THE OREGON SENTINEL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the Oregon Sentinel

Arrival of the Pony.

[From Sentinel Extra of October 21st.]

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 19.

The following is additional news brought by the overland mail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11th.—The *Tribune's* correspondence says by the occupation of Lewinsville, Gen. McClellan takes complete possession of the line of hills running North and South from the river from Great Falls. This second line which is about two miles from the fort, is more properly one of operations than defense. We now threaten the communication of the rebel army on the upper Potomac, while a slight advance will entirely cut them off. Recent investigations show there are not and have not been rebel fortifications on the Potomac at any other place than Aquia Creek. There are three batteries of twenty guns which are designed to defend the terminus of the new Southern Railroad, and protect Richmond and Fredericksburg, and not to hinder navigation. The guns at Freestone Point, which a fortnight since fired upon our vessels causing fear that the navigation was stopped, was a field battery on its way south. Vessels can pass three miles beyond the Aquia batteries which cannot harm them. The *Herald's* dispatch says while the river continues at its present height, there is no possibility of an attack on our lines or an advance from the rebels.

The news from Kentucky is cheering. John J. Crittenden, in spite of his advanced age, is the first private in the Frankfort Home Guards, and has declared his intention to go into camp and remain in service until every rebel is driven from the soil of Kentucky. There is no doubt that Crittenden will be offered the position of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

The *Times'* dispatch says, accounts received by the Government and which are deemed reliable, represent the cotton crop of the Southern States as about an average yield. Much of it has been successfully housed, but owing to the want of bagging, it could not be baled nor transported until a supply of wrapping could be obtained. The crop is almost useless being too bulky for shipment.

Our Consul General to Egypt, Thayer, writes home that the British Government is making extraordinary exertions to procure supplies from and through Egypt. A new commercial treaty has lately been negotiated between the Egyptian and British Governments, which give the latter additional facilities in exporting the staples. Thayer at once requested that the same provision should be granted to the Government of the United States, and his request was immediately granted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10th.—The Convention met at 11 A. M., and continued to 3 P. M. Only thirty-four members were present—not sufficient for a quorum.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* this P. M. says: Gen. Price is said to have crossed the Osage with 30,000 troops. McCulloch, with 25,000 men and eleven cannon were within one day's march of Price. The two armies in conjunction will make a stand for Fremont's army.

Fremont's future movements are forbidden to be sent by telegraph.

Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived this afternoon. It is understood that they come on business connected with the Department of the West, and will remain several days.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th.—The *Time's* dispatch, dated Washington, Oct. 6th, says Commander Charry arrived here this morning from Hatteras Inlet. He reports that on Monday the rebels formed an expedition to attack and recapture the forts occupied by our forces. The expedition consisted of six steamboats and about three thousand men. The steamers were armed with rifled guns and mortars for throwing shells, and were assisted by vessels that lay off the inlet. The rebels retreated, though not before two or three steamers had been sunk, going down with all on board. Judging from the crowded appearance of the vessels, it is estimated that about 700 men were drowned, besides a large loss which they must have sustained from the bursting of our shells and plunging of our shots, as they were served in a most masterly manner.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—Pickets of the Fourth Cavalry regiment, stationed four or five miles from Paducah, were attacked by a large body of rebels this morning. Two were mortally wounded, and two taken prisoners, with their horses and equipage. The enemy had divided their forces, and in the excitement they fired upon each other and then fled, each party taking the other for cavalry.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Columbia arrived here to-day, and reports their force there at 30,000.

LATER---DATES TO OCT. 12th.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th.

Our pickets stationed at Prospect Hill, were driven in by rebels in force, their object being doubtless to ascertain the position of our advance. Our troops are in a comfortable condition. The *Tribune's* dispatch says the army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several corps, to operate according to the practice of European commanders. This plan has met with strong opposition from military men of the old school; but McClellan has insisted upon it, and it probably will be adopted. Should it be done, Generals McDowell, Franklin and Potter will be among commanders of divisions, which will be from 30,000 to 50,000 strong.

