



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSIBLE. - Washington.

The News.

The news of this week will be found of thrilling interest to every loyal reader. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing by McClellan, gave the rebels an opportunity to launch the immense army massed at Richmond upon General Pope. They were in full possession of two railroads leading from Richmond to Gordonsville, the headquarters of General Jackson. But the strategic Pope, aware of the movements of the enemy, slowly withdrew his army across the Rappahannock, and has succeeded in forming a junction with Burnside and McClellan, near Fredericksburg. The tidings up to this date (28th) inform us that fighting of a desultory character, has been going on for several days, but that the rebels have been repulsed at every point. We await further news with the deepest interest.

To us, the news is of a more hopeful character than has been flashed over the wire for many weeks. The ananconda idea has been exploded. Hereafter we are to trust in the heavy battalions moving forward in straight lines, and not in circles, liable to be broken by an active and vigilant foe, acting in compact columns in the rear. The large army of General Halleck, as long as it was united, swept everything before it; forts were stormed and prisoners taken by thousands. No guerrilla bands spread desolation over the country. But as soon as that grand army was broken up into divisions, and scattered over two or three States, so soon guerrilla bands sprang into life, and carried fire and the sword over a goodly portion of the conquered territory. We have lost, by the division and segregation of the grand army of the Potomac, nearly all that was gained in the spring by the solid, compact and heavy columns of the West. But the news gives us clearly to understand that this is to be righted. Pope's Burnside's and McClellan's columns are to be united. This will secure harmony of action and unity of purpose, and when this united army moves down on Richmond, the rebel Capital is a doomed city. When Richmond falls, the prestige of the rebellion is gone, and we need entertain no fears of foreign intervention. McClellan, we are glad to hear, is in command of the united army in Virginia. Our confidence remains unshaken in the military ability of the young general. True it is, there has been some fearful blundering in the Old Dominion, but, as we understand the facts, McClellan is not in fault. The rebel army would never have escaped from Yorktown, had McDowell properly co-operated with McClellan. Again, there is no doubt, but that McClellan could, and would, have gone on to Richmond, from Fair Oaks, had he received the assistance of McDowell. Left without the assistance of the heavy divisions in the Shenandoah Valley, and not being promptly reinforced by the Government, he was liable to be overwhelmed by the superior forces of the enemy, and was compelled to change his base of operations, in the presence of a vigilant and active foe, vastly his superior in numbers and in a knowledge of the character of the country. McClellan immortalized himself by the successful execution of that difficult and dangerous maneuver. His army, also, by the bravery exhibited in that six days of fearful carnage, proved themselves invincible. McClellan's soldiers are devotedly attached to him, and would manifestly accomplish more under his leadership, than under that of any other General. McClellan, Pope and Burnside as managers, with the host of fighting Generals under them, and the army of Virginia consolidated into one united host, will soon crush out this wretched rebellion.

The Border States are being desolated by roving guerrilla bands; but these are only the adjuncts of the large armies still in the field. Let these be overthrown, and the people will soon put down these murderous offshoots. The news from the State of Minnesota is of the most heartrending kind. Men, women and children have been slaughtered in vast numbers, by the Sioux Indians. It is about time that the knell of annihilation sounded over the last grave of this perfidious race. They want bullets, not Bibles. They need the convincing power of grape shot more than the efforts of missionaries. We hope to see Harney sent after them, with full power to convert them all.

DONATION SETTLERS.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that, in accordance with the provisions of an Act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands, approved May 30, 1862, donation settlers are required, before the issuing of their final certificate, to pay fees as follows: For a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, five dollars; three hundred and twenty acres, ten dollars; six hundred and twenty acres, fifteen dollars etc. See notice from Register and Receiver of the Roseburg Land Office. This is one of the beneficial effects of Southern treason. Walk up, ye secessionist sympathizers, and, as you drop your five, ten, or fifteen dollars into the officer's hand, whistle "Davis and Beauregard, the glory of the land."

