General Lyon.

One of the best and bravest of our patriot soldiers has fallen. On Saturday, the 10th instant, in the battle with the rebel forces under McCulloch, near Springfield, Missouri, as he was in the act of cheering his troops on to a fresh charge, General Nathaniel Lyon was shot dead by a bullet from the enemy. This is no common loss. Nathaniel Lyon was one of the most tried and true hearted champions of the Government in our army, and possessed, besides, those qualities of command, compounded of decision, and military skill, which are so rare and so invaluable.

Born in 1818, in Connecticut, he entered the Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the army, July 1st, 1841. In 1847, his merits promoted him to the rank of First Lieutenant. He accompanied his regiment to Mexico, and shared all the dangers and trials of that memorable campaign. At Cerro Gordo, Lyon's company was in the advance of the squadron which mounted the crest of the hill and captured the enemy's batteries, afterwards pursuing him until the defeat was converted into a rout.

At Contreras, the regiment being threatened by large masses of the enemy's cavalry, on the right, left and rear, it was formed into a hollow square, with an interior reserve under the command of Lieutenant Lyon. On the following day he signalized himself in assisting in the capture of some of the guns of the enemy, which were turned upon them in their retreat, as well as in taking part with Captain Casey and Wessels, in securing two hundred prisoners. At Churubusco, he was under heavy and destructive fire from the enemy, and behaved with marked coolness and courage. In the assault on the Belen gate of the city of Mexico, September 13, he was wounded. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he received the well earned brevet of Captain; and June 11, 1851, he was promoted to the rank of Captain of his regiment.

Since the Mexican war he has been principally engaged with his regiment in arduous frontier service, which tasks severely the qualities of the true soldier, without paving his way to the golden gates of honor or fame. He was ordered to the city of St. Louis early in the present conflict, and bore a highly useful part in organizing and drilling the large forces of Union volunteers who rallied to the standard of the Government. The late brilliant and overpowering successes achieved under the command of Gen. Lyon, in Missouri, are too recent and too notorious to require additional notice here. Suffice it to say, that the breaking up of the rebel encampment at Camp Jackson, and the pursuit and utter rout of the secession army at Boonville, are military exploits evincing the highest qualities of promptness, vigor and discretion. To his military skill and energy were added intellectual attainments of a high order. The various proclamations to the people of Missouri, emanating from his pen, evince remarkable facility and power in composition, and would do honor to the mind of a statesman.

The character of General Lyon was that of a simple minded and noble man, who scorned a meanness, and was ever ready to recognize merit wherever he found it. He was the very soul of honor. A rigid disciplinarian in the service, he was yet universally beloved by the thousands of troops under his command, in whom General Lyon inspired a confidence and enthusiasm which was the earnest of victory. His last breath was spent in rallying his brave followers to the charge. His horse having been killed under him, he immediately mounted another, and waving his hat above his head, was in the act of leading his columns into the midst of the enemy, when he was struck by the fatal bullet which instantly deprived him of life. A grateful country will mourn him, and a whole people loyal to the Government in whose cause he so bravely fought and fell, will take care of his memory. After an arduous, brave and vigorous campaign, he has been summoned away, where he is to receive the reward of fidelity and honor.

The lightning may flash, and the thunder may rattle,
He sees not, he hears not, he's free from all pain.
He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again.

Let the leaders of the great army he has left behind emulate his courage and devotion, and let his death, thus early in the campaign, like that of the generous and noble Warren in the reverse at Bunker Hill, rouse and kindle the determination of multitudes, so that from his blood may spring victory for the just cause.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The First Seceder.—The Devil was the first Secessionist ever known, and he seceded from a better government than the leaders of our Cotton States did, but from the same motives. "Rule or ruin," was the platform of both. Here, for the most part the people have been fled and drummed out of the Union, and denied a voice upon the subject. The same spirit actuates Secessionists wherever they are found. Had Bell or Douglas been elected the same state of things would now be upon us. These Southern conspirators intended all this mischief, and they have brought it about. The Southern Democracy are to blame for all this.—*Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.*

Vermont Eloquence.—A Vermont legislator, who was opposed to a project for a new county, "came down on the locality after the following fashion:

"The soil is so poor that it won't grow pennyroyal. Sir, you might mow the country with a razor, and take it with a fine tooth comb, and you wouldn't get fodder enough to feed a sick grasshopper through the winter Sir, they plant corn with bars, and hold the sheep by the legs while they nibble the grass in the cracks of the cliffs."

