

cell who shall be absent from any regular or intermediate meeting thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the Mayor the sum of three dollars, to be appropriated for refreshments for the council. The council may remit such forfeiture for causes which they may deem sufficient.

Thirteenth.—The Mayor shall, so soon as he may deem it necessary, or as soon as the council shall direct, procure a common seal for the city of Oregon City, the design of which shall be approved by the council, and the cost thereof shall be deemed sufficient.

#### CITY ORDINANCES.

Ordinance 1st. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That all persons are hereby prohibited from riding on horse, or in any other vehicle, through the streets or alleys, or across the sidewalks of this city, unless the same is on wheels; and every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined, in a sum not less than three dollars, nor over twenty-five dollars, with costs of suit.

Ordinance 2d. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That all persons are hereby prohibited from driving through the streets or alleys, or across the sidewalks of this city, any horse-drawn carriage, or any other vehicle, unless the same is on wheels; and every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined, in a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars, with costs of suit.

Ordinance 3d. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That all persons are hereby prohibited from driving through the streets or alleys, or across the sidewalks of this city, any horse-drawn carriage, or any other vehicle, unless the same is on wheels; and every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined, in a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars, with costs of suit.

Ordinance 4th. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That Geo. A. Mearns & Co. be and they are hereby empowered and authorized to erect a powder magazine, in the rear of the brick store occupied by said company, agreeable to specifications set forth in their petition to the city council, of April 19, 1854.

Ordinance 5th. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That all persons are hereby prohibited from riding on horse, or in any other vehicle, through the streets or alleys, or across the sidewalks of this city, unless the same is on wheels; and every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined, in a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

Ordinance 6th. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That the Mayor is hereby empowered and authorized, to remove, or cause to be removed, or alter, any nuisance; and also any and all obstructions in the streets, lanes, alleys or elsewhere, within the limits of said city; and in his discretion, to impose upon any and all persons a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each and every violation of this ordinance.

Ordinance 7th. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That no stove-pipe shall be allowed to pass through any wooden structure, except the same be guarded, at least two inches from the wood, by tin, iron, zinc, copper or crockery; and no stove shall be placed upon any floor, except on a layer of earth or brick in a box, or on a plate of tin, iron, zinc or copper; and all chimneys shall be at least two feet above the top of the wall line, and built of brick or stone, and for a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, by any person residing within the limits of this corporation; and for each day's neglect or refusal, by such persons, to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined, in a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, with costs of suit, for each and every day of the first day of July next.

Ordinance 8th. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That all persons shall be and they are hereby prohibited from riding on horse, or in any other vehicle, through the streets or alleys, or across the sidewalks of this city, unless the same is on wheels; and every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined, in a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

Ordinance 9th. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That all persons shall be and they are hereby prohibited from riding on horse, or in any other vehicle, through the streets or alleys, or across the sidewalks of this city, unless the same is on wheels; and every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined, in a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

On motion the council adjourned to meet Monday, June 5, 1854, it being the day for their regular monthly meeting.

Monday, June 5, 1854.  
Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: J. N. Prescott, Mayor; A. H. Steele, Recorder. Councilmen—Thomas Johnson, A. E. Wait, Wells Lake, James O'Neill, and J. R. Ralston.

General election being held at the council room—On motion the council adjourned to meet on Tuesday June 6, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the same place.

Tuesday, June 6, 1854.  
Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: J. N. Prescott, Mayor; A. H. Steele, Recorder. Councilmen—A. E. Wait, J. R. Ralston, James O'Neill, Wells Lake, Thos. Johnson.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—James O'Neill, from the special committee to examine the accounts of S. W. Moss, supervisor of roads, reported that all of the accounts that were before the committee were deficient, and such that it could base no action upon them. He therefore returned the accounts and requested that the committee might be discharged.

On motion the report was accepted, and the committee discharged; and the Recorder directed to return said accounts to S. W. Moss, with the request that he furnish a new bill with specifications and particulars.

Mr. Lake from the committee on printing, reported that the Spectator would publish the By-laws, ordinances, and proceedings of the council for one year for—

On motion the report was accepted and the committee directed to close the contract.

There being no further reports Mr. Wait requested that some action might be taken upon the school law. After some discussion it was laid over for further consideration.

