES, Administrator of said Estate.

J. W. SOUTHER, BOOKSELLER, Law, School, Medical, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books. Office 9-141 Second street, Corvallis.

The Oregon Statesman.

Articles for Union Prisoners—Matters at New York.

New York, Nov. 14. The Post says the government has authorized Gen. Neal Dow, now in a Richmond prison, to draw upon General Meredith for every article of clothing needed by the Union prisoners. Inspector F. I. A. Bole was nominated for Mayor by the Tammany democracy. Non-reporting drafted men are to be arrested. The walls are being plastered with posters containing their names and residence.

Eastern News.

REBEL NEWS.
PORTERS MOSKOW, Nov. 12. The Richmond *Whig* has the following:
CHARLESTON, Nov. 9. Slow firing has been going on all day on Sumter. Fifty-eight rifled shots were fired from Battery Gregg last night—all directed at the south end of the fort. Sixty rifled shots were fired to-day, and 55 shells, of which 7 missed. The number of shot and shell fired during the bombardment is 3,345; of which 7,700 struck. No casualties have been reported.

The firing from Gregg on Sumter to-day was at intervals of half an hour. Two monitors came up and fired 30 shots. No new movements made. The Richmond *Examiner* admits a rebel defeat on the Rappahannock, and says Hook's and Hay's brigades were captured.

The Army of the Potomac—Stuart's Cavalry Whipped—Fever Abated at Pensacola.
New York, Nov. 13. A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Washington, Nov. 12, says: Detachments of infantry and cavalry this morning handsomely thrashed Stuart's cavalry near Mitchell's station, three miles southwest of Culpeper. The rest of the army remains quiet. We now hold all the ground in Culpeper county, which we held six weeks ago.

Through the winter camps on the south side of the Rappahannock, an advance guard found scattered about numerous tin cans, some filled with prepared meats and vegetables, and were interested to find on them Baltimore and New York labels. Lee's troops were hard up for shoes and clothing. That they proposed to winter between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan is further proven by their preservation of the rail bridge over the two rivers. But the rebel retreat across the Rapidan, destroyed the bridge across that stream.

A headquarters dispatch dated Nov. 13, to the *Herald*, says: Large reinforcements of workmen and several car loads of rails and ties came up to-day, for the completion of the road to Culpeper. The railroad will be working to the Rapidan by Monday night. All quiet in front. We have a strong infantry force, the battle ground of Cedar Mountain.

The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says: Advice from Pensacola state that the fever which had been unusually severe, had abated. HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC? Nov. 12.

There is no truth in the rumor that Lee left the army of Northern Virginia. He occupied the ground on which was the process of capturing the rebel army on Tuesday, near Brandy Station. Citizens here saw and conversed with him.

A cavalry reconnoissance made on the right to within a few miles of Madison court house, found no live rebels, but the bodies of the dead killed by Kilpatrick in his late advance upon the village, where they fell. Clark's and Thoroughfare Mountains are again occupied by rebel signal stations. Nearly every movement of Meade along his entire front can be seen from these natural lookouts. The rebel earthworks at Barnett's, Rappahannock and Germania, thrown up in October, are being enlarged, and the line of rifle pits extended further up the hills. It is thought hardly possible that General Meade will attack these strong holds in front.

European Affairs—East Tennessee—Meade's Movements.
New York, Nov. 14. A Washington correspondent says: It is the opinion of Department circles that the present attitude of Russia toward France and England will end in a war. The State Department has encouraging advice from France and England indicating that the construction of iron clads for the rebels in France will be prevented.

The news from East Tennessee is to the effect that all of East Tennessee, up to Knoxville, has been recaptured by Burnside, who is said, to be however, imprudently situated at Knoxville.

Another week is expected to be full of exciting news from Meade, who has not yet ended his campaign.

Firing on Sumter Still Kept Up.
MONTREUX, Nov. 13. The steamer Massachusetts, from Charleston Bar in 42 hours arrived this afternoon. She reports that the firing on Sumter was still kept up. The rebels put up a flag every night which is shot away every day. No firing on Charleston of late.