"There's no humbug about these sardines," said Brown, as he helped himself to a third plateful from a newly opened box; "they are the genuine article, and came all the way from the Mediterranean." "Yes," replied his economical wife, "and if you will only control your appetite, they will go a great deal farther."

Cavalry Regiments.—It costs at least $200 000 to put a cavalry regiment into the field. The horses alone for one thousand men are worth about $140 000, and, in addition, a sabre, dragoon-gun, and most of the ordinary equipments of a soldier, are to be provided at the begining of the war.

A woman is either worth a good deal, or nothing. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she be a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman—a fool to be jealous of a worthless one; a double fool to cut his throat for either of them.

Home Guards.—It is stated that six different companies of Home Guards are being organized in San Francisco, to look after any Secessionists that may prove troublesome.

"A man is in general better pleased, says Dr. Johnson, when he has a good dinner, than when his wife talks Greek."

With four metallic qualifications, a man may be pretty sure of worldly success—they are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face and iron in his heart.

While reading a sporting paper, a lad found the letters P. R. (prize ring) and asked his father what they meant. The old gentleman replied "pugnacious ruffianism."

"I am going to write a book on popular ignorance," said a conceited young man to Brown.

"I know of no one," said the latter, more competent to prepare such a work."

A Decided Fact!—A pretty girl and a wild horse are liable to much mischief: for one runs away with a fellow's body, and the other runs away with his heart.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at first Session of Thirty-seventh Congress.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 15—An Act to refund duties on arms imported by States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to refund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the duties paid on arms imported by States, under the conditions and subject to the limitations of the act approved the tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to refund and remit the duties on arms imported by States."

Approved, July 25, 1861.

No. 16—An Act for the better organization of the Marine Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the United States Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, viz: One colonel commandant, one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, two assistant quartermasters, twenty captains, thirty first lieutenants, thirty second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant one drum-major, one principal musician, two hundred sergeants, two hundred and twenty corporals, thirty musicians for band, sixty drummers, sixty fifers, and twenty-five hundred privates.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissions of the officers now in the marine corps shall not be vacated by this act; and that the President of the United States may, during the recess of the Senate, first by promotions, and then by selections, appoint the officers hereby authorized, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the appointment of commissioned officers to be made under the provisions of this act, shall be of persons between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, and shall be subjected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to an examination as to their qualifications for the service to which they are to be appointed.

Approved, July 25, 1861.

No. 17—An Act relative to the revenue marine, to fix the compensation of the officers thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutters shall be at the following rates, to wit:

DUTY PAY.

Captains, eighteen hundred dollars per annum. First lieutenants, fourteen hundred dollars per annum. Second lieutenants, twelve hundred dollars per annum. Third lieutenants, nine hundred dollars per annum.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OR WAITING ORDERS PAY.

Captains, twelve hundred dollars per annum. First lieutenants, one thousand dollars per annum. Second lieutenants, eight hundred dollars per annum. Third lieutenants, seven hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the number of officers for each revenue vessel shall be one captain and three lieutenants—first, second, and third; and of a steam vessel, one engineer, and one assistant engineer, and such number of petty officers and men as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury may be required to make the vessels efficient for the duties required of them: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to assign any greater number of officers than is herein prescribed should the nature of the service to which any vessel may be assigned in his opinion require it.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to direct the performance of any service by the revenue vessels which, in his judgment, may be necessary for the protection of the revenue.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury, may at his discretion, dispose of any of the vessels now belonging to the revenue marine which, in his opinion, are unsuitable for service, and to substitute therefor such other vessels as the advanced naval architecture and the increased wants of the service demand: *Provided,* That no expenditure shall be incurred beyond the specific appropriation therefor.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, with the assent of the Secretary of the Treasury, may transfer the steamer "Harriet Lane" permanently to the navy: *Provided,* That the cost of said steamer shall be refunded to the appropriation "for a suitable steamer for a revenue cutter," and which amount, together with the proceeds of any vessel disposed of by authority of this act, may be applied to the building or purchase of such other vessels as may be required.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there may be appointed such number of additional engineers and assistant engineers as may be required by the steamers now or hereafter in the service. Approved, July 25, 1861.

No. 18—An Act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury. Approved, July 27, 1861.