Mr. Lake proposed the following resolution which was adopted: Be it resolved by the city council of Oregon City, That a special election of the electors of Oregon City be called at the city council room, on the 24th day of June 1854, to vote for or against levying a tax of eighteen hundred dollars, so much thereof as may be necessary to be appropriated by the city council to the purchase of a fire engine, hose and apparatus for this city; and that the polls be kept open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, for that purpose.

On motion Messrs. Johnson and Ralston were appointed a committee to call upon Mr. Hatch for his proposals for a contract to repair the sidewalks in the city; and also to ascertain if he would accept the office of street supervisor if elected.

On motion the council adjourned to meet on Monday, June 12, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Monday June 12, 1854.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: J. N. Prescott, Mayor; A. H. Steele, Recorder. Councilmen—Thomas Johnson, A. E. Wait, James O'Neill, Wells Lake.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—Mr. Johnson from the committee to obtain proposals for the repair of the sidewalks, reported that Mr. Hatch would furnish all of the materials and repair the walks for sixteen dollars per thousand feet of lumber used, and that he would accept the office of supervisor of roads if elected. On motion the report was accepted.

On motion the council proceeded to ballot for city Supervisor of roads, etc., upon which P. H. Hatch received five votes, and was declared to be unanimously elected.

On motion the Recorder was directed to notify Mr. Hatch of the acceptance of his proposition to repair sidewalks, and also of his election as supervisor of roads, etc.

On motion, Messrs. James O'Neill and A. H. Steele were made a standing committee upon roads, streets, alleys, etc.

On motion the School law was taken up and the following ordinances and resolution passed:

Ordinance 9th. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That a school be and is hereby established by authority of an act entitled "An act to create a school district in Oregon City," which shall be known as the Oregon City School.

Ordinance 10th. Be it ordained and established by the city council of Oregon City: That a poll tax of one dollar be and hereby is levied upon each and every person entitled to vote at the city election of Oregon City; agreeable to the third section of the act entitled "An act to create a school district in Oregon City," and that the same be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the city taxes of Oregon City are now authorized to be collected.

Be it resolved by the city council of Oregon City, that the School Superintendent of the Oregon City School be requested to examine the room furnished by S. W. Moss for a city school room, in his proposition to the city council of Oregon City, dated August 5, 1853; and if by him deemed suitable, to employ a person to make such repairs, and procure such furniture as he, in conjunction with the city council, may deem necessary for keeping said school.

On motion the council adjourned.  
JOS. N. PRESCOTT, Mayor.  
Attest: A. H. STEELE, Recorder.

### SPECTATOR.

C. L. Goodrich, Editor.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY:

Friday Evening, June 16, 1854.

[If Public Meetings, of all kinds, wishing their proceedings published in this paper, must pass a resolution to that effect.]

[If Persons paying money to this establishment a subscription are requested to obtain a receipt from the publisher or authorized agents.]

[If When any subscriber wishes to discontinue this paper, it is respectfully suggested that all dues be promptly paid.]

For President of the U. S. in '56  
MILLARD FILLMORE,  
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President in '56  
JOHN BELL,  
OF TENNESSEE.

We are under the necessity of saying that in consequence of the scarcity of money in this vicinity we are compelled to ask the many who are owing us to come forward and render us a little pecuniary assistance immediately.

#### Fire Department.

It is a fact that no one will deny that as far as effectual means for extinguishing fires is concerned, Oregon City is in a weak and inefficient condition. True, by the constant and vigilant care of the Council, and the citizens in general, we have avoided destructive fires; but, we have no ready method of calculating the length of time that this good fortune will be held out to us. Therefore, why wait till the destructive element shall steal on to us, as we sleep, perhaps, and we awake to find that large blocks

or squares are in ashes? Recollect what San Francisco has had to encounter, and by that could we not profit?

It will be seen that a special election is to be held at the Mayor's office on the 24th inst. for the purpose of deciding whether or not the city is to be taxed to the amount of \$1800 for the purpose of procuring a fire engine. The city needs an efficient fire department, and we think the purchase of a good engine, hose, &c., would be one of the first necessary steps.

#### Immigration.

Many people are expecting quite a flood of immigration from the States into this Territory the coming fall, but from all we can learn as yet, and we have taken considerable pains to obtain information on the subject, we should judge that the immigration via the plains this summer will be comparatively small. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted up, as far as facts in the case can be obtained.

