[illegible] mentioned in your letter; as those [illegible] have no fellow feeling with the [illegible] and behaved in the most friendly [illegible] to his people, and I am convinced [illegible] enter into any combination against [illegible]ites, unless there be great mismanagement on our part. In fact when we [illegible] the object of Mr. Ogdens journey [illegible] Walla Walla, and that the lives of 60 [illegible] fellow creatures were under Providence mainly dependent on the celerity of [illegible] movements, it cannot be supposed that [illegible] would allow any minor consideration [illegible] weigh one moment in his mind against the great object of their preservation. As he could not carry his boats over the portage of the Falls, without the assistance of the Indians it would have been an act of great indiscretion on his part, to have excited alarm and created suspicion in their minds, by withholding the compensation of 2 or 3 pounds of gun powder, and lead, which they had been accustomed to receive for such services; when it was certain that the omission would be regarded as evidence of a hostile intent, and induce them to put every possible obstacle in his way; whereby the object of the journey must have been entirely defeated, and the unfortunate women and children left to their cruel fate. The general stoppage of ammunition will be in my opinion an ill advised and harsh measure. The Thlecatats and other friendly Indians who live by the chase cannot dispense with ammunition; it has become to them a positive necessary of life, and they must absolutely starve without it. It is, in fact, a measure fraught with danger to the country, and there is no saying how the Indians may resent a proceeding, which they will certainly regard, as an act of unjustifiable cruelty. To prohibit the sale of ammunition within certain districts in arms against the whites, would be the proper course, but to extend the measure to every part of this country, is to make the innocent suffer with the guilty, and a departure from the conciliatory course of policy, which we have always found to answer best with Indians, and will I much fear drive them to the most desperate courses.

I am now only expressing an opinion on what the law is reported to be, and await the next issue of the "Spectator," with some impatience to discover its real character and value.

You may rest assured that we will do nothing improper, or which will in any way endanger the safety of the country.

We have not yet heard from Mr. Ogden since he left the dalls, but are now daily expecting to hear from him.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most Ob't. Serv't.
JAMES DOUGLAS
Chief Factor H. Bay Co.

[illegible] Anecdote.—In a seaport town [illegible] some years [illegible] sermon to [illegible]g. The [illegible]ame, and [illegible] the place [illegible] the du- [illegible] Sabbath— [illegible]e. After [illegible] preacher [illegible] text, and was about to [illegible] when he suddenly [illegible] his head on his pulpit, [illegible] for a few moments. It was [illegible] that he had become in- [illegible]; but he soon recovered himself, [illegible] the congregation, said, that [illegible] upon his discourse, he beg- [illegible] a short anecdote.

"It is now exactly fifteen years," said he, "since I was last within this place of worship, and the occasion was, as many here may probably remember, the very same as that which has now brought us together.—Amongst those who came thither that evening, were three dissolute young men, who came not only with the intent of insulting and mocking the venerable pastor, but even with stones in their pockets to throw at him as he stood in this pulpit. Accordingly, they had not listened long to the discourse, when one of them said impatiently, 'Why need we listen to the blockhead? throw! but the second stopped him, saying, 'Let us first see what he makes of this point.' The curosity of the latter was no sooner satisfied, than he too said, Ay, confound him, it is only as I expected—throw now!' But here the third interposed, saying it would be better altogether to give up the design which had brought them there. At this remark his two friends took offence and left the church, while he remained to the end.

Now, mark, my dear brethren," continued the preacher, with much emotion, "what were afterward the several fates of these young men! The first was hanged, many years ago, at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery; the second is now lying under sentence of death, for murder; the third, my brethren"—and the speaker's agitation here became excessive, while he paused and wiped the large drops from his brow—"the third is he who is now about to address you—listen to him!"

The cost of all the New York canals is $20,087,335,94. They yielded the last fiscal year in tolls $2,764,121,10. The nett revenue, after deducting all expenses, is $2,156,496,75.

An American in Mexico.—A letter writer from Gen. Worth's army says.—There is but one American residing in Parras—Dr. Woodworth, formerly a citizen of the State of New York. He is married to a Mexican lady, and lives in luxurious style; the interior of the house is spacious and magnificent. There is a piazza around the court yard supported by heavy columns and connected by arches, between the arches is a stone trough, about two and half feet high, filled with earth and planted with choice flowers. The court yard is crowded with tropical trees and flowers, in the centre of which is a large orange tree loaded with ripe fruit.