Mr. Muir, British Consul at New Orleans, is now in Washington, having been twenty-four days on the journey, which was much obstructed by transportation of rebel troops over the railways. He says the same determination and enthusiasm continued to be shown throughout the South. The rebels are subjected to serious deprivations. He will soon return to England.

The *Herald* says Gov. Yates and H. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, have obtained from the Government, for the armament of that State, $100,000, 14 batteries of James' rifled cannon, 6,000 muskets and 700 rifles.

A Maryland postmaster has been arrested for sending bags of letters to rebel States.

Dispatches from Norfolk and Missouri say Billy Wilsons Zouaves attacked the Island of Santa Rosa. Forces landed from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and a severe fight ensued. The rebels give the Zouaves great credit for their bravery, but claim to have spiked their guns and destroyed their camp equipage; also, to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of killed.

Accounts from Banks' column say that the rebels do not appear to be making any demonstration on the Virginia side.

Intelligence from our Mexican Minister is to the effect that the Mexican Government has asked for a loan from our Government of from 5 to 10 millions. Our Minister regards it as highly important just at this time, that Mexico should have the money to pay interest on her English debt, and thus release her from her present embarrassment. Our Government is determined to stand by Mexico at all hazards, and protect her against encroachments by foreign powers.

Dispatches received by the Chicago *Journal* say there is a rumor that Price has been prevented from crossing the Osage, and that Gen. Lane has routed a detachment of his rear guard, after cutting them off from the main body. Major James' cavalry at Cameron, Mo., on Saturday came upon 250, or 300 of the rebels in Ray county, in a cornfield, 20 miles south of Cameron, the advance guard of nine men routed them, they taking refuge in the timber. Our guard was reinforced by 30 men, when they completely drove them from the timber, killing eight and taking five prisoners. Four Federals wounded and one killed.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.—A recent money article in the N. Y. *Times* contains the following:

An incident of some significance, so far as our national loan is understood by practical and intelligent bankers abroad, is related by an American gentleman who has just returned from London. While he was at his banker's the Messrs. Baring, he asked Joshua Bates of the old and eminent house, whether England would take any of our new 7 3-10 per cent. loan at par. His prompt reply was that the English people would get no part of the loan at par, for the sufficient reason, based on the last advices from this side, that the loyal States would absorb the whole loan—and this result being accomplished, as it soon will be, the English people would be glad to buy part of it at a premium. Of course the American gentleman, whose politics are loyal, was abundently satisfied with this answer. But not an American companion whom he had invited to accompany him to his banker's, a Southerner intimated at the room of Yancey, and the other Confederate Commissioners at the Westminster Hotel. He was astonished at Bates, and the next time the friends met, which chanced to be at Yancey's quarters, there was considerable less talk about the inability of the North to command the means to suppress the Confederate rebellion. Indeed it is related that the spirits of the Southern party were seriously depressed by the discovery made at the counting room of one of the first banking houses in Europe.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—A correpondent of the S. F. *Alta* says: I wish to call your attention to what I consider a great act of injustice done to Pennsylvania and her soldiers by your St. Louis correspondent. Now, the gentleman may think he is right, but I should like to know where he gets his authority from, when he says "Pennsylvania has been the most boastful and, at the same time, most laggard in furnishing troops." By his own account, her quota is 75,000. Now, you will see by this slip, clipped from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that there is a most wonderful discrepancy *somewhere*, and, as a Pennsylvanian, I am strongly inclined to think it is with the St. Louis man, for I cannot be brought to believe that the old Keystone State would so belie her character as to prove recreant now. Then again, in a private letter I have from home, speaking of this same subject, I will use the writer's own words, "No one can complain of our State, for we have sent nearly 80,000 men, independent of regiments now under formation." So you see, if two accounts, in our favor, are to be credited, Pennsylvania has not only furnished her full quota, but is ready, able and willing to send many more. Let us at least have justice; and publish the following extract.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WHO discovered the North Pole? Our own illustrious Jefferson. Who hung the Star Spangled Banner on the heaven piercing summit of the Andes? Our own immortal Franklin. Who discovered the route to Cappadocia, by way of Cape Cod? That fearless Moorish navigator, Paganini. Let us, then, fellow-citizens, with the horoscope in one hand, and the Magna Charta in the other, plunge boldly on the raging billows of the Mississippi, and leave no sea untried until we shall unite Tivoli with Tripoli, and Gretna Green with the rock of Gibralter. Then, and not till then, shall be brought to light Tarantula—that long lost ale of bliss of which the Plato reasoned and a Galen sung.