No. 19—An Act making additional appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and appropriations of arrearages for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, namely:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For stationery, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For pages and temporary mail boys, four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For laborers, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars.

For furniture and repairs and boxes for members, five thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings of the called session of the thirty-seventh Congress, at the rate per column fixed by law, eight thousand dollars; *Provided,* That the said proceedings shall be reported with and bound in the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the first regular session of the present Congress.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For contingent expenses, including compensation of additional clerks who may be employed by the Secretary according to the exigencies of the public service, and additional compensation for extra labor of clerks in his office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, per act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply such newly created offices as are entitled thereto with full sets of the Statutes at Large and to replace those once furnished to old offices which have since been unavoidably lost or destroyed, two thousand dollars.

For salaries of five clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, and four clerks of class one, per acts of April twenty-second and May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of eight additional night watchmen for the Department of the Interior, at a salary of six hundred dollars each per annum four thousand eight hundred dollars.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado, three thousand six hundred and nine dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Nevada, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-eight cents.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For the purpose of increasing temporarily the clerical force and messengers in the War Department and its bureaus, as follows, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of War, one clerk of the first class, two of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth, and two assistant messengers, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each.

In the office of the Quartermaster General, five clerks of the first class, two of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth, and two assistant messengers at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each.

In the office of the Commissary General, three clerks of the first class and two of the second.

In the office of Surgeon General, one clerk of the third class.

In the office of Paymaster General, three clerks of the second class and three of the third.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, two clerks of the third class.

In the Ordnance Bureau, two clerks of the first class, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

And the Adjutant General is authorized to employ in his office any number, not exceeding ten, of non-commissioned officers, to be selected by him from the army, in addition to his present clerical force.

For blank books, stationery, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

For blank books, binging, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Sugeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

For transportation of bullion from assay office to the Mint for coinage, forty thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty three cents.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For increased establishment of office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, seven thousand two hundred dollars; being for additional clerks and compensation to clerks in said office.

For additional compensation of clerk of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, three hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of Dakota.

For salaries of Governor, three Judges, and Secretary, nine thousand seven dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nevada.

For salaries of Governor, three Judges, and Secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of the district attorney for the Territory of Dakota, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the district attorney for the Territory of Nevada, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshal for the Territory of Dakota, two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the marshal for the Territory of Nevada, two hundred dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado, fuel, furniture, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of the Territory of Nevada, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For salaries and commissions of register of land offices, and receivers of public moneys, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, two thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, five thousand dollars.

For the pay of eight additional first class clerks in the Navy Department, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For the salary of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For the yearly compensation of the two laborers employed in the Library of Congress, which is hereby fixed at five hundred dollars each, beginning July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sum be and the same is hereby appropriated, in like manner, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one:

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty cents.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ten thousand one hundred and fifty dollars appropriated for the contingent expenses of the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department in "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be applied, so far as may be necessary to pay for stationery, horse for use of the office, lights, washing, towels, ice, and miscellaneous items, in addition to the items mentioned in said appropriation.

Approved July 27, 1861.

No. 20—An Act to provide for the payment of the police organized by the United States for the city of Baltimore, and to enable the mint to furnish small gold coin, and to provide for the manufacture or purchase of field signals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the maintenance of said police there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That of said sum not more than twenty thousand dollars shall be expended in any one month for said purpose, and that the same shall cease when the said police are disuised from service by the United States: And provided, That the disbursements of the amount hereby allowed shall be made only with the sanction and by the authority of the Commanding General of that Military Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums, viz:

To enable the mint to furnish such small gold coins as may be required for the public service, forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the manufacture or purchase of apparatus and equipments for field signals, five thousand dollars.

Approved, July 27, 1861.