Abstract of Mechanics.

OF MATTER.

1. Every portion of matter is possessed of the following properties, viz: solidity, extension, divisibility, mobility, inertia, attraction, and repulsion.

2. *Solidity* is that property by which two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time. It is sometimes called the impenetrability of matter.

3. The *extension*, like the solidity of matter, is proved by the impossibility of two bodies co-existing in the same place.

4. *Divisibility*, is that property by which bodies are capable of being divided into parts removeable from each other.

5. *Mobility* expresses the capacity of matter to be moved from one position or part of space to another.

6. *Inertia* is the term which designates the passiveness of matter, which, if at rest, will forever remain in that state, until compelled by some cause to move; and on the contrary, if in motion, that motion will not cease, or abate, or change its direction, unless the body be resisted.

SPACE.

1. Space is either absolute or relative.

2. *Absolute space* is merely extension, illimitable, immoveable and without parts; yet, for the convenience of language, it is usually spoken of as if it had parts.—Hence the expression.

3. *Relative space*, which signifies that part of absolute space which is occupied by any body, as compared with any part occupied by another body.

ATTRACTION.

1. Attraction denotes the property which bodies have to approach each other.

2. There are five kinds of attraction, the attraction of *cohesion*, of *gravitation*, of *electricity*, of *magnetism* and *chemical attraction*.

3. The attraction of cohesion is exerted only at very small distances.

4. The strength of the attraction of cohesion being different in different kinds of matter, is supposed to be the cause of the relative degrees of hardness of different bodies.

5. Capillary attraction is only a particular modification or branch of the attraction of cohesion.

6. The attraction of gravitation is exerted by every particle of matter on every other particle at all distances, but by no means with equal intensity at all distances.

7. Gravitation decreases from the surface of the earth *upwards* as the square of the distance increases; but from the surface of the earth *downwards*, it decreases only in a direct ratio to the distance from the centre.

REPULSION.

1. Repulsion is that property in bodies, whereby, if they are placed just beyond the sphere of each other's attraction of cohesion, they mutually fly from each other.

2. Oil refuses to mix with water, from the repulsion between the particles of the two substances; and from the same cause, a needle gently laid upon water will swim.

MOTION.

1. *Absolute motion* is the actual motion that bodies have, considered independently of each other, and only with regard to the parts of space.

2. *Relative motion* is the degree and direction of the motion of one body, when compared with that of another.

3. *Accelerated motion* is when the velocity continually increases.

4. *Retarded motion* is when the velocity continually decreases; and the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*, when it decreases equally in equal times.

5. The velocity of uniform motion is estimated by the time employed in moving over a certain space; or, which amounts to the same thing, by the space moved over in a certain time.

6. To ascertain the velocity, divide the space run over by the time.

7. To ascertain the space run over, multiply the velocity by the time.

8. In accelerated motion, the space run over is as the *square* of the time, instead of being directly as the time, as in uniform motion.

9. A body acted upon by one force, will always move in a straight line.

10. Bodies acted upon by two single impulses, whether equal or unequal, will also describe a right line.

11. But when a body is acted upon by one uniform force, or single impulse, and another accelerated or retarded force, the two forces will cause it to describe a *curve*.

12. The curve described by a body projected from the earth, and drawn down by the action of gravity, would, in an unresisting medium, be that of a parabola; but from the resistance of the air, which, when the velocity is very great, will often amount to one hundred times the weight of the projectile, the curve really described approaches more nearly to that of a hyperbola.

13. The *momentum* of a body is the force with which it moves, and is in proportion to the weight, or quantity of matter, multiplied into its velocity.

14. The action of bodies on each other are always equal, and exert in opposite directions; so that any body acting upon another, loses as much force as it communicates.

CENTRAL FORCES.

1. The central forces are the *centrifugal* and the *centripetal* forces.

2. The centrifugal force is the tendency which bodies that revolve round a centre, have to fly from it in a tangent to the curve they move in, as a stone from a sling.

3. The centripetal force is that which prevents a body from flying off, by impelling it towards the centre, as the attraction of gravitation.

CENTRE OF GRAVITY.

