

# THE OREGON SENTINEL.

A Catholic Bishop on the War.

We commend to our Catholic friends the following remarks of the Right Reverend Catholic Bishop Timon, of New York, at the flag raising at his residence. It will be seen that the Bishop urges the support of the Government. The Reverend Bishop says:

Most Respectful and Beloved Fellow-Citizens:—Born under our country's honored flag, which you now so kindly raise over my dwelling; having, with enthusiastic love, looked up to that flag from earliest youth, warmly do I thank you for the honor you do me, in placing it upon my house; greatly, too, do I rejoice at this patriotic display. Yet the occasion is one in which joy and sorrow strangely mingle. We all grieve at the disruption of our glorious Union; we mourn over the drops of blood already shed, and in fear of the torrents that yet may flow during this unwelcome struggle. For you, as for me, all the years that have passed since birth or adoption made America our country, have been years during which men of the South have been loved and cherished as brothers. At first, our souls recoiled from the thought of waging war against them. Alas! there seems to be now no alternative. The issue has been forced upon us. Our country calls: with patriotic zeal, with devoted hearts, we should obey the call; yet still it is sad, for we fight against brothers, misguided brothers.

Yet, with the sadness which such thoughts must bring, there is much to console. And first, how noble is the outburst of a nation's enthusiastic patriotism! As I look around I see my country's flag wave from almost every home, consecrated by it as a fortress for patriotism, honor and duty. Each man and woman seems a soldier. Sublimely grand is the spontaneous outburst of patriotic, generous sentiment. It was thought by some that patriotism had long died away in the American heart, supplanted by the love of money, and by the love of unbridled license. We have had a long peace; in the inaction of prosperity and peace, the more generous impulses of our nature seemed to sleep; whilst base weeds clogging up the nobler plants, stifled more and more each generous demonstration. The strife of race, the enmity of creeds, began to dishonor our land. Not long since, a party denounced our Catholic brethren—not long since a party attacked their adopted fellow citizens; it was often said that the age of patriotism had passed away. But the storm reached us; the sickening air of faction was purified; and now we see on every side, patriots, generous patriots, rushing to sacrifice even life, if necessary, for their country's sake; we see noble, generous patriots, who make the greatest sacrifices in order to save, or aid a beloved, imperiled country.

We also see Catholics and Protestants united as brothers, in the same military band, to battle together, and mingle their blood in defense of their country. We see Americans, Irish and Germans, vying with each other for the post of danger in defense of a common and much loved country. Hence long years of peace had only lulled to sleep the determined patriotism, the generous spirit of our forefathers. The blast of war has awakened to energy the noble and sacred impulses of our nature; the trumpet sound of a coming storm has made those generous sentiments sink their roots deeper in the American heart; whilst it also uprooted the foul weeds of dissension, of party strife, and of religious intolerance.

Our country calls: it is our duty, not to question, but obey. So much the more holy will be the war, as it is not one of passion, but of duty. Those gallant soldiers do not rush to battle through enmity, hatred or revenge. Alas! they love their brethren of the South; they mourn over the necessity of arraying themselves in arms against their late beloved fellow citizens. A very few, the guilty authors of disunion, are blamed; others are pitied, as deceived, are still loved as brothers. "But the South began the war, the North cannot back out without forfeiting its manhood, its honor and its glorious future." So says our lawful Government; so say the wise and good through the length and breadth of our untainted land. This war, then, is not a war of hatred or personal enmity, it is a war of duty, of lofty patriotism, of obedience to our country's call. It is a war to preserve the high standing of our beloved country among the nations of the earth. It is a war which, if successful, (as who can doubt), will be one of benefit to patriotic citizens in the South as well as in the North. Hence, with our sorrow, there is mixed consolation. In evidence of which are the patriotic virtues of our gallant volunteers, some of whom grace by their presence the raising of the stars and stripes over this dwelling.

In earlier years, when I loved to seek wisdom from the pages of history, I learned one thing which I can never forget. Lately I have had no time to review what I then learned. I am a soldier, an officer, having others under my direction. I am a counsellor-at-law, often, too, an attorney-at-law, but in a law of wondrous extent, that enthralls itself with the most mysterious fibres of the human heart. I am a physician, having under me a large staff of physicians all skilled in the cure of souls diseased, and also seeking my directions. Such duties leave me no time to read history, or to follow closely the politics of the day. But from the studies of earlier times, I remember that the wisdom of past ages declared this as an axiom:—"If a man must be waged, let it be waged with vigor, thus alone can it end speedily in peace." May the uprising of the nation overcome all discord, and make rash and daring men recoil before the consequences. May God give us peace before war, or make that war short.