No. 21—An Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the regular army, as now authorized by law, nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery; each regiment of infantry to consist of not less than two nor more than three battalions, as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, demand; each battalion to consist of eight companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and as many privates, not exceeding eighty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of military service, direct. The regiment of cavalry hereby authorized shall consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each; and each squadron shall consist of two companies, each company to be composed of one captain one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding seventy-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. The Regiment of artillery hereby authorized shall consist of not more than twelve batteries; and each battery shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, 8 corporals 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. And there may be added to the aforesaid battery organization, at the discretion of the President, having due regard to the public necessities and means, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the field and staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiments hereinbefore authorized shall be as follows: To each regiment of infantry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, one drum major, or leader of the band, and two principal musicians; and to each battalion of infantry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, 1 sergeant major one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, and one hospital steward; the regimental and battalion adjutants, and quartermasters and commissaries, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively: To the regiment of cavalry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, and two chief buglers; and to each battalion of cavalry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, one saddler sergeant, and one veterinary sergeant; the regimental adjutant and the regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively: To the regiment of artillery, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major to every four batteries, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two principal musicians and one hospital steward—and the bands of the regular regiment shall consist of not more than twenty-four musicians for each regiment of infantry and artillery, and sixteen musicians for each regiment of mounted troops.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be added to the army of the United States the following general officers, namely: Four major generals, with three aids-de-camp each, to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the army, and six brigadier generals, with two aides-de-camp each, to be taken from the lieutenants of the army.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers and enlisted men raised in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, and be on the same footing, in every respect, with those of corresponding grades and corps now in the regular service. The regimental bands will be paid as follows: one-fourth of each, the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and one-half, those of engineer soldiers of the first class. The drum major, or leader of the band, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The saddler sergeants, veterinary sergeants, company quartermaster sergeants, and drum majors, will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of cavalry. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermasters and commissaries will receive the emoluments now provided by law for regimental adjutants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the term of enlistments made and to be made in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in the regular army, including the force authorized by this act, shall be for the period of three years, and those to be made after January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be for the term of five years, as at present authorized, and that the men enlisted in the regular forces, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the increase of the military establishment created or authorized by this act is declared to be for service during the existing insurrection and rebellion; and within one year after the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States shall be re-established and organized resistance to such authority shall no longer exist, the military establishment may be reduced to a number not exceeding twenty-five thousand men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall cause regiments, battalions, and companies to be disbanded, and officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the military establishment as is provided by the preceding section: *Provided,* That all of the officers of the regular army who have been or may be detached or assigned to duty for service in any other regiment or corps, shall resume their positions in the regular army, and shall be entitled to the same rank, promotion, and emoluments, as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the enlistments for the regiments authorized by this act shall be in charge of the officers detailed for that purpose who are apointed to said regiments from civil life; and that in the mean time the officers appointed to the same from the regular army shall be detailed by the commanding general to such service in the volunteer regiments now in the field as will, in his judgment, give them the greatest military instruction and efficiency; and that the commanding general may, in his discretion, employ said officers with any part of the regular forces now in the field until the regiments authorized by this act shall have been fully recruited, and detail any of the officers now in the regular army to service with the volunteer regiments now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out with such rank as may be offered them in said volunteer regiments, for the purpose of imparting to them military instruction and efficiency.

Approved, July 29, 1861.

"Scandal! I'll tell you what scandal is: Brother Smith has heard something about Brother Jones, but it was told to him under a pledge of great secrecy; and he finds it so hard to keep it alone, that he tries to find some one to help him, and he imparts it to friend Jenkins, and it proves too heavy for their united capacity, to bear, and they soon manage to share it with Brother Frazer; and at last Polly Down hears of it, and then, whew! away it goes.

A popular writer says it is not the drinking, but the getting sober, that is so terrible in a drunkard's life. To this Prentice adds, some persons, influenced probably, by this important consideration, seem to have deliberately resolved never to get sober.

It is not high crimes, such as robbery and murder, which destroy the peace of society; but the village gossip, family jealousies, pickings between neighbors, and meddling, are the worms that eat into all social happiness.

JOHN ANDERSON, - - - JAMES T. GLENN.

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Jacksonville, May 18. 18tf

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August 17, 1861. 31tf

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, } SS.
County Court, September Term, 1861.
In the matter of the Estate of John Hebel, Dec'd.

ALL persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, are notified that Wednesday the 6th day of November ensuing, has been set apart for said final settlement, with Henry Huber, the Administrator thereof By order of Hon. J. C. TOLMAN, County Judge.
Wm. Hoffman, Clerk.
sep14 35:3t.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, } SS.
County Court, September Term, 1861.
In the matter of the Estate of Thomas E. Johnson, Dec'd.

ALL persons interested in the final settlement of said astate, are notified, that Wednesday the 6th day of November ensuing, has been set apart for said final settlement with James I. Barns, the Administrator thereof. By order of,
Hon. J. C. TOLMAN, County Judge.
Wm. Hoffman, Clerk.
sep.14-35:3t.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, } SS.
In the matter of the Estate of Jacob Long Dec'd.