#### Fatal Accident.

A little child of Dr. D. D. Stevenson's residing about four miles out of this city, was burned to death a few days since while its mother was absent in the garden. The child had escaped into an adjoining room, and was found lying on the floor, dead.

#### Amusing Runaway.

We seldom make note of a runaway unless somebody is badly killed, or injured in the event, but yesterday morning the market wagon of Albright & Co.'s took down street at such a funny speed, driving before it the celebrated little runaway "Bob," and a large drove of Cayuse horses, together with a numerous retinue of teamsters, draymen, pedestrians, &c., that we could not forbear giving it a "passing" notice. The driver was thrown out and ran over, rather roughly, too, but managed to rise before the chariot and its brilliant escort was out of sight. Every thing smashed up, of course, except the live stock, and that "badly jammed."

Mr. O.—We would suggest for your recollection the passage which reads: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Amen.

This week Mrs. Bailey finishes her engagement with us as editor of the Ladies' Department. We shall endeavor to continue to devote a certain share each week of our columns for the benefit, amusement, and purchase, instruction of the ladies. We shall write something for them, and if it does not suit they will know just who to blame. While Mrs. B. leaves us on amicable terms, we wish her every success in her future efforts to do good, as a laborer for the advancement of "whatever is estimable or excellent in female character."

#### To Correspondents.

"Squid" can "pitch in" whenever he pleases. His communications will be published, if they suit. We insert one this week.

If the lady of "Sunny Side" who wrote the lines "To my little niece Ellen" will send us her real name, we will publish them.

"I. W. C.—Be patient if you please, and recollect that its policy sometimes to "risk if you would win." Our wits at insight of human nature must be trained by experience you know.

If "Richard Roe" had only addressed his note to the one for whom it was intended, instead of the Oregon "Spectator" he would undoubtedly have made a decided hit. It amused us Dick, but indeed you made a blunder in addressing it. You should be careful when writing love-letters to the "Dear Madam" or the "Dear Miss" and not put it in an envelope addressed "Spectator," for we give you due notice that "Dear Madam" and the "Spectator" are two separate and distinct addresses, the former of which we know nothing. Ten chances to one we shall publish a "rich thing" next time we get so good a chance.

M. T.—Forest Grove.—We publish your Temperance arrangements, and are willing to donate something more (than the full letter postage on the manuscript) to aid the cause.

"Phoebe" your poetical fancies are not good-looking. We are not all possessed in favor of them; and must politely decline their use.

#### "Thank You."

How many people there are in the world who never use the above expression; and how many there are that use it comparatively little. Look into your hearts and you will there find that many times when you have really felt a sense of thankfulness you have, by no word, nor scarcely a sign, expressed it. You can look back, perhaps, to the moment when if you had only uttered these two monosyllables, "thank you" you would have saved yourself many regrets, or even sighs, and tears. There is more meaning embodied in the phrase than one might imagine by a superficial view. It will do more to subdue the rough nature of man than any other two words in Webster's un-

abridged. It will cause the unattentive, in many instances, to turn their course of action in an exact reverse direction. From persons who use it but little it comes with a peculiar force, but is not therefore more effective than usual, but far exceeds those cases of its hackneyed use, where affected and abused attempts at politeness are in the ascendency. What a word of meaning in those simple words: "Thank you!" What a definite feeling of satisfaction. It thus be applied that one's efforts to please, by any word or action, have been reciprocated.

Readers and patrons of the Spectator, we thank you. We thank you for that earnest expression of regard and kindness which we daily recognize in the countenance of most every one we meet; we thank you for the forbearing spirit manifested in giving no proof, when you have felt that we were in error; we thank you for your "aid and assistance" in point of suggestive instruction; we thank you for that train of liberal thought which intimates: "Let us be just with him, and perchance he will be just to us." We are not the only one who will thank you. For a wise and judicious method of disposing of your time and talent, in writing, speaking and acting for the benefit of the rising generation of this Territory, they will thank you. They young and inexperienced, as well as the sages will all thank you. Future ages will thank you. It is not only an expression of thanks, productive of more self feeling than any number of flowers! Then why not, in our every day life, contract a habit, if you please, of committing ourselves amply when feelings of thankfulness are really in our hearts? By so doing, the stings will be indelible; our words, that.

