

The Archbishop of Oregon on Public Education

"Archbishop Blanchet, of Portland, in a late pastoral, made the following pronouncement against Public Schools, which is taken from the Monitor: Public Schools are very dangerous to morals, because they are in general the nurseries of vice, and the prolific source of the infidelity which deluges the United States and Europe. These schools are not only dangerous to morals, but they are also very dangerous to religion and faith, because they are godless schools, or schools in which the attendants are never taught their religious duties. For that reason the public and godless schools are more dangerous than the sectarian ones. The Church has good reason to condemn them. Let parents avoid, therefore, as much as possible, to send their children to such public and godless schools where their morals, religion and faith are exposed to a sad shipwreck, and in which a godless education is given, which leads to indifference, infidelity and atheism. Let every Catholic Church have its own parochial schools, where the children may also learn the catechism and acquire a religious education. This can be done without difficulty where the whole community being Catholic, have in its hands the power of electing, for their district, Catholic Trustees, whose imperative duty is to choose and prefer Catholic to Protestant teachers."

The foregoing is from a high dignitary of the church—one whose word is law to the Catholic clergy; and through the clergy to the Catholic laymen. To Catholics the enunciation is authoritative but from a protestant point of view we take issue with his reverence in every essential particular. We deny as flatly as this prelate asserts, that our public schools are nurseries of vice and immorality. While admitting that in many cases their discipline is somewhat lax, we contend that they are the fountains of independent intelligence that nurture the patriotism and the pride of the American Republic. Archbishop Blanchet is a bold man; he is regarded as a godly man, but when he makes so violent and so bigoted an attack on a school system founded on toleration, devised with wisdom, he cannot be a wise man.—The pillars of the republic are independence and intelligence, they are founded on toleration, the keystone of its arch is freedom of opinion—religious and political. These essentials are the genius of our institutions, our public schools partake of it in its broadest sense; they are not for the propagation of narrow sectarian views but for the education of the children of the people. It is presumed that Catholics are friendly to our system of government, else they would not live under it; on this presumption, then, it seems strange that a high dignitary of that church should direct a blow at the very foundation of our national strength, which if successful would sap and destroy our vitality. Our school system is the best wisdom of our legislators can yet devise. The Catholics, while professing to be the zealous friends of education, would destroy it. How? By making public education impracticable, and beyond the reach of poor people by dividing the school fund into as many funds as there are christian sects. Of course, while demanding that their pro-rata of school money be strictly applied to the support of Catholic teachers they would be just enough to accord the same right to Methodists, to Presbyterians, to Baptists, to Congregationalists, to Episcopalians, to Unitarians or to any others who held distinct theological opinions. Then, if the members of the various creeds were as liberal as the Archbishop, each denomination would be compelled to employ a teacher whose religious belief was in accordance with their own. Can it be doubted that this would completely destroy the usefulness of our educational system and that in nearly all communities it must fall to the ground for want of proper concurrence and the united support of the people? If it be true, as his reverence affirms; that our system of public education is the prolific source of infidelity and vice; of what use then is enlightenment; and why is it that crime and beastly are more rife among the lower and ignorant classes of society than among the intelligent? Notoriously this is so; and it goes far to prove that the inculcation of religious dogmas, without other enlightenment, only contracts the human mind and is far more dangerous to the State than schools in which useful and practical knowledge is taught, to the exclusion of all religious tenets. Though it may be charged that our schools are

godless schools, in our opinion, the policy that prevents them from being used for the propagation of theological opinions, is the very perfection of human wisdom. Our Schools have nothing whatever to do with religion. They are for the inculcation of practical knowledge and for the expansion of the minds of youth; the scope of their teaching is broad and liberal—not narrow and tintured with religious fanaticism. There is not the slightest analogy between science and religion, the one is active, progressive, the other is stationary and therefore; there can be no compatibility between a secular and a religious education. Science or secular knowledge throws no light whatever on the great problem of immortality—religion does not conduce in the slightest degree to the advancement of science. Science, however, does strengthen and discipline the mind; the mind is the very essence of divinity and therefore, any science be in the interest of religion. For this latter reason, if for no other, sectarianism must be excluded from our schools. Confine the studies of youth to the progressive and in its exercises and the reason is strengthened and the mind prepared to receive religious teaching understandingly. Perplex the mind of youth with the mysticisms of religion; reason is weakened and religion without reason becomes fanaticism—doubly dangerous to itself and to the welfare of society. If piety is not taught in our schools it is not the fault of the system but of the teachers; and the remedy is in the hands of the parents and directors. It should be taught in them, both by precept and by example, but the religious or doctrinal education of the child is a function only to be exercised by the parent or spiritual instructor, and to this extent, we are glad that our schools are open to the charge of godliness. The final suggestion of the Archbishop is unworthy as well as illiberal and is interfering in a christian sect who are equal by the universal freedom of our institutions to enjoy the very widest latitude of toleration. The suggestion is entirely gratuitous; no intelligent American doubting that where the Catholic church is in power, whether it be in a European State or in an American School District, its policy will be directed to propagandism, even at the expense of temporal freedom. Let it not be understood that we make any reflection whatever on the creed or belief of the Catholic or any other church, believing as we do in the American principle of universal religious freedom. We will always be ready to acknowledge the charities and the usefulness of any christian sect; but will also, always be ready to defend our liberal school system against sectarian innovations from any quarter.