ALL persons interested in the final settlement of the said Estate, are notified that Wednesday the 6th day of November ensuing, has been set apart for said final settlement, with David Redpath, the Administrator thereof.
By order of Hon. J. C. TOLMAN, County Judge.
Wm. Hoffmaf, Clerk.
sep.14 35:3t

Notice.
$1500 REWARD!

THE above reward will be given to any person or persons who will discover the money or apprehend the thief that robbed the cabin of Mathew Graham & Co. of the amount of Eight Thousand Dollars, on the evening of the 25th May, 1861.
JAMES LITTLE.
His Agent, WILLIAM his x mark SUTHERLAND.
Aug. 20, 1861. 32t4

Dissolution of Copartnership.

IN consequence of the departure of A. Bergen for the East, the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Reed will continue to practice as usual. All the accounts due said firm have been assigned to him by Mr. Bergen.
J. H. REED,
A. BERGEN.
Jacksonville, Aug. 22d, 1861. 30tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding demands against me will present them.
ALBERT BARNHART.
Jacksonville, Aug. 24, 1861. 32tf

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Action at Law to Recover Money.
Andrew Davison, John R. Tice and Jos. A. Crane, partners, &c., *vs.* P. H. Howard.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit filed in this cause, that, after due diligence, the defendant cannot be found in this State, and that a cause of action exists against the defendant; that the defendant is not now a resident of this State, but has property therein, and that the action arises on a contract, and that the Court has jurisdiction of the subject of the action:

Therefore, in the name of the People of the State of Oregon, you, the said P. H. Howard, are required to appear in said Court *On the First Monday in October, A. D.* 1861, and answer the bill of complaint filed against you by the plaintiffs, or the same will be taken as confessed.
Witness: the Hon. P. P. PRIM, Judge of said Court.
Attest: Wm. Hoffman, Clerk.
June 26th, 1861. 24:3m

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Douglas.
William R. Willis, against Robert M. McKee.

TO ROBERT M. McKEE:

Sir: You are hereby notified that unless you appear in the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon, for the County of Douglas, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1861, the first day of the next regular term of said Court, to be holden at Roseburg, in said County and State, and answer the complaint against you, on file in said Court, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the Court.
MOSHER & CHADWICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, August, 8th 1861. 30:3m

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED
Tract of Land
Will be offered for PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, Jackson county, State of Oregon *On Saturday, the 28th day of Sept.*, 1861,
To-wit: the east half of the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15), in township thirty-eight (38), south of range three (3) east.
Terms of Sale—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, and the remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at ten per cent, per annum, by notes, with approved security.
SOL. HUMPHREY, Superintendent of Schools.
Jacksonville, Aug. 24. 32t6

Assessor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of Jackson County, Oregon, that all persons feeling themselves agrieved by over assessments, or who have been illegally assessed, can meet me in conjunction with the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, on Wednesday, the 2d day of October, 1861, at the County Clerks Office in Jacksonville, and there have their grievances adjusted according to law.
WM. KAHLER, Assessor of Jackson County.
Jacksonville, Sept. 7. 1861. 34t3

Notice.

Hanna F. Johnson, vs. Joseph D. Johnson. } Bill for Divorce.

TO JOSEPH D. JOHNSON, Defendant: You are hereby notified that, unless you appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Jackson,
On the 7th Day of October, 1861,
And answer the complaint therein filed by Hanna F. Johnson against you for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, the same will be taken for confessed and the prayer thereof granted by the Court.
B. F. DOWELL, Solicitor for Complainant.
Jacksonville, Oregon, Aug. 27, '61. 33t4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution duly issued by the Clerk of the County Court, in and for Jackson county, State of Oregon, and to me directed, in favor of Samuel Smith, and against Scott Gall, Thomas Whitworth and Roxanna Whitworth, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest at three per cent per month, together with twenty-three dollars and ninety cents costs and accruing costs, I have levied upon, and will offer for sale for cash, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 12th day of October, 1861, all the right, title and interest of the said Scott Gall and Roxanna Whitworth, in a certain Donation Claim, situated in sections 20, 21, and 28, in Township 36 South Range, 3 West, on Rogue river, above the Rogue river bridge, in Jackson County Oregon, and known as the Gall Ranch. Sale between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M., of said day.
W. H. HYDE, Sheriff.
Jacksonvillee, Sept. 12 1861. 35:4t.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, } SS.
County Court, September Term, 1861.
In the matter of the Estate of Mary Hinkle, Dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court by the exhibit filed, that there is not sufficient personal property to pay the debts against said Estate, and charges of administration, and the Administrator having filed his petition for the sale of the interest of the deceased in a land claim and improvements thereon, situated at Logtown, notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to be, and appear before said Court on Wednesday, the 6th day of November 1861, and show cause why an order shall not be granted to said Administrator, to sell said land claim and improvements, for the purpose of paying the debts, charges and allowances.
By order of Hon. J. C. TOLMAN, County Judge.
Wm. Hoffman Clerk.
September, 14th 1861. 35:4w.