1. The centre of gravity is that point in a body about which all its parts exactly balance each other in every position.

2. A vertical line passing through the centre of gravity of a body, is called the *line of direction*.

3. When the line of direction falls within the base of a body, that body cannot descend; but if it falls without the base, the body will fall.

THE LEVER.

1. There are three kinds of levers, the difference between which is constituted by the difference in the situation of the fulcrum, and the power with respect to each other. In the *first* kind of lever, the fulcrum is placed between the power and the weight. In the *second* kind of lever, the fulcrum is at one end, the power at the other, and the weight between them. In the *third* kind of lever, the power is applied between the fulcrum and the weight.

2. In all these levers, the power is to the weight, as the distance of the weight from the fulcrum is to that of the power from the fulcrum.

3. A *bent* or hammer lever, differs only in the form from a lever of the first kind.

4. *Scissors*, *pincers*, *snuffers*, and the common *iron screw*, are all levers of the first kind.

5. The *strutera* or Roman *steel-yard*, is a lever of the first kind, with a moveable weight.

6. A *balance* is also a lever of the first kind; with equal arms a perfect balance should combine the following requisites. 1. The arms of the beam should be exactly equal, both as to weight and length, and should at the same time be as long as possible, relatively to their thickness. 2. The points from which the scales are suspended, should be in a right line, passing through the centre of gravity of the beam. 3. The fulcrum ought to be a little higher than the centre of gravity. 4. The axis of motion should be formed with an edge like a knife, and, with the rings and other bearing parts, should be very hard and smooth. 5. The pivots, which form the axis of motion, should be in a straight line, and at right angles to the beam.

7. The best balances are not calculated to determine weights with certainty to more than five places of figures.

8. The oars and rudders of vessels are levers of the second order; a pair of bellows, nut-crackers, &c., are composed of two levers of the same kind.

9. The third kind of lever is used as little as possible, on account of the disadvantage to the moving power, the intensity of which must always exceed the resistance, yet in some cases this disadvantage is over-balanced by the quickness of its operations, and the small compass in which it is exerted; hence its fitness for the bones of the arm, and the limbs of animals generally.

10. In compound levers, the power is to the weight, in a ratio compounded of the several ratios which those powers that can sustain the weight by half of each lever, when used singly and apart from the rest, have to the weight.

THE PULLEY.

1. Pulleys are of two kinds, fixed and *moveable*.

2. The fixed pulley only turns upon its axis, and affords no mechanical advantage; therefore, when the power and the weight are equal, they balance each other. It is used for the convenience of changing the direction of a motion.

3. The *moveable* pulley not only turns upon its axis, but rises and falls with the weight.

4. Every moveable pulley may be considered as hanging by two ropes equally stretched, and which, consequently, being equal portions of the weight, therefore each pully of this sort doubles the power.

5. A pulley of one spiral groove upon a truncated cone, as the fusee of a watch, is calculated to maintain a constant equilibrium or relation between two powers, the relative forces of which are continually changing.

WHEEL AND AXLE.

1. The power must be to the weight, in order to produce an equilibrium, as the *circumference* of the wheel is to the *circumference* of the axle.

2. As the diameters of different circles bear the same proportion to each other that their respective circumferences do, the power is also to the weight as the *diameter* of the wheel to the *diameter* of the axle.

3. If one wheel move another of equal circumference, no power will be gained, as they will both move equally fast.

4. But if one wheel move another of different diameter, whether larger or smaller, the velocities with which they move will be inversely as their diameters, circumferences, or number of teeth.

5. The wheel and axle may be considered as a perpetual lever, from the constant renewal of the points of suspension and resistance. The fulcrum is the centre of the axis, the longer arm is the radius of the wheel, and the shorter arm the radius of the axis.

6. The crane, and many other machines, of the first consequence, are composed principally of the wheel and axle.

THE INCLINED PLANE.

1. The power and the weight balance each other, when the former is to the latter as the height of the plane to its length.

2. In estimating the draught of a waggon, or other vehicle, up-hill, the draught on the level must be added; so that, if the hill rises one foot in four, one fourth part of the weight must be added to the draught on level ground.

THE WEDGE.

1. When the resistance acts perpendicularly to the sides, that is, when the wedge does not cleave at any distance, there is an equilibrium between the resistance and the power, when the latter is to the former as half the thickness of the back of the wedge is to the length of one of its sides.

