

with that one in which not only yourselves but your posterity are interested through all time future. I am now only pleading for the character of the teacher who desires to spend life in the profession. How many well qualified teachers are compelled to leave the school and go to the farm or the shop. Who are the losers in such a case, the teacher or the scholar? Most assuredly the latter; the teacher can earn a livelihood, and he most generally has his health to a great degree improved, whilst the scholar is changing from one school or teacher to another, and but little progress is made. Providing a teacher be well educated and his manner generally of a refined cast, and at the same time he be a violator of the command of God which says, "thou shalt not swear at all;" how can he with any conscience say to the scholar—"thou shalt not steal?" Suppose he violate God's holy sabbath and punish the child for disregarding his commands with regard to his school-day, where is the justice of such demands.

O consistency, how rare a jewel,
How seldom thou with us art found.

How careful you should be as to the moral character and the literary qualifications of he, or she who undertakes the responsible task of training the tender minds of your children. Unlike the man whom you may employ to take charge of any portion of your property, his work cannot be corrected. He is making impressions on the immortal mind of your child. These impressions are never to be effaced, no after work can change the character once indelibly written upon the mind of your child. O that the work now going on in this land, at this time, and for time to come, may be done by masterly workmen. Can any thing earthly be of more importance to this or any subsequent generation, than the character and qualifications of those into whose hands we entrust the education of the rising generation and consequently in a great measure the future character of this Young Republic?

C. W. S.

For the Oregon Spectator.

Mr. Editor—The yearly examination of the School at the Oregon Institute, took place on Friday the 4th inst. Owing to the recent removal of several of the families connected with the Institution, many of the oldest students were absent. Others had been in the school but a short time and many had attended very irregularly. Owing to these and other embarrassing circumstances with which the teachers had to contend, the friends of the Institution felt some solicitude for the result. Their apprehensions however were groundless, the examination being altogether satisfactory and highly creditable to both teachers and pupils. The latter were exercised in various branches of science, among which were Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Algebra. Such a multiplicity of questions were asked on these branches and answered by the pupils with so much ease and correctness as to leave no doubt as to their being perfectly familiar with them. Unlike the course so frequently pursued on such occasions, the questions were made to assume every variety of form and embrace every possible view of the subject under consideration, thereby convincing every one that the pupil was not a mere automaton, repeating answers learned by rote for the occasion, but a thinking intellectual being, presenting the result of his own investigations in his own language. It was expected from the known ability of the teachers, their long experience and extensive literary attainments, that great proficiency would be made by their pupils, but that their labors would be attended by such complete success, that there should be found among their scholars here in this "sun down land" those who besides having a critical knowledge of grammar, history, rhetoric and all the minor branches of education, were able to apply in practice the abstruse theorems, definitions and rules of algebra—to point out and explain the principles involved in the most hidden operations of nature, to trace with mathematical precision effects to causes and causes to effects, as they appear in the visible world, and to move with ease and self-possession among the nice distinctions and metaphysical reasonings of Paley, is what we did not expect.

The younger scholars were examined on the sounds of the letters and in spelling, reading and Mental Arithmetic. Their perform-

ances in all of these were in every respect satisfactory. The teachers have very probably bestowed much attention on these branches which are so frequently hurried over as of no importance.

Towards the close of the exercises, some original compositions were read. In these the students displayed not only a critical knowledge of grammar and rhetoric, an elegant style and cultivated taste, but a soundness of judgment and genuineness of feeling highly honorable to themselves and gratifying to their friends.

The exercises of the day upon the whole, were listened to with deep interest by the spectators. The time passed so pleasantly that it was almost dark before the scholars were dismissed and even then judging from the readiness of their replies, they had hardly begun to tell us what they knew. The examination was conducted with strict order and propriety by Mr. A. F. Hinman and Mrs. C. A. Willson, the teachers of the school. The success which has attended their labors during the last session does them more honor than anything that I can say. The faithfulness and ability which they have displayed in the discharge of their duties, certainly entitle them to the highest commendation. With this examination closes the school at the Institute for this year.

If this and similar institutions be encouraged in Oregon, we may expect to see our children become useful and happy and our country prosperous and respected. Knowledge, virtue, industry and enterprise, go hand in hand. Ignorance and vice, indolence and stupidity are their opposites. Knowledge is the foundation of all the former; ignorance, of the latter. Happiness and ignorance can no more exist in the same mind than two particles of matter can occupy the same space.

K. T.

Salem, June 11th, 1847.

Navies.

In the United States Senate, a report from the Navy Department has been received, showing the naval forces of various powers, as follows:

Great Britain has (exclusive of 14 sailing vessels and 22 steamers in the Indian navy, 26 contract mail-steamers, under control of Government, and 72 revenue cutters. Total 134 vessels, carrying 310 guns) in commission, 371 vessels, carrying 4,718 guns; building and in ordinary, 300 vessels, mounting 15,054 guns. Total, 671 vessels, mounting 17,772 guns; manned by 40,000 men; of which vessels 121 are steamers.