#### Eloquent Extract from Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

The following is the closing part of the speech of a talented and eloquent Democratic Representative from Kentucky, in favor of the right of the people of Nebraska and Kansas to govern themselves, which northern Whigs and Abolitionists would deny to them:—  
"It is true, New England, with a noble exception, has arrayed herself against the principle of the bill; yet even there the cause is not lost. Her choicest sons are unmoved by the clamors that surround them; and New Hampshire, the little Switzerland of the north, is unshaken by the terrific rush of the agitators. She has the elements around which to rally her hereditary principles.  
But New England is not the Union. Observe what different tokens come from East and West. Did you hear of the intemperate bill that has long hung the author of this bill in chains in Boston Common? But did you ever see after this cheering tones of approval the westward brought from his native State? Remember, gentlemen, in the midst of your exultation, that the political power of this country is now climbing the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and before the decade closes, will have pursued its unturning course far into the valley of the Mississippi; that vast region, richer than the delta of the Nile, and whose millions and ever increasing millions are destined to a political unity as lasting as civilization and commerce, bound forever together by the double tie of interest and affection. What, then, if Boston chooses to betray the principles that made her own origin illustrious—what if New England chooses to turn her back on the doctrines that marked her early history, and after winning political liberty for herself, proposes to deny it to others; still we are not defenceless. True spirits in every eastern State will stand by the flag of republicanism, equality and the people's back beneath its folds. Pennsylvania, that fine old commonwealth, too often neglected in the piping times of peace, but always appealed to, and never in vain, in every crisis of the Constitution, will stand upon the bill. But even if no support could be found in the scenes of our early civilization, we would gather up this inestimable principle and turn to the West—the young, growing, and vigorous West, whose hardy sons, having just laid for themselves the foundations of society, will never rest in robbing their fellow citizens of the same sacred privilege. Six or two years from this time you will not be able, in my opinion, to find a man in the West who will dare to go before the people in opposition to the principle of this bill."

#### Baboons.

Mr. Editor.—When in the course of human events" will the great and immortal editor of the "Statesman" learn to confine himself to the consideration of subjects worthy the attention of his colossal intellect? I see by the last number of his paper that he has turned Naturalist, and commenced his arduous labors upon a species of Baboon, he professes to have discovered "there to Washington." Why in the name of common sense can't Bush let the Baboons alone, to chatter as much as they please? The dear, innocent, little thing can't injure him at least.

It has been proposed in Washington Territory that "Bush" mind his own business, and the people of the Territory will attend to securing a Delegate who will faithfully attend to the interests of his constituents, with out "aid or assistance" from any "puller from without." But the famous "star" of the Statesman seems to be impugning to all good advice, although so free in his admissions to others.

In his correspondence he seeks to discredit Gen. Lane's brow with laurels, worthy of a candidate for immortality while the "Delegate from Washington" must be vilified and caricatured, with unmitigated vindictiveness. Why is this? It is well known by those acquainted with Lane, Bush and Columbia Lancaster, (as I happen to be,) that Lane is, as far as above the former two, in virtue, moral courage, and legislative talent, as a man is above the harmless animal mentioned before. It is also known that

Jo. Lane is not regarded as fit to represent the interests of the people of Oregon in Congress, by many members of that body, and that we are indebted to other, and disinterested friends of our Territory, for many of the favors received from the Federal Government.

But it is useless to say more. Hundreds of Democrats hope and believe that Lane will be left "alone in his glory" next June, and that a man will be sent from Oregon who is as well qualified to represent us as the man of "Basaltic memory" is our sister Territory, and we will be "content therewith." I am one of those Democrats who are in favor of sending a man to Congress who will not cause them to believe its inhabitants are all from the "State of Pike," and that all the white folks live in Washington Territory.

It was suggested to me the other day, by a friend, that the removal of the Postal Agent smelt a little Bushy. Wonder if it don't, hey? By the way, has the behelved agent received any intimations as to what that "some" other office is? Squib.

#### Temperance.

The friends of temperance at West Tullahoma, having made arrangements for a series of lectures at Forest Grove, for the discussion of the liquor prohibition question, invited all who are interested in that subject to meet with them. Measures have been taken to obtain the services of Judge Williams, Rev. Dr. Yantis, DeLazon Smith Esq., Rev. Mr. Blain, Elder Fisher, Dr. McElyre, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, A. E. Wait Esq., J. H. Gordon Esq., and D. Logan Esq., to lecture on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

To those who are opposed to a prohibition law, opportunity will be given at each meeting after the regular lectures, to present the claims of the traffic.