Gallant soldiers, who go to battle for your country, trust in the mercy of Him who is not only the "God of Peace," but also the "Lord God of Armies." You go to gratify no national hatred, no private resentment; you go to do your duty to God and to your country. If, as I trust, you march and you fight as Christian soldiers, God's mercy will be with you. Venerable doctors, great theologians have taught that the soldier's death on the battlefield in defense of his country's rights, has special rights, has special privileges of mercy; prepared by the Lord God of Hosts, who is also God of Mercy, to aid, at the moment when mercy is most needed, the dying patriotic soldier.

But my prayers to God will be that this uprising of a great nation may induce misguided men to pause and retrace their steps. Or, if war must come, that its evil time may be short, and be soon followed by a peace that will be perpetual.

THE GREATEST HUBBUB OF THE DAY.—That tremor in petitions is entitled to no more consideration than treason in breach. It is hoped the Administration will soon get over its extreme delicacy on this point, and insist on a Right of Search in every case, with its legal results and responsibilities.—*Vanity Fair.*

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at first Session of Thirty-ninth Congress.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 22.—An Act to provide for the suppression of rebellion against and resistance to the laws of the United States, and to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, &c., passed February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce the laws, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of any or all of the States of the Union, and to employ any or all of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That whenever, in the judgment of the President, it may be necessary to use the military force hereby directed to be employed, he is authorized by him, the President, to call forth the militia of any or all of the States of the Union, and to employ any or all of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

Sec. 3. And he is further enacted, That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States, and be continued in the service of the United States until discharged by proclamation of the President. Provided, That such continuance in service shall not extend beyond six months, except by the express authority of the next regular session of Congress, unless Congress shall expressly provide by law thereafter. And he is further enacted, That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall, during their term of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the army of the United States.

Sec. 4. And he is further enacted, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia so called into the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States, and be continued in the service of the United States until discharged by proclamation of the President. Provided, That such continuance in service shall not extend beyond six months, except by the express authority of the next regular session of Congress, unless Congress shall expressly provide by law thereafter. And he is further enacted, That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall, during their term of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the army of the United States.

Sec. 5. And he is further enacted, That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall, during their term of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the army of the United States.

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Commissioners is hereby organized, to be composed as follows: Of two members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House; one officer of the army, and one officer of the navy, to be appointed by the President. That said board shall examine and report, as soon as practicable: First, a fair and just compensation for each officer of the Government; second, such provisions of law as will regulate the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the more economical collection of the revenue; fourth, what officers or employments, if any, may be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That said commission have leave to report by bill or bills, or otherwise, to each House at the next session of Congress, and have leave to employ a clerk, at a compensation not to exceed four dollars per day for the actual time so employed.

Approved, July 31, 1861.

No. 27.—An Act to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Medical Corps of the Navy shall consist of eighty surgeons, and one hundred and twenty passed and other assistant surgeons.

Approved, July 31, 1861.

No. 28.—An Act in addition to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, A. D. 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 power of the President to declare the inhabitants of any State, or any part thereof, in a state of insurrection, as provided in the fifth section of the act to which this is an addition, shall extend to and include the inhabitants of any State, or part thereof, where such insurrection against the United States shall be found by the President at any time to exist.

Approved, July 31, 1861.

No. 29.—An Act to define certain conspiracies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force to intimidate, or to threaten any officer, or trustee, or place of confidence, under the United States, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, July 31, 1861.

No. 30.—An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to reimburse volunteers for expenses incurred in employing regimental and other bands, 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 Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the volunteers called out by the President's proclamation of the fifteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, such sums of money as may have been expended by the said volunteers in the employment of regimental or company bands, and in the purchase of uniforms, and in the purchase of provisions, and in the purchase of other necessaries, to the amount to be allowed shall not exceed that to be paid to volunteer bands regularly mustered into the service under the President's proclamation of May third one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That the President, in accepting and organizing volunteers under the act entitled "An act authorizing the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, may accept the services of such volunteers without previous proclamation, and in such numbers from any State or States as, in his discretion, the public service may require.

Approved, July 31, 1861.

No. 31.—An Act to increase the consular representation of the United States during the present insurrection.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls at any foreign ports where he shall deem it advisable for the purpose of receiving property, with such compensation, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum, as shall think proper, to hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the President, and in every case of such compensation to be paid with the restoration of interest within the United States.