JOSHUA SCHOLES, Sen'r. vs David Evans, *Adm'r of the Estate of* John K. Jones *and* Ezekiel Jones. } *Petition for final settlement and division of the land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezekiel Jones is not a resident of the State of Oregon, and that he has an interest in the tract of land belonging to said Estate, notice is hereby given to said Ezekiel Jones, to be, and appear before the County Court of Jackson county, Oregon, on the first Monday, being the second day of December 1861, and answer the petition filed in this cause or the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof granted by the Court.
By order of Hon. J. C. TOLMAN, County Judge.
Wm. Hoffman, Clerk.
sep.14-35:4t.

JUSTICES BLANKS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

TRACY & CO'S
OREGON EXPRESS,
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO,
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CALIFORNIA, ATLANTIC STATES, AND EUROPE!

Treasure, Parcels and Packages forwarded in charge of Messengers.

Goods Purchased and Commissions filled with Promptness.

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Oregon City	N. B. Ingalls.
Champoeg	J. D Crawford.
Butteville	F. X. Mathews.
Dayton	Williams & Lippencott.
Salem	J. Huelat.
Corvallis	Stock & Kaufman.
Albany	Shelby & Co.
Eugene City	W. A. Atlee.
Oakland	Lord, Peters & Co.
Roseburg	H. A. Barton.
Canyonville	Perry, Wade & Co.
Jacksonville	Beekman's Exp's.

E. W. TRACY & CO.
April 27 6m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
NOISELESS FAMILY
Sewing Machines,
At Greatly Reduced Prices!
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SIXTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS!
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25 per cent. discount!
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FROM OUR FORMER PRICES.

THE great success attending the introduction of our *New Style Family Sewing Machines* in this State, as in all others, has promoted certain unprincipled and unreliable parties to endeavor to force upon the public certain inferior and so called
"CHEAP MACHINES."
which, either by legal injunction or their own inherent defects, have long since died out in the Eastern States.
IT IS OUR DETERMINATION TO SUPPLY A
GOOD MACHINE
At a Low Price,
that the purchaser may not, as in past instances, experience in the purchase of one of the misnamed "cheap sewing machines," a *dear* bargain and a *waste of money.*

The World-wide Reputation
-OF THE-
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINES,
And the fact that
Over 50,000 have been already sold.
And are daily and hourly clicking in every quarter of the globe, proclaiming in their unerring action, perfect operation and wonderful simplicity.
Their Undeniable Superiority,
Is the best evidence we can adduce of their merits.

The highest efforts of inventive genius, the most perfect application of mechanical skill, and the best practical results of an undivided aim to *PRE-EMINENCE ABOVE ALL OTHERS* are combined in the
GROVER & BAKER
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE,
Its pre-eminence has been attained is uncontrovertibly evidenced in their unprecedented and increasing sale, and the
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
Attending them at
All the Fairs of 1860,
Where, against the most powerful and unremitting opposition of rival machines, they have, *in every instance,* received the
First Premium
-OVER-
WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S HOWE'S, and all other Shuttle Machines.

Send for a Circular of our Reduced Prices, Cuts, Samples of Sewing, etc., etc.
R. G. BROWN, Agent.
329 Montgomery st., San Francisco. je29:24

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IS 40 per cent. lighter, less than one-half the diameter and six times as durable as Manilla or Hemp Rope of equal strength, and is unaffected by change of weather.
It is more particularly adapted for Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, and for hoisting from deep shafts and Inclined Planes.
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Notice

ANY person having claim or claims against the undersigned will present them to Anderson & Glenn, and they will be cashed at sight.
HAZELTINE & BAILEY.
Jacksonville, August 3, 1861. 29:3f