GERMANS GOOD SOLDIERS.—Gen. McClellan, with the true eye of a soldier, when he recently rode through the camp of Gen Blenker, and saw the admirable discipline to which his men had been brought said, with an unfeigned feeling of delight, "When I am among you, Germans, I always feel as if I had got among soldiers."

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

:X:

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Notice.

To all whom it may Concern.

A SUIT for a Divorce being now pending between the undersigned and MARY T. LOGAN, his wife, all persons are forbidden to credit her on my account.

GEO. E. LOGAN.

Waldo, Josephine County, }
September 21, 1861. } sep28:3t:3t

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at first Session of Thirty-seventh Congress.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 57—An Act to create a Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, outside of the limits of said corporations, are hereby constituted, for the purpose of this act, into one district, to be called "The Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the passage of this act, and thereafter, from time to time, as required by this act, there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five Commissioners of Police, who shall be the chief officers of the said "Metropolitan Police District," and who shall severally possess and perform therein the powers and duties authorized and enjoined by this act. The said commissioners, together with the mayors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, ex-officio, shall form the board of police for the said district, and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum of such board for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That three of said commissioners shall be appointed from the city of Washington, one from Georgetown, and one from the county of Washington at large, for the term of three years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. The said commissioners shall meet at such time and place as may be designated by the President of the United States; and after being duly qualified by taking and subscribing an oath or affirmation before some person duly authorized to administer oaths in said District, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, shall proceed to discharge such duties as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the board of police shall be a President and a Treasurer, who shall each be selected from among said commissioners by themselves, who shall discharge such duties as the board may prescribe. The Treasurer shall give a bond, with two sureties, to the satisfaction of said board, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The board may also appoint a clerk, to hold his office during the pleasure of the board, and to receive a compensation to be fixed by the board, not to exceed the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, and who shall perform such duties as may be required by said board of police.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the board of police hereby constituted, at all times of the day and night, within the boundaries of the said police district, to preserve the public peace; to prevent crime, and arrest offenders; to protect the rights of persons and property; to guard the public health; to preserve order at every public election; to remove nuisances existing in the public streets, roads, alleys, highways, and other places; to provide a proper police force at every fire, in order that thereby, the firemen and property may be protected; to protect strangers and travellers at steamboat and ship landings and railway stations; to see that all laws relating to the observance of Sunday, and regarding pawnbrokers, mock auctions, elections, gambling, intemperance, lottery dealers, vagrants, disorderly persons, and the public health, are promptly enforced, and to enforce and obey all laws and ordinances of the city councils of the cities of Washington and Georgetown which are properly applicable to police or health, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the duties of the board of police shall be more especially executed under the direction and control of said board, and according to rules and regulations which it is hereby authorized to pass from time to time, for the proper government and discipline of its subordinate officers, by a police force for the whole of said police district, and authorized to do duty in any part thereof, without regard to residence or corporation lines.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said police force shall consist of a superintendent of police, ten sergeants of police, and such number of police patrolmen as the board may deem necessary, not exceeding, for the regular service, one hundred and fifty. The said offices hereby created for the said police force shall be severally filled by appointment from the board of police; and each person so appointed shall hold office only during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the rules and regulations of the said board, the laws of the United States, and the laws or ordinances existing in the district, enacted by the city or county authorities within the same, and which laws or ordinances apply to such part of the district where the members of the police force may be on duty.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the qualifications, enumeration, and distribution of duties, mode of trial, and removal from office, of each officer of said police force, shall be particularly defined and prescribed by rules and regulations of the board of police, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States applicable thereto: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be so appointed to office, or hold office in the police force aforesaid, who cannot read and write the English language or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who shall ever have been indicted and convicted of crime: *And provided*, That no person shall be removed therefrom except upon written charges preferred against him to the board of police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the said police force shall possess, in every part of the District of Columbia, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process; and any warrant for search or arrest, issued by any magistrate of said District of Columbia, may be executed in any part of said district by any member of said police force, without any backing or endorsement of the said warrant, and according to the terms thereof; and all the provisions of law in relation to the giving and taking of bail in said district shall apply to this act. The superintendent of police and the sergeants of police, having just cause to suspect that any felony has been, or is being, or is about to be, committed within any building, or on board of any ship, boat or vessel within the said district, may enter upon the same at all hours of day or night, to take all necessary measures for the effectual prevention or detection of all felonies, and may take then and there into custody all persons suspected of being concerned in such felonies, and also may take charge of all property which he or they shall have then and there just cause to suspect has been stolen.