GOLD HILL.—This once rich quartz lode is to be opened again. See advertisement.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Nashville, August 20th.—The rumored evacuation of Chattanooga and the movements of the Rebels towards Knoxville, Tennessee, and Richmond, Kentucky, have caused great activity in military circles here. Troops are constantly arriving. A dispatch from Adjutant General Thomas says: The Union men of East Tennessee are held in confinement as prisoners of State. Governor Johnson has a corresponding number of traitors for exchange. A tolerably well authenticated report says: Colonel Garrard, with six or seven hundred men, attacked Scott's Louisiana Cavalry yesterday, at Laurel Bridge, near London. After quite a severe fight Garrard defeated them, splitting the rebel regiment in two parts, which skedaddled in different directions. No particulars have been received of the losses on either side. Kansas City, August 20th.—The Federal loss in the engagement at Lone Jack, Missouri, on Friday last, is understood to have been 150 killed, wounded and missing. The balance of the force escaped to Lexington. The artillery lost in the fight was retaken four times, and finally spiked and abandoned by the Federals. During the fight at Independence, Missouri, on the 11th, General Curtis, who commanded a rebel regiment at Curragh and a brigade at Wilson's Creek, was killed, and the notorious and brutal Colonel Bird, and Colonel Thompson wounded—the former fatally. The Federal loss is set down at twenty-one killed and thirty-five wounded, while the Rebels say their loss was ten killed and eleven wounded. The Union men declare the Rebel loss to have been over sixty killed.

St. Louis, August 21st.—A gentleman just arrived from Lexington, Missouri, reports that soon after leaving that city he heard an alarm gun fired and the long roll beaten in the Federal camp, followed by a loud cannonading. He is confident that the garrison will be able to maintain itself and repulse the enemy, as the garrison is fully 2000 strong, of whom 500, under General Loan, arrived from Laclede early yesterday morning. The commanding officer at Lexington learned all the tramp warhorses, with their contents, to prevent the Rebels from repeating the experiment of humpable breastworks, tried with success by Price in the attack last Fall. Our troops occupy Mullan's old intrenchments, which have been extended to the river, to prevent the Rebels from attacking in the rear and cutting off the garrison from the water. The strength of the Rebel force is not known, but it is supposed to be 4000. Washington, August 21st.—One hundred and eighty Federal prisoners, captured at Bull Run and other points, reached here today from South Carolina. They complain bitterly of their treatment. Reverly Johnson made a report to the Government upon the points in the administration of affairs at New Orleans, and the President has approved his conclusions. It is understood that Johnson recommends the return to the Consul of the Netherlands of the \$800,000 retained by General Butler; that \$716,000 be returned to the French Consul; and also, that a large amount of sugar and other merchandise be relinquished to Greek, British, and other foreign merchants, domiciled in New Orleans, as, according to Johnson, these seizures by Butler cannot be justified.

Washington, August 21st.—A New York civilian who left Richmond on the 13th says, at that time, troops were pouring out of the city on the Virginia railroads. It was impossible for civilians to procure passage. All the troops around Richmond were in motion towards the North. It was known that McClellan had begun the evacuation of Harrison's Landing. At Sartan's Junction, our informant says, are large encampments, extending from the south side of Pamunkey river to several miles north of the Junction, and also from Sartan's Junction up the valley of the North Anna river. Small camps were also visible at several localities along the railroad from the Junction to the crossing of the common road from Fredericksburg. At Louisa Court House was another large body. Several regiments strung along the road from Gordonsville, where there were only six or seven regiments. A heavy force could be seen camping in the hills stretching to the northeast in the direction of Orange Court House. Our informant was stopped ten hours in Gordonsville. During that time not less than ten trains arrived over the Central Railroad from the South and on the Charlottesville road from Lynchburg. The trains from Richmond were bringing troops and supplies. Stonewall Jackson is said to have left Gordonsville. None knew his whereabouts. Our informant also saw a heavy force at Stanardsville, which seemed prepared to march.

New York, August 21st.—The Times' letter from Fort Monroe, dated the 19th, says: "The army is already in process of embarkation for another field of operations. Porter's corps performed a very rapid march from Yorktown, making the whole distance of thirty miles in less than one day. Morrell's division reached Hampton yesterday afternoon, and the wagon train, with the whole corps, were encamped before night. This morning, they took up their line of march to Newport News, where they will immediately embark. Sykes' division of regulars are already on transports. Sumner's corps, which formed the rear guard of the army, with French's brigade forming the extreme rear, arrived at Yorktown yesterday. The entire wagon train of this corps arrived at Hampton today."

New York, August 21st.—The Tribune's Fort Monroe letter says that General Heintzelman did not accompany the army down the peninsula, but went off in the direction of White House. It was commonly remarked that he was gone off to look up a fight. It is surmised that he will appear in the neighborhood of White House or West Point. Louisville, August 21st.—The entire City Council have been arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, but were released on resigning and giving bonds. The property of Mayor Henderson, who has fled to the rebel army, has been seized.