2. When the resistance on each side acts parallel to the back, that is, when the wedge cleaves at some distance, the power is to the resistance as the whole length of the back to double its perpendicular height.

3. The thiner the wedge, the greater its power.

4. The further the wedge is driven into any material, the greater also is its power, the sides of the cleft affording it the advantage of operating upon two levers.

5. Axes, spades, chisels, knives, and all instruments which begin with edges or points and grow gradually thicker, act on the principle of the wedge.

Agreeable to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Clackamas County met at the Meeting House near Robert Arthur's, on Saturday the 15th inst., and were organized by calling the Rev. Jno. Foster, sen., to the chair and appointing J. Hull, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being understood, it was on motion—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report resolutions to the meeting. Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz:—J. D. Holman, W. Arthur, Sen., F. Baker, and Jos. Hull, who in due time presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we deem it necessary in view of the approaching difficulty with the Indians, that the citizens of Oregon should adopt timely measures for the protection of themselves and property, and

Whereas, in addition to the men already called out for the prosecution of the war East of the Cascade Mountains, it is necessary that a force should be raised to act upon the defensive, and that we be prepared to repel any incursions of the Indians into the settlements, therefore

1*st. Resolved*, That we the citizens of Clackamas County, organize a Military Company for our protection:

2*d. Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to enroll the names of said company.

3*d. Resolved*, That said committee report at the next meeting.

The above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and the following persons were appointed said committee, viz:—Wm. Dement, Solomon Wheeler and Jos. Hull. On motion of J. D. Holman, it was

Resolved, That proceedings of this meeting be published in the Spectator.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday the 22d inst. to receive the report of the committee of enrollment.

Pursuant to adjournment the meeting to organize a Military Company convened on Saturday the 22d inst., at the Meeting house, Rev. Jno. Foster in the chair, and Jos. Hull, secretary.

The committee of enrollment reported 30 men enrolled.

No further business appearing it was on motion,

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn.

JNO. FOSTER, Sen., Chairman.
Jos. Hull, Sec.

After the adjournment of the meeting the company went into an election for officers; when the following persons were elected, viz:—

JOS. HULL, Captain,
WM. DEMENT, 1st Lieut.
PHILLIP FOSTER, 2d do.
J. D. HOLMAN, Orderly Serg.

Decision of Character.

BY SAMUEL M'NUTT.

The minds of men are variously constituted. Some are rash and headstrong in their dispositions, others are slow and diffident. Some are bold and determined, while others are hesitating and wavering. The peculiar traits and qualities of one man's mind are as different from those that characterize his neighbor as are the lineaments of his countenance. One man has a noble and commanding appearance, while another exhibits every mark of meanness and cowardice. Thus it is with different minds. No two qualities, however, give such a marked difference to the characters of men, as those of *decision* and *indecision*. Decision is that power which enables its possessor to act with promptitude and energy. When anything is presented, the decisive mind views it calmly, thoroughly and rapidly, and at once forms its resolution, and acts upon it. This quality of mind, like many other great gifts of nature, is co-existent with the first evidences of mental presence, but education will promote its developement, and cultivation and care will strengthen its growth. An indicisive mind is like the feeble streamlet that wanders through the plain, obstructed by every obstacle, and turned aside by every hillock; but the decisive mind, like the mighty river, surmounts and sweeps before it all opposition, and rushes steadily onward in its resistless course.

Decision of character is not rashness, nor is it a mere resolution to do this or that, upon certain conditions. It is the calm, determined *I will*. It is the result of judgment, and produces unswerving firmness of purpose. Decision is generally the mark of a strong mind. No one who is destitute of it will ever rise to eminence and distinction, or even make his influence felt on the world around him. You might as well expect the feeble glimmerings of a taper to cheer the dark skies of a winter night, as to look for the accomplishment of noble deeds by him who has not decision of character. Who were they of whom fame speaks with clarion voice? Who were they whose names have trembled on the tongues of a thousand generations? Who were they whose words are re-echoed from the farthest habitations of man, and whose thoughts and deeds float securely on the waves of time, like golden argosies, freighted for eternity? They were men who *acted*, not with hesitation, or doubt, but with decision and energy.