Advices from New Orleans—Reported Union Disasters.
New York, Nov. 13. The steamer Yazoo from New Orleans, Nov. 4th, has arrived. A collision occurred on the Opelousas railway between two trains, killing from 12 to 16 of the 97th Illinois and wounding nearly 70 others.

The Blockade Runners—Ex-Mayor Wood.
New York, Nov. 13. A New York correspondent of the *Tribune* says, relating to the capture of the blockade runner Cambrilla, that a passenger in her, the rebel army was a Colonel in her, but escaped capture. The Lord Mayor of London is said to have entered into negotiations with the rebel government, Wilmington (North Carolina) papers were also found on the Prazo, in which it was stated that ex-Mayor Wood of New York was going into joint stock company with a firm, under the name of Train & Co., to furnish vessels to run the blockade.

The Army of the Potomac—Rebel Reconnoissance—1 Rebel Deserter's Story.
New York, Nov. 14. A headquarters army of the Potomac dispatch to the *Tribune* says: "A reconnoissance was made by the enemy yesterday in the vicinity of Stevensburg, which is occupied by Kilpatrick's cavalry. Not more than half a dozen shells were thrown on either side, and on the advance of our cavalry the enemy were driven off. The railroad was in running order to Culpeper on the 15th."

New York, Nov. 14. The *Herald's* special dispatch dated Nov. 13, says: "The weather is favorable to active movements. A deserter from the Ninth Alabama regiment, who came into our lines yesterday, states that his regiment laid down their arms since the fight at Rappahannock Station, and refused to stay any longer. They were ordered under guard, but succeeded in dispersing themselves through the country and are seeking opportunities to come to the Union lines." He represents that a very despondent feeling exists in the rebel army of Virginia. The general belief in the ranks is that their cause is becoming more hopeless as time passes.

A letter found in one of the rebel camps near the Rappahannock, written by a North Carolina soldier, says the mountains of that State are full of deserters from the rebel army, and mentions that Captain Blank was coming up to the mountains with a military force to arrest deserters. He emphatically remarks that if the Captain gets them he will have a good time.

The Situation on the Rapidan.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. From the front we hear that the enemy presents a strong front on the banks of the Rapidan and has re-commenced picket shooting. The river in the Rapidan is so very low that the water is fordable at many points. This makes the work of guarding it very arduous.

It would not be surprising if the enemy, some dark night, should make a dash across and incidentally gobble up some careless command.

What Rebel Papers Say.
New York, Nov. 14. The *Richmond Examiner* of November 11, after giving a statement of the capture of two of their brigades, says: It is believed that Lee expected Meade to advance, but was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. It now appears that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats.

The *Examiner* demands the dismissal from the army of the brigadiers who commanded the captured brigades for their disgraceful negligence. The *Enquirer* of November 10th says:—There is no material change at Charleston. The Yankees keep up a continuous fire day and night, but with little loss. We have confidence that Charleston is as strong as ever it was.

The Charleston correspondent of a Georgia paper says: Should the 'Yanks' try the strength of our land forces, they would get the worst thrashing any army ever received. Every day adds to our strength, while it lessens theirs.

A rebel correspondent writes to the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, from Missionary Ridge, that our (rebel) extreme right now occupies Lookout, which gives us command of the Tennessee river to that point, bringing our forces within twenty-three miles of Knoxville. An important movement is expected in that direction. The enemy evacuated the fortifications at London at our approach.

The *Examiner* says five pieces of cannon are now planted in position, bearing on the prisoners at Belle Isle. Any demonstrations or overpower the garrisons will result in thinning out their number annoyingly.

The Rebel Papers Talk Gloomily.
New York, Nov. 14. The *Richmond Examiner* of November 11th says their army is quietly awaiting an attack from Meade. It was thought there would be a flank movement toward Fredericksburg. The *Examiner* forebodes another retreat by Bragg, and speaks of disorganizers and cowards in the councils of their Western army.

The *Enquirer* of November 10th says Meade has inflicted a terrible blow on Lee in West Virginia. The disaster to Evell's command (on the Rappahannock) shows that the enemy are active, and apprehensions are felt for the safety of the railroads of North Carolina. The enemy (federals) have landed a large force at Winston (N. C.) and threaten the southern line of railroads at Weldon. On the Peninsula the enemy are reported to be landing large numbers at Newport News.