The first meeting of the series will be held on Wednesday, June 1, at 2 P. M. By order of the Com. of arrangements—MELTON TITTLE, Com.

#### Food of the Russians.

They eat only the pastry cooks' shops, which offer to Russian appetite the temporary morsel called the "pogach," an oily fish-cake. Little benches are here and there round tables, on which the favorite dainties are placed, covered over with red caucasion mats, and a stand of salt and pepper, and as soon as a purchaser demands a pogach, it is withdrawn from its cover, plunged into the oil, sprinkled with salt, and presented dripping to the delighted Muscovite.

As the singular objects, however, offered for sale in a Russian market, we must not forget the "kasha," which in winter offers the produce of the whole vast empire to the tables of St. Petersburg, and healthful and grease from Laysa and Esthonia, grease from the wide steppes, where the oxen bark from them on horseback, and kills them with his formidable whips, and of snow-white hair, all as hard as steel. It is here a part of the menu of the dead. Nothing can be prouder than the effort of the delectable little hare of the northern snow-steading, its ears pointed, and legs stretched out, as in the art of springing away from the hunter; or the rasher lying in the snow beside the stately elk, as he kneels under its body, and its antlers rising majestically in the air, which flocks of pigeons, the sacred and privileged heralds of Russia, perch on their laminary.

Frozen oxen, calves and goats, stand in a muddy part of the market, presenting a ghastly, but not bleeding spectacle. Above them hang rows of frozen heads of geese, but the bird is sold in parts as well as whole, and he who cannot afford to buy the entire dainty, may purchase any part he likes, be it breast, leg, or even a string of heads or whisked feet, from which the thifty peasant derives his Sunday soup. As it would be impossible to do so of the larger animals, a Russian butcher contents himself with sawing them upon slices about an inch or two in thickness. The powdered flesh that falls during this operation, is picked up and greedily devoured by the poor hungry children who haunt the spot.

What we are in the article of food, we may as well mention the favorite dishes of the Russians, which are quite peculiar to their nation. It is a joke in some of the foreign provinces of Russia, that the three mightiest gods of the Muscovites are "Tchin Tchin, and Stalder"—that is, rank, coat, and cabbage-soup. In fact, this same cabbage, or cabbage-soup, is the staff of life from the German frontier to Kamtschatka. Russian soldiers—be it British, who "rest on their heels" are contented mainly on this cheap, and we should say it, nutritious food, which is thus compounded: Six or seven heads of cabbage are chopped up, and mixed with half a pound of barley meal, a quarter of a pound of butter, a handful of salt, and two pounds of meat-bone cut into small pieces, with the addition of a jug of soup. With the very poor, of course, the meat and butter form no part of the mess; with the others, it is a matter of head a higher flavor.

Fasting dishes are made of fish, instead of meat, and instead of butter, "Bologna" is the ordinary summer food; it is a kind of cold salade.—Cold soups, raw herring, cucumbers, chopped cucumber, and cold cut into small impure ingredients.

Every season, in fact, in Russia, its own peculiar simplicity, or poverty. Food is eaten from the 20th of August, and never always brought to table on Easter Sunday. As in everything else relative to their daily life, the religion of the people influences their habits also.

General Hubbard's recent speech recalls some interesting personal reminiscences concerning men with whom he had been associated in times gone by. "Mr. President," said the senator from Texas, "I came into public life under the auspices of the compromise. More than thirty years ago I occupied a seat in the other end of the capitol—Since then I have seen much, and have not been unobservant. I have seen great changes take place in this government; and but one memorial remains of the period when I was first acquainted with it in an official position—Mr. Pleasanton, the fifth auditor of the public debt, is the only officer left of all who were then attached to the federal government. Even the portions of the public buildings have disappeared, and new generations have succeeded. Ten presi-

dents have filled the executive chair. Out of nearly three hundred representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives but three remain. A distinguished member of the other House from Missouri (Mr. Benton), who was then a senator on this floor; the distinguished senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett), who was then a member of the House, and myself, are all the memorials left."

#### Treaty stipulations.

The war in the East is to be in strict accordance with a treaty between the Porte, France, and England, signed on the night of March 12, embracing five articles:

1st. England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

2d. The Porte shall not conclude peace without the consent of her allies.