Life is a warfare, and he who would successfully engage in it, must possess the necessary requisite for the struggle. The timid and the hesitating will never come off victorious here. Man was placed upon the field of life, not to doubt and dream but to *live* and *act;* and he who acts with most decision and energy, best fulfils the object of his being. He has also his reward. Success crowns his efforts, and self-confidence nerves his arm, in all his undertakings. But the wavering and indecisive are either obscured in mists of their own raising, or fall beneath the power of the more bold and energetic. [illegible] as it should be, for he does not deserve victory who neglects to act in [illegible] with the design of life, or refuses to [illegible] plish that for which he had his be[illegible]

I remember having read a story [illegible] told of a donkey that died with hunger tween two bundles of hay, while he [illegible] about which to partake of first. [illegible] may smile at this, and imagine it sport to think of an ass that perished [illegible] want of decision; but it matters [illegible] whether the story is true or not, if the moral is good. Indeed, there are few who have not seen men act as perfectly ridiculous as the animal in the tale. We find numbers in every day life whose misfortune and ill success are entirely owing to their own want of decision. They are involved in perplexity and trouble—destitute of self-confidence, and the prey of every doubt and anxiety that fall to the lot of man.

A want of decision of character is productive of awful and innumerable evils in many of the most important relations which man bears towards man. Take, for example, that of a parent.—The parent who is defective in this respect, is wholly unfit for family government, and incapable of teaching the child in the way that he should go. Here is a source of misfortune to the world. The sons take pattern after the imbecile and wavering father, or, at least, do as they please, and ultimately go forth among men undisciplined for the contest, and destitute of the most important requisites for respectability and success. In like manner the daughters are let loose upon the world by the mother, living misfortunes, both to themselves and to all who may become acquainted with them.

Every young man should endeavor to possess decision of character. It will not only improve his good name; but it will be of immense varying to him in every stage and condition of life. It will rank him in the opinion of society. It will gain him the confidence of his fellow men, and more than all, it will enable him to be what he ought to be "*a fearless independent man.*"

A Vast Undertaking.—A London correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce mentions an undertaking, remarkable alike for its novelty and vastness, which is in progress at the Menai Straits:—The boldest idea yet started by any living Engineer, is that of Robert Stephenson, now engaged upon the construction of the Chester and Holy head Railway, who proposes, and is now executing a tubular iron bridge over the Menai Straits, (to connect the shores of Carnarvonshire with the island of Anglesea—a feat accomplished previously by Telford, but on the old and well tested plan of suspension bridges.) Mr. Stephenson's project is one purely original, and of gigantic proportions. He proposes to construct a tubular bridge of plate-iron, one inch thick—the plates to be riveted together in the form of a rectangular tube or tunnel, having a cross section 14 by 26 feet outside measurement, and to extend over the Straits in three spans of 450 each.—Two lofty piers will be erected in the water to support the central span, at a sufficient height over the channel to allow the largest class of shipping to pass free, without striking their royal mast heads.—There are to be two of these tubes laid parallel to each other, the entire length of each being 1350 feet, and thus allowing free transit of the trains in opposite directions at the same time. The clear space left in each tube for the passage of a train is 14 by 17 feet leaving nine feet of verticle dimensions given above to be accounted for. This is appropriated to the purpose of rendering the tube sufficiently stiff to bear its own weight and that of the train by dividing 6 by 14 feet of the upper portion of the tube into 8 smaller tubes arranged in two horizontal rows, to resist compression. and the lower portion or roadway of the tube, 3 by 14 feet is divided into 4 similar small tubes to resist tension. The two grand tubes containing the separate roadways for each train of cars, are to be bolted together side by side to resist lateral pressure from the heavy gales of wind common to this region. It is not to be supposed that any Board of Directors would have accepted such a formidable project as this, without first being well satisfied of the feasibility of executing it and the sufficiency of the work for its intended purpose when done. Careful and most elaborate experiments were undertaken by Messrs. Fairbairn and Hodgkinson—men equally eminent for their practical and scientific knowledge of the strength of iron as a building material—and upon their joint verdict of approval, the tubular bridge is now going on, the stone piers being in progress, and the iron work contracted for in part.