Encouraging from Charleston.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 14. The *American* has a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, which says: Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, (W. H. F. Lee) was yesterday put on a steamer to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of the 10th Connecticut regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, and who was exchanged last Wednesday, says that two days previous to his leaving Libby Prison, the officer's daily rations consisted of about one-third of a pound of bran and water. No meat had been served for several days. The rebel quartermaster told the prisoner it was his fault that he had no more to give them, and that day he had been unable to bring anything whatever to the prisoners on Belle Isle, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get the smallest supply of meat for the hospital.

The Frenchman Foret at New York.
New York, Nov. 13. The French gunboat Panama, with Mastiau for her command, arrived this noon.

Conness Presents Frederick's Case to the President—President's Message.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. To-day Senator Conness, of California, presented to the President an elegant gold-mounted hickory cane, which was presented to Conness by Broderick when the latter was Senator. Conness deemed it appropriate to present this gift to President Lincoln. The inscription is as follows: "Presented to Senator Conness by the President of Lincoln."

The President has commenced writing his annual message, and will necessarily have to limit the hours of receiving visitors until after Congress meets. There is quite a gathering of politicians here.

Among the prominent Pennsylvanians who have arrived to-day is Gov. Curtin. Thurlow Weed writes that the forts mounted ninety guns, and that they had been broken in the vicinity of that place in a few days.

Dispatches from General Grant.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. General Grant forwards advices from Burnside and Thomas to the effect that no more rebel demonstrations had been made on their respective fronts. Burnside remarks that his position is entirely safe. The enemy is somewhat uneasy in front of Chattanooga. Rumors prevail alike of their advance and retreat—referring to both sides. The rebels evacuated Port Brown, setting fire to the works there, and a terrible street fight was going on while the houses were burning around them. The 14th Maine regiment was immediately ordered to march on the place. The Maine regiment was the first to land on the shore. An Iowa regiment was immediately after them, and their regimental flags were hoisted almost simultaneously.

New York, Nov. 17. A *Herald* letter from off Broadway city (La.) dated Nov. 5th, gives further particulars of the movements connected with Banks' expedition. A successful reconnoissance of the whole Texas coast has been made by the gunboat Tennessee and also the month of the Rio Grande with its pass and bars—most valuable information as to the depth of the water being obtained, as well as views of the rebel works at Salinas Pass, Galveston river and other points. During the cruise, a small blockade runner, with arms, &c., from Havana, was captured, and another destroyed. Firing was heard off Salinas Pass—supposed to be in honor of the arrival of Magruder.

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Original Union Men of the South Joining the Union Army.
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WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. A letter dated Oct. 20th, from Lieut. Parrell, confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, has been received, stating that the clothing and provisions forwarded to the prisoners reached them safely. Their only hope of escape from starvation was through their friends at home sending supplies.

Arkansas, Nov. 16. By the arrival of a steamer to-day from Belle Isle is this noticed in the *Little Rock Democrat*, of Nov. 3rd: Marmaduke is reported to have gained a great victory at Pine Bluff. The truth is, Clayton gave Marmaduke a terrible thrashing, killed and wounded 130 men, and drove him three miles. Clayton's loss was 11 killed and 23 wounded. The only loss of property was the burning of part of the town by Marmaduke. The property nearly belonged to it. Marmaduke has fallen back to the south of the Little Missouri river, and joined Price on the road leading from Camden to Washington. The Southern force is estimated by deserters at 6,000 or 8,500.

Cavalry Fight on the Rapidan.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. Rumors reached here last night that a cavalry fight occurred yesterday on the Rapidan. Firing was heard on Sunday, the 13th, at the junction, and at Stevensburg, and again yesterday in the same direction. The rebels captured a wagon train yesterday near Stevensburg. The cause of the firing yesterday is not known.

Rebel Forces Gone South.
Information through a reliable channel from Washington is to the effect that two divisions of A. P. Hill's corps have left the Rapidan and gone Southwest—whether to Tennessee