And the President may during the present insurrection, increase the compensation of any consuls in foreign ports, if he shall deem it necessary, so as not to exceed, to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars in any year. But this power shall cease with the re-establishment of internal peace as aforesaid.

Approved, August 2, 1861.

No. 32.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," passed March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," passed March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word "captain," where the same first occurs in said act, the words, "or commander;" so that the President shall be authorized to appoint the superintendents of the several districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney General of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to direct the attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and the Territories as to the manner of discharging their respective duties; and the said district attorneys and marshals are hereby required to report to the Attorney General an account of the discharges of their respective offices, in such time and manner as the Attorney General may direct.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That the Attorney General be and he is hereby empowered to direct the attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and the Territories as to the manner of discharging their respective duties; and the said district attorneys and marshals are hereby required to report to the Attorney General an account of the discharges of their respective offices, in such time and manner as the Attorney General may direct.

Sec. 3. And he is further enacted, That the Attorney General shall have power to increase the clerical force of his office to discharge the increased duties of the same, occasioned by this act, by appointing additional clerks, and by increasing and may fix their compensation at an annual salary not exceeding fourteen hundred dollars each per annum.

Approved, August 2, 1861.

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a board of three skillful naval officers to investigate the plans and specifications of the armor and armor-plating for the construction or completing of iron or steel-clad steamships or steam batteries, and on a report, should it be favorable, the Secretary of the Navy will cause one or more armored or iron or steel-clad steamships or floating batteries to be built; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That in case of a vacancy in the office of engineer-in-chief of the navy, the appointment thereof shall be made from the list of chief engineers.

Approved, August 3, 1861.

No. 35.—An Act to amend an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person shall be convicted of the offense described in the act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia, in certain cases," he shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars or imprisonment in the jail of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, for the period of thirty days.

Approved, August 3, 1861.

No. 36.—An Act to provide for the purchase of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten millions of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase and manufacture of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores.

Approved, August 3, 1861.

No. 37.—An Act to suspend in part the operation of an act entitled "An act relating to revenue cutters and steamers."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An act relating to revenue cutters and steamers," be and the same is hereby so far suspended as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply so much of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue as he may deem expedient to the charter or purchase of a revenue cutter or steamer.

Approved, August 3, 1861.

THE FATE OF THE ACTOR OF "GOD SAVE THE KING."—The following is an extract from a work by Mr. Charles Reade, entitled "The Eighth Commandment."—"Henry Chare was a man of genius. He wrote for the theatre with immediate and lasting success. Next he handled satire—and Pope took his verses for Swift's and Swift for Pope's. Lastly, he settled down to lyrical art; with rare combination of two rare talents, he invented musical melodies, and the immortal words to them. He wrote the words, and the melody of the national anthem. For this last he deserved a pension and a niche in Westminster Abbey. In a house age he wrote chaste, he never failed to hit the public. He was of his age, yet immortal. No artist can do more. But there was no copyright in songs. Mark the consequences of that gap in the law. While the theatre and the streets rang with his lines and his tunes while fields filled him and were paid, the genius that set a these empty music-pipes flowing, and a million ears listening with rapture, were not to the bone. All reaped the corn except the sower. For why? The sower was an author—an inventor. And so in the midst of success that cheered others and left him bare in the midst of the poor unselfish soul to found a charity for distressed men or women, he was suddenly broke down and the double agony of a heart full of wrongs and an empty belly, and the man hanged himself. They found him cold, with skin on his bones, and a half-penny in his pocket. Think of this, when you next hear 'God save the Queen!'"

HONEST LABOR.—Labor, honest labor, is right and laudable. Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relief. Luxuries and conquests are the result of labor—the noblest man of earth is he who puts his hands laboriously and proudly to honest labor. Labor is business and ordinance of God. Suspended labor, and where is the glory and pomp of earth—the fruits of the fields, and palaces and fashions of matter for which men strive and why? Let the laborer look around him, look at himself, and learn what are the trophies of toil. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, unless he is a carp, man at the loom, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he gains has tricked him into the stature and appearance of man. Where gets he his garments and equipment? Let the laborer answer. Labor makes music in the mine, in the furrow, and at the forge.

"Are you the judge of Reprobates?" asked Mrs. Arlington, as she walked into the office of a Judge of Probate. "I am a Judge of Probate," was the reply. "Well that I, I expect," quoth the old lady. "You see my father did detested, and let a few little infants, and I want to be their executor."

Sir, your account has stood for two years, and I must have it settled immediately.