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of police may divide the said district into precincts, not exceeding ten, and may assign one sergeant of police to each of said precincts. The board may, from time to time, establish a station or sub-station in each precinct for the accommodation of the police force on duty therein. It may, from time to time, detail and change, without regard to or limitation of residence, the sergents or patrolmen to such parts of the district, or to such of the police or criminal courts, and to the public offices of the Government of the United States, or of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as it may deem advisable. It shall promulgate all regulations and orders through the superintendent of police, who shall take the place of the Mayor of the city of Washington or Georgetown, as being the head of the police departments or force in the said cities, but always subject to the orders and regulations of the board of police; and it shall be the duty of the police force to respect and obey the said superintendent of police, as the head and chief of the same, subject to the rules and regulations and general orders of the board of police.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of police, whenever it shall see fit, shall, on the application of any person or persons, showing the necessity thereof, appoint any additional number of patrolmen to duty at any place within the said district, at the charge and expense of the person or persons by whom the application shall be made (but not to exceed the yearly sum provided for patrolmen of the force provided by this act as the general police force), and the patrolmen so appointed shall be subject to the orders of the board of police, and shall obey the rules and regulations of the board, and conform to its general discipline and to such other special regulations as may be made, and shall wear such dress or emblem as the board may direct, and shall, during the term of their holding appointment, possess all the powers, privileges and duties of the patrol force heretofore prescribed. The persons so employed may be removed at any time by the board of police, without assigning cause thereof, upon one month's notice of the intention so to do, given to the person or persons who applied for the appointment aforesaid.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of police may also, upon any emergency of riot, pestilence, invasion, insurrection, or during any day of public election, ceremony or celebration, appoint as many special patrolmen, without pay, from among the citizens, as it may deem advisable, and for a specified time; and during the term of service of such special patrolmen, he shall possess all the powers and privileges and perform all the duties of the patrolmen of the standing police force of the district. And such special patrol shall wear an emblem, to be presented by the police commissioners.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the police force, under penalty of forfeiting the pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign from the police force, unless he shall have given one month's notice thereof, in writing, to the superintendent of police; and no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause, shall be reappointed by the board of police to any office in the said police force.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all stolen property taken by the members of the police force shall be kept in a place and by a person to be designated by the board of police. Every such article of property shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose, together with the name of the owner, if ascertained, and the name of the place where found, and of the person from whom taken, with the general circumstances, and the date of its receipt, and the name of the officer recovering the same. The board of police shall also cause to be kept general complaint books, in which shall be entered every complaint preferred upon personal knowledge of the circumstances thereof, with the name and residence of the complainant. It shall also cause to be kept books of registry of lost, missing or stolen property, for the general convenience of the public and the police of the district. It shall also cause to be kept books of records of the police, wherein shall be entered the name of every member of the police force, with his time and place of nativity, and the time when he became a citizen; if he was born out of the United States; his age; his former occupation; number and residence of family; the date of appointment or dismissal from office, with the cause of the latter. And in every such record sufficient space shall be left against all such entries, wherein to make record of the number of arrests made by such member of the police force, or of any special services deemed meritorious by the commissioner. It shall also cause to be kept in proper books the accounts of the treasurer of the board, and number of the several meetings thereof, and all receipts of moneys, or warrants, or checks for moneys, shall be written in books kept for the purpose, and the said receipts signed by the person or persons in every case receiving money, warrants, or checks from the treasurer. All such books shall be, at all business hours, and when not in actual use, open to public inspection. The board of police shall also cause to be kept and bound all police returns and reports of the district.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the common councils of the cities of Washington and Georgetown to provide, at the expense of said cities, respectively, all necessary accommodations, within their respective limits, for the station houses required by the board of police for the accommodation of the police force, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested for offences, and the same suitably to warm and light. In case the said common councils, or either of them, neglect or refuse to do so, after having been thereto requested by the board of police, then the said board may make their own provisions, in the premises, and the same, when made, shall become proper charge and debt for the expenses and disbursements thereof against the said city or cities whose common councils have so neglected or refused to make provision as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in every case of arrest the same shall be made known within six hours thereafter to the sergeant of police on duty in the precinct in which the arrest is made by the person making the same; and it shall be the duty of the said sergeant of police, within twelve hours after such notice, to make written return thereof, according to the rules and regulations of the board of police, together with the name of the party arrested, the offences, the place of arrest, and the place of detention. The board of police shall provide suitable accommodations within said district for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of those charged with crime, fraud, or disorderly conduct; and it shall be the duty of all magistrates, in committing witnesses, to have regard to the rules and regulations of the board of police in reference to their detention.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records and accoutrements, now in the possession of the police departments of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, are hereby given for the use of the board of police herein authorized; but the ownership of the same, and the use thereof as aforesaid, shall be according to the laws or ordinances which the city councils of said cities, respectively, in which said property is situated, have enacted or may hereafter enact.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the necessary expenses incurred in the execution of criminal processes within the said district shall be chargeable to the United States, as under existing laws.