Two Indiana regiments, four companies of cavalry, and one battery of artillery have already crossed into this State. Cincinnati, August 21st.—Pikeville, Pike county, Kentucky, is in possession of the Rebels of Humphrey Marshall's advance. It seems to be the intention of Humphrey to take possession of the Big Sandy region, and advance nearer the Ohio border. It is understood that General Wright will throw all the Western troops of the new quota into Kentucky and forward them to East Tennessee, where the Rebels are concentrating in large force. Memphis, August 18th.—The guerrillas on Saturday destroyed the ferry boat plying between here and Mound City, Arkansas. They robbed stores, and stole a number of horses in the vicinity of the latter place. The Fourth Division of General Curtis' army, under General Hovey, left Helena on the 4th for Clarendon, White river, where a large body of Rebels were encamped. The latter, apprised of his approach, fled in the direction of Little Rock. Cavalry were sent in pursuit. St. Paul's (Minn.), August 20th.—The Indians of Meeker county, exasperated at the non-reception of money from the Government, attacked the whites in the town of Aetion, and killed a number of persons, both men and women. Several were also massacred at the lower agency. The settlers are alarmed, and coming down the Minnesota river. Troops have been sent since the disturbance. Washington, 21.—The old regiments which have not been recruited up to their full strength before the 1st of September will at once be filled by draft. New York, 21st.—The Columbia, from Havana on the 16th, has arrived. The yellow fever has been raging there for the last month very fatally. Advances from Martique state that four thousand French, of the reinforcements for Mexico, had arrived. Twenty-five thousand more are expected. Schalla, Mo., 21.—Advices from the West are to the effect that the forces under Coffee, Quantrell and other rebel chiefs, which were lately menacing Lexington, are in full retreat southward. They are said to number four thousand. The Federals, under Gen. Blunt and Colonel Warren, are in hot pursuit, with 3500 troops and fourteen pieces of artillery. On the 19th, Colonel Warren was ten miles north of Jamestown; General Blunt was two miles to the southwest. Both were moving rapidly. The rebels were only four miles ahead of Warren's cavalry. The prospects are that they will be overtaken at the crossing of the Orange. New York, 22d.—The Tribune correspondent, dated Headquarters of the Army of Virginia, Cedar Mountains, 18th, says: The army is again on the march—that march, a retreat. An order was issued to-day to be ready to start at once. Before two hours had passed, the tents and baggage had all gone to the rear. We understand that the whole Army of Virginia is on the retreat. All sorts of rumors are afloat to the effect that the whole army of Richmond is advancing and that the rebels are attempting to turn our left flank. In a word, they are marching straight to Fredericksburg and Washington. This threatened on the left flank, and threat by an army in front much superior in number to our own, Pope's army retreats to fight. By daylight it is supposed he will cross the Rappahannock, but when once on the north bank of that river he will no longer retreat."

Culpepper, 19th—6 a. m.—It was expected that the army would cross the Rappahannock by ten o'clock, but the passage of the train was so much delayed that it will not be attempted. Banks' and McDowell's corps are coming up. Both will await the arrival of Sigel, who covers the rear. As I write, masses of troops are pouring in swiftly by order, marching along narrow roads and over fields towards the town. Sigel is not expected until noon. Whatever happens no crossing will be attempted until he comes up. In spite of delays, there has been no panic whatever among the trains. St. Paul (Minnesota), 22d.—Reliable information from Fort Ridgely confirms the previous report of Indian troubles in that region. The Indians at the lower Sioux agency have been threatening vengeance for some time in consequence of the delay of payments due them by the Government. An outbreak finally occurred, and the greater number of whites in the vicinity were massacred. Forty-five men, sent against them, fell into an ambush and after crossing the river near the agency. The greater number were killed; only seventeen returned to the Fort. On Monday night the light from burning houses and grain stacks were seen in all directions. Escaped citizens came into the Fort during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible to imagine. The roads in the direction of New Uin are lined with murdered men, women and children. A gentleman named Porter, just from New Uin, sent there to learn the truth, arrived here last night. He says he reached that place on Tuesday morning, and found the people preparing to bury five persons. Others were being constantly brought in, horribly mutilated. He saw four persons in one room, wounded, having been cut with hatchets, on the head and arms. In an adjoining room he saw a child with its head cut off. Twenty-seven others were considerably mutilated. "The people were fully awake to their danger and drilling with what arms they could obtain, being determined to defend the town to the last. Porter left the place on Tuesday, and was overtaken by a messenger in the evening, who brought information that the Indians, two hundred strong, attacked the town at five p. m. and burned several buildings. Before leaving the messenger saw several citizens fall. The people had barricaded the streets. Letters to Governor Ramsey say hundreds are known to be killed. The Governor has ordered mounted militia to the scene of action. New York, 22d.—It is reported that the forces of McClellan, Burnside and Pope have formed a junction, it is believed in the vicinity of Aquia creek.