France has in commission 187 vessels, carrying 4,157 guns; building and in ordinary 129 vessels and 4,625 guns. Total, 316 vessels, 8,782 guns; manned by 27,554 men; of which vessels 37 are steamers.

Russia has (exclusive of Caspian fleet) combining those in commission, building, ordinary, &c., 179 vessels, 5,976 guns, manned by 59,000 men, of which vessels 6 are steamers.

The United States have in commission 47 vessels and 1,155 guns, building and in ordinary, &c., 30 vessels, and 1,190 guns.—Total, 77 vessels, of which 5 are war steamers, and 2,345 guns, manned by 8,724 men. This is exclusive of the United States revenue vessels, consisting of 13 sailing vessels; total tonnage, 3,110—the whole mounting 61 guns, and manned by 769 men.

Turkey has in commission 31 vessels and 1,448 guns; building and in ordinary, 12 vessels, mounting 692 guns. Total, 43 vessels, (of which 3 are steamers,) 2,212 guns; number of men unknown.

Egypt has in commission 35 vessels and 1,520 guns; building and in ordinary, 12 vessels, mounting 692 guns. Total, 43 vessels, (of which 3 are steamers,) 2,212 guns; number of men unknown.

Egypt has in commission 35 vessels and 1,520 guns; building and in ordinary, &c., 3 vessels, (of which one is a steamer) 312 guns. Total, 38 vessels, 1,760 guns; number of men unknown.

Holland has in commission 48 vessels and 308 guns; building, in ordinary, &c., 86 vessels, and 1,344 guns. Total, 134 vessels, (of which 4 are steamers,) and 1,652 guns; number of men unknown.

Sweden has in commission 330 vessels and 660 guns; building, in ordinary, &c., 50 vessels and 1,104 guns. Total, 380 vessels (of which 2 are steamers) and 1,854 guns; number of men unknown.

Denmark has in commission 90 vessels, mounting 344 guns; building, in ordinary

&c., 12 vessels and 732 guns. Total 106 vessels and 1,076 guns; number of men unknown.

Austria has in commission 74 vessels and 686 guns; number of men unknown.

Brazil has in commission 31 vessels and 450 guns; building, in ordinary, &c., 11 vessels and 325 guns. Total, 42 vessels and 775 guns; number of men unknown.

Sardinia has in commission 11 vessels and 226 guns; building and in ordinary, 4 vessels and 220 guns. Total, 15 vessels, of which two are steamers, and 446 guns; number of men unknown.

The two Sicilies have in commission 17 vessels, mounting 338 guns; number of men unknown.

Spain has in commission 21 vessels 336 guns; number of men unknown.

Spain has in commission 31 vessels 384 guns, 4 of which vessels are steamers.

Portugal has in commission 59 vessels and 225 guns, manned by 4,500 men.

Mexico has in commission 23 vessels and 42 guns.

Although the whole naval force of Austria, the Two Sicilies and Portugal, have been stated as being in commission, the report says "it is probable that a portion of it is in 'ordinary,' but it is not known what portion." These nations have a few war steamers, but the number is not known.

The London Spectator, after some severe remarks in respect to our conduct towards the Mexicans, which have better foundation in reason than we could wish, closes as follows:

"There is but one way to save Mexico—to colonize a portion of her magnificent territory with a people worthy to occupy and able to defend it. In our paper, last week, on the project of cutting a ship canal through the great American Isthmus, we pointed out the admirable opportunity now offered for peopling the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and realising the incalculable natural advantages of one of the most eligible commercial sites on the face of the globe. That majestic region, teeming with boundless wealth, washed by two oceans, traversed through half its breadth by a navigable river which offers at its mouth, the finest harbor in the Gulf of Mexico, may now be secured by Englishmen."

Excellent this!

The aged fox, fearing the approach of death, exhorted his progeny not to follow his example any longer, but to lead more honest lives for the future; when a sudden sound from the poultry yard reached his ear and produced the exclamation—

"But hark! I hear the tender brood!
A chicken, too, might do me good!"

Marine Intelligence

ARRIVED.

June 22, bark Whiton, Capt. Gelston, 14 days from Monterey.

June 27, ship Mount Vernon, Capt. J. O. Given, 24 days from Oahu.

June 26, brig Mary Dare, Capt. Cooper, from England.

Passengers per Whiton, Rev. William Roberts, lady and 2 children, Rev. J. H. Wilber, lady and daughter, Messrs Edward F. Folger, Richard Andrews, George Whitlock and J. M. Stanley.

Memoranda.—The Whiton left the following vessels at Monterey: Columbus (74), Com. Biddle; frigate Congress, Com. Stockton; sloops Portsmouth, Dale and Warren; also, store ships Erie and Lexington, all belonging to the Pacific squadron; merchant Chilean ship Confederation, of and from Valparaiso, with a large cargo of dry goods and groceries; and schooner Commodore Shubrick and Mary Ann, both from the Sandwich Islands, and schr. Santa Cruz, about sailing for Saint Joseph.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening, the 15th ult., by Rev. William Simpson, JEREMIAH ROWLAND, Esq., to Mrs. MARY ANN SAPPINGTON; all of Yam Hill Co.