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Health, or proper health officer of the city of Washington or of Georgetown, shall have power to call upon any of the police force of the district, to a number not exceeding six, to aid him, upon any necessary emergency, in enforcing the powers and duties conferred upon their office by law; and it shall be the duty of any such member of police so called upon to obey him; but such service shall not continue longer than twenty-four hours. The Board of Police shall, at all times, cause the ordinances and laws of the cities of Washington and Georgetown to be properly enforced; and it shall be the duty of said board, at all times, when consistent with the rules and regulations of the board, and with the requirements of this act, to furnish all information desired and comply with all requests made by the city councils of said cities, or by the mayors thereof.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the board of police is hereby invested with all the powers now conferred by law upon the mayors of Washington or of Georgetown, in respect to ordering military assistance in aid of the civil authorities to quell riots, suppress insurrection, protect the property, and preserve the public tranquility. The board of police shall have power to issue subpœnas, attested in the name of its president, to compel before it the attendance of witnesses upon any proceeding authorized by its rules and regulations. Each commissioner of police, the superintendent of police, and the clerk of the board of police, are hereby given power to administer, take, receive and subscribe all affirmations and oaths to any witnesses summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding authorized, as aforesaid, and to any depositions necessary by the rules and regulations of the board of police. Any willful and corrupt false swearing by any witness or person making deposition before any of the officers last mentioned, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the said rules and regulations, shall be deemed perjury, and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offence.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in said district, or upon any member of the police force thereof when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the laws of the United States committed in his presence, or for any person, not a member of the police force, to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the board of police shall receive a stated salary of six hundred dollars per annum, and each commissioner shall receive an allowance of five dollars for each day of actual attendance upon the meetings or business of the board, not to exceed, however, to each commissioner (the treasurer excepted) two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and no other compensation shall be paid or allowed to the members of the board. The superintendent of police shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, each sergeant of police six hundred dollars per annum, and each police patrolman forty dollars per month, as compensation for their services, respectively.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first meeting of the board of police, under the provisions of this act, it shall possess all the power and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the auxillary guard of the city of Washington, established by an act entitled "An Act to establish an auxillary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington," approved August twenty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all acts in amendment thereto, and said auxillary guard or watch is hereby abolished; and said board of police shall also possess all the power and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the mayor or any other officer or officers of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, as the heads therein of the respective police departments or organizations of those cities, which power or authority shall relate to or in any way be connected with the police government or police discipline within either of said cities; and from and after the said first meeting and due organization of said board of police, the duty and authority and power of each and all of the aforementioned officers in relation to the police government, appointment and discipline, shall wholly cease, and vest as aforesaid in the said board of police constituted by this act, except that the mayors of Washington and Georgetown shall be, with the commissioners, members ex-officio of the board of police, and entitled to one vote each at every session thereof when present at its meetings.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of police shall make to the board of police quarterly reports in writing of the state of the police district, with such statistics and suggestions as he may deem advisable for the improvement of the police government and discipline of said district; and the board of police shall annually, on or before the first Monday in November, report in writing the condition of the police within said district to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That no member of the board of police, or of the police force, shall receive or share in, for his own benefit, under any pretence whatever, any present, fee, or emolument, for police services, other than the regular salary and pay provided by this act, except by consent of the board of police.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be allowed by the board of police to be paid and given for extraordinary services of any member of the police force, and all moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, shall constitute the "policeman's fund," of which the board of police shall be the trustee, and may invest as they see fit. And whenever any member of the police force, in actual discharge of his duty, shall become bodily disabled, his necessary expenses, on the certificate of a competent surgeon, stating the manner, cause and condition of the injury, and approved by the board of police, during the time of his disabling, as aforesaid, continues, may become a charge upon said fund. But the board of police may discontinue said allowance for any satisfactory reason.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the board of police shall require and make suitable provisions respecting security to be entered into by the superintendent of police and by the sergeants of police, and for the taking by members of the police force of an oath of office, and the registry of the same, which oath of office may be taken before any commissioner of the police, who is hereby empowered to administer the same.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That there be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, including the payment of salaries, and all other necessary charges and expenses of the "Metropolitan Police," for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in addition to the balance of the appropriation made by the act approved February twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty, "for the compensation of the auxiliary guard, and one lieutenant, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, and for twenty policemen," which balance is hereby directed to be applied to the purposes of this act, the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That all statutes, parts of statutes, and provisions of law, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, August 6, 1861.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF UMPQUA. } SS.
IN JUSTICE'S COURT.