Springfield, Mo., 22d.—The Federal Col. Wright passed Carthage yesterday in hot pursuit of the guerrillas under Coffee, Hayes and Quantrell. On Wednesday he attacked their rear, killed two, captured thirty-one horses, and quite a number of guns and other property fell into our hands. The Kansas troops, under General Blunt, was only a few miles behind, pushing on rapidly. All the bad characters of Western Missouri are joining Coffee, who will lead that section of a dangerous element. To pursue is not to be relinquished until the rebels are driven from the State. Cairo, 22d.—An intercepted letter from Hindman to the rebel Secretary of War states that he has eighteen thousand well armed infantry, six thousand cavalry and fifty-four pieces of artillery at Little Rock, Arkansas. He proposes awaiting an attack from Curtis, instead of attacking him at Helena. He intends to annihilate Curtis and then push for the Mississippi river. Helena is to be fortified as a base of operations. Foreign News. Cape Race, 22d.—The Teutonia, from Southampton on the 13th, has arrived. The squadron at Ancona, has been ordered to watch the Adriatic coast. Garibaldi, with five hundred volunteers, was marching in the direction of San Ceola. His object seems to be to reach the coast of the Papal States. Palermo was tranquil. A Garibaldi manifestation had taken place at Locca. At a theater in Milan, shouts were raised: "Rome or death." Garibaldi had occupied Rocco and Palera, and at the latter place spoke as follows: "The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the Government because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France because she defended the Pope. I will have Rome at any price—Rome or death! If I succeed, so much the better. If not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself." [The following is from the Yreka Union.] New York, 23d.—General Pope has fallen back across the Rappahannock, and made that stream a line of defense. The enemy is in great force on the south bank; he has made several ineffectual efforts to cross and turn our left flank, at the same time making demonstrations on our center. Such disposition has been made of our army that there need be no fear. McClellan had arrived with a portion of his army, and it is believed that he has assumed command of both armies. Fighting, of a desperate character, has been going on for several days. The enemy has been repulsed at all points by our batteries—though not without the loss of some artillerymen and horses. The Evening Post says that a letter received here, states that a considerable portion of the army, which has been in Western Virginia, would arrive at Washington to-day, under General Cox. It is also reported that Western troops are pouring into Western Virginia via Harper's Ferry. St. Paul, 23d.—Parties from the scene of the Indian disturbances, reached here last night. The State scouts estimated that the number of whites already killed would reach 500. This opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered along the roads and trails. The civilized Indians exceed their savage brethren in their atrocities. Mr. Frecher, who has spent most of his life among Indians volunteered to go alone; trusting to his knowledge of the misguided Indians, and disguised to escape detection, he arrived at the upper agency at night; the place was literally the habitation of death. He visited all the houses and found all the occupants dead. He also visited Beaver creek and found fifty families massacred. He writes to Gov. Ramsey from Henderson, 21st, saying he left Fort Ridgely that morning. There were then a thousand Indians around the Fort. He thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux. Genesee, August 21st.—The injury done by stampede of settlers is immense, such scenes of desolation and we can hardly be found in the South anywhere. In McLeod, Mecher and Northern Sibley, and in this and adjoining counties, all available forces are being collected. Ex Governor Sibley is now marching to relief of Fort Ridgely.