Jesse Lovelady, }
vs. } BILL FOR DIVORCE.
Marietta Lovelady. }

APPLICATION will be made by complainant to the Polk County Circuit Court, on the first day of the September Term thereof, to be held on the 1st Monday in September 1847, upon petition filed, for a decree to dissolve the bonds of matrimony contracted between said complainant and defendant. This is therefore to notify said defendant, her agent or attorney, that if the said petition is not answered or denied on or before the calling of the said cause at said term, the said petition will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered accordingly.

NESMITH & FORD,
Solicitors for Complainant.
July 8, 1847.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trusting the crew of the ship Mt. Vernon, as no debts of their contracting will be paid. Those persons harboring them will be dealt with according to law.
J. O. GIVEN.
Oregon City, July 5th 1847. 12—2t

New Arrangement.
THE undersigned will furnish the best accommodation in his power, to both Men and Horses, and will charge nothing at all, unless he expect ready pay in all cases. Horses Bought and Sold on usual terms. N. B. \$200 of Oregon Sells traded in exchange for Horses, or payment of outstanding accounts.
S. W. MOSS.
Willamette Falls, Nov. 25, 1846. 23t

Marvin R. Alderman, Compt., }
vs. } BILL FOR DIVORCE.
India Alderman, Defndt. }

APPLICATION will be made by complainant to the Yamhill Circuit Court, on the last day of the September term thereof, to be held at Falls of Yamhill river, on the 2d Monday in September, 1847, upon petition filed, for a decree to dissolve the bonds of matrimony contracted between said complainant and defendant. This is therefore to notify said defendant, her agent or attorney, that if the said petition is not answered or denied, on or before the calling of said cause at said term, the said petition will be taken as confessed, and a decree rendered accordingly.

I hereby notify the defendant, her agent or attorney that I shall not apply to the Clatsop county Court, as I have removed my residence to Yamhill county, and shall make application to that court.

MARVIN R. ALDERMAN.
June 10, 1847. 10—4t

Notice.
THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of General Commission Business at Oregon City and Portland, under the name and style of F. W. Pettygrove & Co.
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. E. WILSON,
DAVID McLOUGHLIN.
Oregon City, Nov. 10th, 1846. 23t

Female School.
The Third Session of Mrs. N. M. Thornton's School, in this city, will commence on Monday July the 5th and will continue eleven weeks. All the branches usually comprised in a thorough English education, are taught in this School, together with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, and Painting in Mineral and in Water Colors.

Strict attention will be given, not only to the intellectual improvement of the pupils, but also to their morals and manners. It is Mrs. Thornton's design to make this a permanent school; and her past success and long experience as a teacher, enable her to hope that she will give general satisfaction.

Pupils will be charged from the time of their entering the School, until the close of the Session. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Thornton.

His Excellency, Geo. Abernathy, }
Hon. A. A. Skinner, } Oregon City.
Rev. Geo. Gary, }
Dr. Marcus Whitman, Wallawalla.
Oregon City, June 24th, 1847. 1y—4t

STOP THIEF!!
STOLEN out of my house on the 11th of this month, various articles of clothing and bedding, and with them my pocket book, containing the following papers to wit: one note of hand for \$150, made August the 5th, 1845, by S. W. Moss and endorsed by John G. Campbell and payable to me or bearer. Also as above one note of \$250 payable to me or bearer August 5th 1848; also one note for \$200 dollars made payable to me or bearer by H. M. Knighton, dated November 1845 and due the 1st of November 1847; also one note of \$150 due November 1st 1847; also one note for \$431 75 made by Nelson, McDonald and Taylor November 5th, 1845 and due November 1st, 1846, payable to me or bearer, bearing ten per cent interest from date until paid; a credit on the back I think, of \$215; also one note for \$13 and some cents, made payable to me by Nat. Ford, Dec. 1845, and due one day after date. There were many other papers in the book that are not now recollected.

I hereby caution all persons against purchasing said notes or articles of property.

A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will recover and return to me any part or all of said property.

MULTNOMAH CITY, June 12, 1847. 11—4t

Goods per "Toulon."
JUST RECEIVED, per bark Toulon, and for sale at the Store of John H. Couch, 2 cases Krumline, (pantaleon stuff); 2 cases assorted Prints; 2 bales Brown Sheet; 2 bales White Cotton Drilling; 2 bales Blue Cotton Shirting; 20 kegs Nails, assorted; 1 case Mill Saws and Mill Saw Files; 5 kegs superior Tobacco; 2 cases Genl. fine Boots; 1 case heavy Boots.

Also a fresh supply of Tea, Sugar, Molasses and Sausages.

June 24, 1847. 11—4t

SPELLING BOOKS.
WEBSTER'S Elementary Spelling Books for sale at the Store in this City.

The Oregon Spectator.
Terms.—Five dollars in advance; if not paid until the expiration of three months, six dollars; and if not paid at the expiration of six months, the director reserve the right to discontinue. If paid in cash, \$4 per annum.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square of sixteen lines or less, for the first insertion; and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisements.

All kinds of JOB WORK handsomely executed at the shortest notice—payment in advance.