To which the customer replied: "Sir, things usually do by standing; I regret that my account is no exception, but it has been put up, standing too long. Suppose you let it run awhile."

An old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered from their sickness, as they were good customers, and physicians could not afford to lose them. A good hint and a sensible doctor.

A FORTY-YEAR OLD lady, a lineal descendant of the McSpottisburgh family, recently asserted that she had been a barmaid, and that it was impossible for her to sleep in the morning, on account of the crowing of a gentleman hen."

A SHORT man became attached to a tall woman, and somebody said that he had fallen in love with her. "Do you call it falling in love?" said the suitor; "it's more like climbing up to it!"

DIDNEY sat a long time, very attentively considering a cane bottomed chair. At length he said: "I wonder what fellow took the trouble to find them holes, and put straw around them?"

Despotism of Majorities.—An inmate of a mad-house being asked what brought him there, replied: "A mere quibble of words, sir. I said everybody was mad, and everybody said I was, and the majority carried it."

A BELLA doesn't differ so very much from a mad-house being asked what brought him there, replied: "A mere quibble of words, sir. I said everybody was mad, and everybody said I was, and the majority carried it."

Tax invention of billiards is ascribed to a Frenchman named Leandre. Designed in the year 1571, during the reign of Charles IX.

The misfortunes we bear with the greatest Christian resignation, are those of other people.

INVERITY, however rough, is far better than smooth dissimulation.

## JOHN ANDERSON, & JAMES T. GLENN.

ANDERSON & GLENN, CALIFORNIA ST., BETWEEN OREGON AND THIRD STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN:

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WINES, LIQUORS, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

FURNISHING GOODS, Preserved Fruits, Pie Fruit, Preserved Meats, Oysters, Fresh Spices, Sauces, Jellies and Pickles, MINING TOOLS,

Mechanics' Implements, Farming Implements; Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel, NAILS, LOCKS, HARDWARE, (of all kinds) FLOUR, GRAIN, SACKS, CANDLES, CAMPFIRE, LAMP OIL, TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, PAIRS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

to which we respectfully invite persons wishing to purchase as we are determined to SELL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Jacksonville, May 18. 1861

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.

Endorsed by the Medical Faculty as being The Best and Purest Extract of Sarsaparilla Made.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA Purifies the Blood.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA Cures Scrofula.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA Cures Stubborn Ulcers.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA Cures Cutaneous Eruptions.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA May be safely taken at all times. It will secure to ladies a regular periodic habit, and is the very best medicine they can take when arrived at the period called "turn of life."

Ask For SAND'S SARSAPARILLA! And take no other.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SAND'S Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. Y. For sale by REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

R. & H. McDONALD & CO., JUSTIN GATES & BRO., Sacramento.

THOMPSON & GREER, Jacksonville.

Phenix Works!

Jonathan Kittredge, Prop'r. 708 Battery st., near Pacific, San Francisco.

MANUFACTURER OF Fire-proof Doors, Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison Cells, Railings, Gratings, Balconies, Bolts, Bridge Work, And ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITH WORK.

A large assortment of second-hand tools and cutlery constantly on hand and for sale at low rates.

All orders promptly attended to. 11-6m

PAINTER & CO., Practical Painters and Dealers in Type, Presses, Printing Materials.

J. B. PAINTER, Ink, Paper, Cards, Etc. J. M. PAINTER, 510 Clay St., above Sansone, SAN FRANCISCO.

Offices fitted out with dispatch. m-3

To the Shippers of Southern Oregon.

THE SCHOONER MARY CLEVELAND, J. B. LEEDS, MASTER.

Is now permanently on the route to and from San Francisco and Scottsburg.

Terms of Freight (warehouse dues and all other charges included).—From San Francisco, delivered to the wagons, \$12 00. Down freight, from Umpqua to San Francisco, \$7 50.

SHED & WRIGHT, Stewart St. Wharf, San Francisco.

VANDERBOSCH & CO., Agents, Canyonville, Oregon.

August 17, 1861. 314f

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 Matthew Graham & Co. of the amount of Eight Thousand Dollars, on the evening of the 25th May, 1861.

JAMES LITTLE, His Agent, WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, Mark.

Aug. 20, 1861. 324

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 said Estate, are notified that Wednesday the 6th day of November ensuing, has been set apart for said final settlement, with David Rodpath, the Administrator thereof.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Action at Law to Recover Money.

Andrew Davidson, 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, Plaintiff, 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 held 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.

MOSELER & 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