TO JOHN C. ROYAL: You are hereby notified that a Writ of Attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Daniel Lucas, amounting to Sixty Dollars and Twelve Cents ($60 12-100) together with interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum from the 5th day of August last. Now, unless you shall appear before JAMES APPLEGATE, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, *on the Eleventh Day of November*, 1861, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1861.

[37td] DANIEL LUCAS, Plaintiff.

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF UMPQUA. } SS.
IN JUSTICES' COURT.

TO JOHN C. ROYAL: You are hereby notified that a Writ of Attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Daniel Lucas, amounting to Forty-Seven Dollars and Eighty-One Cents ($47 81-100, together with the interest on a certain note of hand, calling for One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars and Thirty-One Cents ($128 31-100.) of which this is a balance due from March 15th, 1861. Now, unless you shall appear before JAMES APPLEGATE, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, *on the Eleventh Day of November*, 1861, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this the 19th day of September, 1861.

[37 td] DANIEL LUCAS, Plaintiff.

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF DOUGLAS } SS.

TO SAMUEL GORDON: You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Eli Morgan, amounting to the sum of eighty four dollars and fifty cents. Now, unless you appear before James L. White, a Justice of the Peace in, and for said county, at his office, on the ninth day of November 1861, judgement will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated this 14th day of September 1861.