[illegible]

A letter [illegible] the cabins, on the [illegible] the 6th inst. [illegible] follows, to wit: [illegible] Dalles [illegible] by the [illegible] guard, and [illegible] of the guard! [illegible] one Indian village, [illegible] of peas, &c. The [illegible] McKay and English are [illegible] they start in the morning [illegible] 50 men all told."

We understand this so far [illegible] it is corroborative of rumors [illegible] this city.—We give it [illegible] what it is worth. [illegible] arms and strengthen the [illegible] skilled volunteers for more [illegible]

[illegible] to Congress [illegible] bertson [illegible] will be a promising [illegible] Edward, [illegible]

[illegible]

It is expected that all the [illegible] other active members (exp[illegible] were ruling Elders in the [illegible] tend, if possible. All [illegible] ters of membership.

JOHN E. BRALY,
J. A. CORNWALL,
Tualatin County Jan. 19, 1848.

MARRIED—By the Rev. J. S. [illegible] Tualatin Plains on the 20th ult., [illegible] Sinclair, to Miss Lovina Downey, both [illegible] nois.

January 20th, M. M. McClure to [illegible] LEA ANN BROADDUS, all of Clackamas County, Oregon.

DIED,

January 20th, at Mr. [illegible]'s residence Fort Vancouver, JAMES A. [illegible] 24 years, formerly of Fort Gaty, [illegible]

In July last Mr. Brown in company with Payn, started to go to the States, but [illegible] ed in consequence of meeting Mr. [illegible] who was on his way to this country.

When our Indian relations became [illegible] military aid was required, Mr. [illegible] first to tender his services, and [illegible] elected 1st Lieutenant of the [illegible] 1st Regiment of Oregon Mounted [illegible] manly bearing had won for him [illegible] warm friends. His "[illegible] faithfully;" but his many noble qualities [illegible] remembered.

At Champoeg Plains on the 19th [illegible] LOE, only son of [illegible] one year five months [illegible]

NEW [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED [illegible] of JOHN McCOMB [illegible] Rowing do; Blackwell's [illegible] mention Blue and Brown [illegible] ing; White Bell Glass [illegible] Tumbler Sun-pattern; [illegible] Table Spoons; Looking Glasses; [illegible] dles; Fishing Sinkers; [illegible] Sugars; Brown Sugar; [illegible] Tobacco; Brown and White [illegible] Salt; Brown and Loaf Sugar; [illegible] tins; Black and White Lead; [illegible] Cranberry and Gooseberry Wine; [illegible] Brass Clocks.

For sale cheap for Cash or Produce. Sept. 20th, 1847.

FRANK WARD. [illegible]

West & [illegible]
COMMISSION [illegible]
SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible]
California.

8tf

Female School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF [illegible] THORNTON'S SCHOOL [illegible] will commence on Monday, [illegible] usually completed in a term of [illegible] are taught in this School, viz: [illegible] and Ornamental Needle Work, [illegible] Painting in Mezzotint and in Water [illegible]

Strict attention will be [illegible] intellectual improvement [illegible] their morals and manners. [illegible] design to make this a permanent [illegible] past success and long experience as a [illegible] her to hope that she will give general satisfaction.

Pupils will be charged from the time [illegible] tering the School, until the close of the session, [illegible]

For further particulars, inquire of the [illegible]

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, Geo. Abernethy, [illegible]
Hon. A. A. Skinner, [illegible]
Rev. Wm. Roberts, [illegible]

Oregon City, Jan. 15, 1848.

M[illegible] BURNETT & LOVEJOY [illegible] give notice that they are [illegible] appointed agents for Mr. Benjamin [illegible] Anthracite stoves to his manufacture [illegible] sence.

Oregon City, Nov. 26, 1847.

L. BARTON [illegible]

PHYSICIAN & [illegible]

Residence in the rear of [illegible] Drug Store.

Oregon City, Dec. 2, 1847.

ADMINISTRATOR'S [illegible]

HEREBY give notice [illegible] taken out letters of administration on the estate of Milton Ryan, deceased, late of Clackamas County, Oregon Territory, [illegible] having any demands against said estate are notified to present the same [illegible] the 20th day of [illegible] date.

JAMES [illegible]

Champoeg Co., Dec. 20, 1847.

[illegible]

Thursday [illegible] within 3 months [illegible] paid in order [illegible] notice [illegible]

[illegible]

Feb 10, 1848