Douglas County Correspondence. LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, August 21, 1862. Editor of the Sentinel, Sir: We have this day received a communication from the Clerk of the General Land Office, notifying us of the passage of an Act "entitled an Act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands" etc; approved May 30, 1862. The sixth section of which reads as follows: "And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July next, the compensation of Register and Receiver in all the land offices of the United States, shall be an annual salary of \$500, to each, with the fees and commissions now prescribed by law, and to be paid by claimants, an authorized fee, in donation cases, of five dollars for one hundred and sixty acres; ten dollars for three hundred and twenty acres; and fifteen dollars for six hundred and twenty acres; to be accounted for in the same manner as fees and commissions in warrant and pre-emption cases; with limitation as to maximum of salary prescribed by existing laws; and in accordance with such instructions as shall be given by the laws of the General Land Office." From the above quotation you will perceive, that the whole system of compensation in the land offices of this State has been changed, to one analogous to that heretofore practiced in most other land offices throughout the United States. By a monthly salary of \$500, the balance to be made up in fees and commissions, which, in the aggregate, must not exceed \$2500 per annum. This law inflicts on the donation settler an onerous tax, the necessity of which would be avoided, had the donation certificates been issued as soon as the claim plats were transmitted from the Surveyor General's Office. This has not been done; and the consequence is, the donation settlers, in this district alone, will be compelled to pay from \$15 to \$20 to have work performed, for which our predecessors received nearly \$30,000 in salaries, and \$3,500 in clerk hire.

But this neglect is another evidence that Secesh Democracy looked upon the patronage of the U. S. Government as a kind of family heirloom. Hence the laxity which pervaded every department of the public service, and permitted the present rebellion to assume such proportions as almost to set the authority of the General Government at defiance. Does any intelligent man believe that this office would have been left in such a state of chaos and arrears, as our experience, and that of the donation claimants, who are daily required to make their proofs over again, and are now compelled to pay for making out certificates which should have been done years ago, and the patents in the hands of the parties entitled to them, if the Secesh Democrats did not believe that the patronage of the Government belonged to them by the grace of God? But the campaign of 1860, and the recent election in this State, has, no doubt, taught them the fallacy of this assumption, and that hereafter they will be more sensibly impressed with the immutability of Democratic principles. Yours truly, JOHN KELLY.

THE IMMIGRATION.—A very large immigration is about to be added to our State, judging from all accounts that arrive almost daily from the "Plains." In fact, our Eastern and border exchanges have for months been filled with items relative to an almost unprecedented exodus from their midst, bound for the shores of the far-off Pacific; and Oregon may expect a large accession to her population during the present month. In view of these facts, we suggest to landlords and property owners, the propriety, not to say humanity, of investing their surplus funds in buildings suitable to the wants and conveniences of our new comers, of whom doubtless many will find that they are quite unable to do for themselves on arriving from so long and toilsome a journey. Most of them will probably be able and willing to pay a reasonable rent for such accommodations, and our people may thereby secure happy homes to the homeless and useful members to society at large. The investment cannot but prove remunerative to themselves, and in so doing they but perform an act of justice to mankind. At this writing, scarcely a common building can be found for rent in our city, and the aptitude of our remarks may seem more applicable when we are to expect so large an addition to our numbers almost immediately.—Portland Times.

INDIAN FIGHT.—Captain Curry, of Colonel Maury's command, has had a "bit of a fight" with the Indians in Grand Ronde valley. The gallant Captain came very near losing his own life, his presence of mind was all that saved him. Dame Romer has it, that Colonel Maury's command anticipated a good deal of fighting with the Indians, and that he had sent to Walla Walla for reinforcements. We hardly credit it, however. Let the red devil pitch in south, we are prepared for them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Notice. ALL persons interested in the Gold Hill Quartz Lode, are requested to meet at the New State Saloon, on Thursday, September 1th, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of assessing the different shares, for the further prospecting of Gold Hill. EVANSVILLE HOTEL FOR RENT. THE undersigned offers to rent or lease the Evansville Hotel, at Danabell's, for one, two or three years, at reasonable rates. The Hotel is in a good location. A fine orchard is attached to the premises; also good spring water, and convenient out-buildings. For information address THOMAS CHAVNER, Danabell's, Oreg., Aug. 20, 1862. 33f

Dissolution of Copartnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Flour & Milling business, under the name and style of Valley Mills, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts due the Valley Mills must be settled immediately with E. D. Foudray, and all notes and accounts owing by said company will be settled by E. D. Foudray. Valley Mills, August 12th, 1862. E. D. FOUFRAY, JOHN ANDERSON, JAMES T. GLENN.

To Donation Settlers. In pursuance of the Act of Congress "entitled an Act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of public lands," approved May 30, 1862, Donation settlers are required, before the issuing of their final certificate, to pay fees as follows: for a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, five dollars; three hundred and twenty acres, ten dollars; six hundred and twenty acres, fifteen dollars. The fees can be remitted by mail or express, with stamp to pay return postage, upon the receipt of which the certificate will be promptly sent to the claimant's address, in the order of its receipt. JOHN KELLY, Register, (aug10/62) GEO. E. BRIGGS, Receiver, Land Office, Roseburg, Oreg., Aug. 23, 1862.