3d. The allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

4th. This treaty to remain open for the adhesion of other powers of Europe.

5th. Turkey guarantees to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law. Protocols are attached, regulating the details. Meanwhile, the campaign has begun.

I took a stroll along the beach, and was much amused at witnessing the singular mode adopted by the Peruvian ladies for the enjoyment of a water excursion. The bathing-men are Indians, very stout and robust; who, I long divested of every species of covering except a pair of drawers, take to the water, each carrying a lady upon his shoulders. The men strike out to swim, and do so without any swimming, the ladies, who float horizontally on the surface of the water. In this way they are carried for a mile or more, and appear to enjoy the novel mode of locomotion extremely.—Basilic's Travels in Bolivia.

There is nothing more to be estimated than a man's firmness and decision of character. I like a man who knows his own mind and sticks to it, who sees at once what is to be done in given circumstances and does it. He does not beat about the bush for difficulties or excuses, but goes the shortest and most effectual way to obtain his own ends, or to accomplish a moral object. If he can serve you, well, it is all that he will say.—Deming.

#### New Advertisements.

Oregon City Mills Flour.  
300 Sacks on consignment, will be closed out at low prices by  
PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.

40 lbs. ground Liverpool salt—also 25 lbs. rock salt. Liverpool salt suitable for stock salt, just received by  
PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.

1000 lbs. green Rio Coffee for sale low by  
PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.

Dry Goods at Cost.  
THE undersigned is desirous to define themselves as a dealer in the City of Oregon and Prices on trade will be given for all goods, consisting of pants, shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, collars, neckties, gloves, hats, and every article of dress, until disposed of.

PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO.  
Administrators Notice.  
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Honorable Circuit Court of Clatsop County, Oregon Territory, on the estate of James Fitzgerald, late of said county deceased; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to present their claims to the undersigned, in conformity with the provisions of the Probate Code, and all claims not presented within three years will be forever barred.

THOS. H. STALLARD, Adm'r.  
June 12, 1854-1854

#### Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between the late James and John H. Pope, and John H. Pope & Charles H. Pope, in the firm of the Hudson's Bay Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed up by Charles H. Pope, Jr., and all indebted are hereby notified that prompt payment is expected.

CHARLES H. POPE, Jr.  
J. R. RALSTON.

Oregon City June 16, 1854-1854  
The undersigned will continue the mercantile business at the old stand of Pope & Ralston, and solicits a continuance of patronage.

CHARLES H. POPE, Jr.  
J. R. RALSTON.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Oregon City, June 12, '54.

State.—In answer to your inquiry relative to a contract which was to be made, that I have authorized any settler on the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company, in anticipation of the purchase, by the United States, of the territory, rights, I have the honor to inform you that it is without foundation. I have authorized no encroachment or settlement on the lands claimed by that company, nor those of the United States Agricultural Company.

We are informed of no steps being taken by our government to avail itself of the right of purchase recognized in the 2d paragraph of the 4th article of the treaty, between the United States and Great Britain of the 26th August, 1846, and my instructions are to "guard against any act which might lead to a conflict or difficulty in title," and in executing the public duty we avoid any encroachment or settlement on the land covered by such claims; but only to extend the township lines over them, so as necessarily to indicate the place of surveys their connection with the public domain of the United States.

We have, at Fort Vancouver, a military station, which, besides the land of the Hudson's Bay Company, is guarded by the 9th section of the land law of 27th September, 1850, against any settlement or other use made on any tract or parcel of land, except by a military post.

You will observe that in the extension recently made of surveys in Washington Territory, no subdivisions or sectional surveys have been made over the lands designated by your predecessor as claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Very respectfully,  
G. K. GARDNER,  
Surveyor Gen. of Oregon.

PETER S. GUDEN, Esq.,  
Chief Factor of Hud. Bay Co.

Lost.  
ON Saturday the 10th inst. between this city and Pudding river, on the road leading to Salem, one small Memorandum Book, black cover, containing a note for seventy-five dollars, drawn by—

Slaver, in favor of Wm. Wheeler. Any one finding or leaving it, at the Spectator office, information concerning it, will be rewarded for their trouble.  
E. I. BRADLEY.  
Oregon City, June 16, 1854-1854