36:3t. ELI. MORGAN. *Plaintiff.*

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of an order of the County Court of Jackson county, Oregon, I will offer for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1861, all the right, title and interest of Vincent B. Tate, deceased, to a certain town lot in Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon. Said lot is situated on the north side of California street, between the lot on which Dr. A. B. Overbeck resides and a lot claimed by John McLaughlin, and is sixty eighty feet in width by two hundred in length

P. P. PRIM, Adm'r.

October 5. 1861. 38:3

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for Josephine county, State of Oregon, at the August term, A. D. 1861, Administrator of the estate of Nathan Barney, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, and all persons owing said estate are required to make payment to me, at my residence, near Vannoy's Ferry, in said county.

THO'S CROXTON, Adm'r.

Vannoy's Ferry, Sept. 28, 1861. 38:4

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for Josephine county, State of Oregon, at the May term, A. D. 1861, Administrator of the estate of William H. B. Douglas, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, and all persons owing said estate are required to make payment to me, at my residence, near Vannoy's Ferry, in said county.

THO'S CROXTON, Adm'r.

Vannoy's Ferry, Sept. 28, 1861. 38:4

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for Josephine county, State of Oregon, at the June term, A. D. 1861, Commissioner of the estate of John Beard, who has been absent from his farm during the last two years, and is supposed to be dead, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me with the necessary vouchers within one year from this date, and all persons owing said estate are required to make payment to me at, my residence, near Vannoy's Ferry, in said county.

THO'S CROXTON, Com'r.

Vannoy's Ferry, Sept. 28, 1861. 38:4

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the County Court of Jackson county, on the estate of Joseph C. Corbell, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date; and all persons owing said estate are required to make immediate payment to me, at my residence near Bunkum, in said county, or to John Corbell, at Sterling, in said county. SAM'L PHILLIPS, Adm'r.

Bunkum, Oct. 1. 1861. 38:4

STATE OF OREGON } SS.
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } 1861.
COUNTY COURT, October Term,
In the matter of the Estate of
JOHN B. SHELDON, 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 expenses of Administration, and the Administrator having filed his petition for the sale of the real estate belonging to the Dec'd, Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to be and appear before said Court on Thursday the 7th day of November, 1861, and show cause why an order shall not be granted to said Administrator to sell said real estate for the purpose of paying the debts, charges, and allowances.

By order of Hon. J. C. TOLMAN,
County Judge.

WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk. 39:4t

For Sale.

38,000 LBS. FLOUR at $25 per m. at the mill. For particulars, enquire of [28] B. F. DOWELL, Agent.

NOW LANDING,

Ex late Arrivals.

BROWN DRILLS AND SHEETINGS.

30-inch Sheetings.

BLEACHED SEETINGS, Assort. Widths

BLANKETS

Of all grades and colors.

PRINTS and DELAINES,

In great variety.

Dress and Fancy Dry Goods.

Alexandre's Genuine Kid Gloves.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

DAVIS AND JONES' SHIRTS.

Flannels, Hosiery, Etc.

House-Furnishing Goods.

Brussels and 3-Ply Carpets, new patterns,

Paper-Hangings, Druggets,

Matting, Hollands, Hemp Carpets.

Agency For

Jewet's & Comon's Oil Cloths.

For sale for cash, or to first-class, prompt paying trade, at a discount from market rate.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

October 5th, 1861. 38m6

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE,

Endorsed by the Medical Faculty as being

The Best and Purest

Extract of Sarsaparilla Made.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Purifies the Blood.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Scrofula.

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Cures Stubborn Ulcers.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Cutaneous Eruptions.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

May be safely taken at all times. It will not cure 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. Sands' 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.

37 1m

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

NOISELESS FAMILY

Sewing Machines,

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

SIXTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS!

SIXTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS!

SIXTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS!

25 per cent. discount!

25 per cent. discount!

25 per cent. discount!

FROM OUR FORMER PRICES.

THE great success attending the introduction of our *New Style Family Sewing Machine* 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 60,000 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,

That this 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 unrelenting 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 Re