EAGLE MILLS! NOTICE is hereby given that the EAGLE MILLS are again in running order, and that we are again ready to furnish our numerous customers with the Best Flour in the Country. Every sack ground and sacked at the Mill warranted to be Good Flour. JESSIE BRINSON, Per JOHN JACOBS, Agent, Ashland, May 15, 1862. 15h

Petition for Divorce Elizabeth Jane McDaniel Complainant, James P. McDaniel Defendant. BILL IN CHANCERY. TO JAMES P. MCDANIEL: You are hereby notified that unless you appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Jackson, on the 1st day of October, 1862, and answer the complaint in the above entitled action, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the court. H. F. DOWELL, Solicitor for the Complainant. 334f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. M. A. BRENTANO Is daily in receipt of a large assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS LIQUORS, WINES, CORDIALS, Hardware, Glassware, AND ALL KINDS OF Mining Tools. He also recommends his large, new stock of CIGARS and TOBACCO MATCHES, STATIONERY, CARDS, Toy & Fancy Ware And a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, Or in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE Jacksonville, August 23, 1862.

MAX MULLER, SUCCESSOR TO J. A. BRUNNER & BROTHER. The undersigned, having purchased from J. A. Brunner & Brother their entire Stock of Merchandise, Now offers the same for sale at Greatly Reduced Prices, FOR CASH. The stock consists of Dry & Fancy Goods Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, LADIES and GENTLEMEN, please to give me a call, and examine the Goods and learn the Prices, before you make your purchases. Do not forget the place—the Brick Store heretofore occupied by J. A. Brunner & Bro. MAX MULLER, Jacksonville, July 19, 1862. 27

Notice. WE have this day sold our stock of merchandise to Mr. MAX MULLER. From our friends and patrons we would solicit for Mr. MULLER a continuance of their liberal patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BRO. Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862. 27

HERMAN BLOOM Has constantly on hand, and is daily receiving new additions to his present large and well selected stock of Gen'l Merchandise, Consisting, in part, of The Latest Styles of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, LADIES' HATS, HOSIERY, and all kinds of GAITERS, BOOTES and SLIPPERS! A Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING: BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and HATS; Crockery, Glassware TABLE CUTLERY, MINERS' TOOLS of all Kinds. Particular attention is paid to procuring the Best Groceries for Families; Liquors, Wines and Cordials, And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. All of the above goods will be sold at prices to defy competition. All articles that may be purchased of me will be warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded. Ladies and Gentlemen are kindly solicited to call and examine my present stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. I am confident it will be to their advantage. I consider it no trouble to show Goods. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for merchandise.

Remember my old stand— McCully's two-story, Fire-proof Brick Building. HERMAN BLOOM, Jacksonville, July 19, 1862. 27

Notice. ALL those knowing themselves indebted to me for a longer period than ninety days, will please call and pay up, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection. HERMAN BLOOM, Jacksonville, July 16, 1862. 27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BRADBURY & WADE, JACKSONVILLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY GOODS, Hats & Caps, GROCERIES, PAINTS AND OILS! Liquors, Tobacco and Segars, PRODUCE, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, MINERS' TOOLS; ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW For Cash Or Desirable Produce. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SUMMER GOODS AT REDUCED RATES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR Fall Stocks. A FRESH INVOICE OF PICKS, PANS, SHOVELS, RUBBER BOOTS, BLASTING POWDER AND FUSE, SCYTHES AND CRADLES, HAY, BARLEY, and MANURE FORKS.

PHENIX HOUSE, BRADBURY & WADE. THE CITIZENS OF PHENIX AND VICINITY Will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we shall keep on hand a good supply of FANCY AND STAPLE MERCHANDISE, FOR SALE AT JACKSONVILLE PRICES. We will take all descriptions of Produce that can be disposed of without a loss. BRADBURY & WADE, Phenix, July 30th.

LEWIS L. BRADBURY, San Francisco, JAMES S. WADE, Jacksonville, BRADBURY & WADE, OFFICE WITH Messrs. JANSON, BOND & CO., SAN FRANCISCO. ORDERS for Goods and consignments of Oregon Produce solicited.

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LEWIS L. BRADBURY, San Francisco, JAMES S. WADE, Jacksonville, BRADBURY & WADE, OFFICE WITH Messrs. JANSON, BOND & CO., SAN FRANCISCO. ORDERS for Goods and consignments of Oregon Produce solicited.

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