

Oakland, or from the city to any person, firm, or corporation, when the amount sought to be collected, exclusive of interest and costs, is less than three hundred dollars.

*Fourth*—For the breach of any official bond given by any city officer, and for the breach of any contract, and any action for damages in which the city is a party, or is in any way interested; and all forfeited recognizances given to, or for the benefit, or in behalf of said city; and upon all bonds given upon any appeal taken from the judgment of said Court in any action above named, where the amount claimed, exclusive of costs, is less than three hundred dollars.

*Fifth*—For the recovery of personal property belonging to the city, when the value of the property (exclusive of the damages for taking or detention) is less than three hundred dollars. [Also, all misdemeanors under the Statutes of this State punishable by fine and imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment.—Act, March 30, 1874.]

*Sixth*—Of an action for the collection of any license required by any ordinance of said city.

SEC. 5. The Police Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings mentioned in sections three and four of this Act (and no other Justices in said city shall have power to try and decide cases mentioned in said sections): *provided*, that in those cases in which the Judge is a party, or in which he is interested, or where the Judge is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree, in which cases, and also in case of sickness or inability of the Police Judge, the said Judge may call in a Justice of the Peace residing in said city to act in his place and stead.

SEC. 6. The Judge of said Court shall have power to hear cases for examination, and may commit and hold the offender to bail for trial in the proper Court, and may try, condemn, or acquit, and carry his judgment into execution, as the case may require, according to law, and punish persons guilty of contempt of Court; and shall have power to issue warrants of arrest in case of a criminal prosecution for a violation of a city ordinance, as well as in case of the violation of the criminal law of the State; also all subpoenas, and all other processes necessary to the full and proper exercise of his powers and jurisdiction; and in such of the cases enumerated in this section in which trial by jury is not secured by the Constitution of the State, he may proceed to judgment in the first instance without a jury, but on appeal the defendant shall be entitled to trial by jury in the County Court.—[*Amendment*, March 31, 1866.]

SEC. 7. The Police Court shall have the same jurisdiction in civil cases as Justices of the Peace, and the Judge of said Court shall have the right to administer oaths, to take and certify acknowledgments to deeds and other instruments, to celebrate marriages, and do and perform any and all duties which by law may be performed by a Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 8. All fines and other moneys collected on behalf of the city in the Police Court shall be paid into the City Treasury on the first Tuesday of each month; and all bills for fees and costs due the officers of said Court, shall be submitted to the City Council at the same time the Police Judge makes his monthly report.

SEC. 9. The City Council shall furnish a suitable room for the holding of said Court, and shall also furnish the necessary dockets and blanks. One docket shall be styled "The City Criminal Docket," in which all the criminal business shall be recorded, and each case shall be alphabetically indexed; another docket shall be styled "The City Civil Docket," and it shall contain each and every civil case in which the city is a party, or which is prosecuted or defended for her interest, and each case shall

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