Much more we had to say, but want of space forbids. We conclude by urging the friends of liberal education and progression, to guard jealously a system which is the very foundation of our national greatness; and see that the agencies of learning are not blocked by fanaticism or sectarianism of any description.

FROM FORT KLAMATH.—We condense from the letter of "Ylanox" March 1st, the following: "The weather has been clear and pleasant all winter, at to time cold enough to be disagreeable. The ground at the Fort is bare in places where a year ago there was four and five feet of snow and the lower Agency were it was four feet deep last year, there is no snow to be seen. Beautiful speckled trout are very abundant and are easily taken.—Capt. McGregor is the acknowledged champion, both with hook and spear. Two horses became frightened on the Williamson river ferry boat and jumped overboard but were saved by the Indians. The Indians are much concerned on account of the weather being so mild and dry; they predict much sickness and destitution and their medicine men have advised a season of sweating and dancing to bring rain, which it having no effect on the weather, will have the effect of killing off the Indians several having succumbed already.

The Inaugural
The address of President Grant on assuming the duties of his office is worthy of the man. It has the ring of genuine honesty and independence.—Grant accepts the high responsibilities of the office without fear; he promises to execute the laws faithfully, whether repugnant to him or not. He will always have a policy to recommend but none to enforce against the will of the people. He proposes to meet the perplexing questions arising from the rebellion, calmly without prejudice to State or Sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. He urges the payment of every dollar of our national obligations in gold, unless otherwise expressed or stipulated in the contract, and declares that no repudiation of a farthing of the public debt will be trusted in any public place. He urges the strict economy in the administration of the Government, a faithful collection of the revenue and an honest accountability of every dollar. To this end, he promises the appointment of honest and capable men, only, to office. He concludes as follows:
"In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitably as the law requires. Individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect every law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, whatever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country flouted. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedents."
The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indians—are deserving of care and equal study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianity and ultimate citizenship.
The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privilege in any state. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope, and express the desire, it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution.
In conclusion, I ask patience and forbearance of one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union; and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

EXPENSES OF THE EPIDEMIC.—The Board of Commissioners have finally passed upon and audited all the bills presented against the County for supplies and services during the epidemic. After the most searching scrutiny, they allowed the aggregate sum of \$3,000. Some of the claims were deemed exorbitant and were greatly cut down. That of Mrs. Roundtree, who was employed as a nurse at the Hospital, at a specified sum, was cut down from \$775 to \$155, which was quite a difference in favor of the Taxpayers. The action of the Board cannot be other than satisfactory and gratifying to the people of the county and there is every reason to believe that they were guided by a strict sense of justice.

Ashtand Items from "Pilot Rock"
A friend writing from Klamath Agency on the 2nd inst. says that health and harmony prevail throughout the Lake country. There is no snow except in high or secluded parts.
A feeling of sadness prevades all hearts at the unexpected intelligence in regard to Leint, John F. Small. A number of men now at Fort Klamath were long with him in the service, and shared the dangers and privations of many arduous campaigns in the fiery days of the rebellion, and they can all bear testimony to his unimpeachable integrity, his generosity, his fine social powers, his love of justice, and his unflinching courage. Since coming to Fort Klamath he had made many friends who now mourn him as one of Oregon's noblest sons.
Soldiers are almost constantly being mustered out at the service of Fort Klamath and now we understand only about thirty remain. A number of discharged men have taken up land in the vicinity of Link river, and being industrious energetic fellows they are doing much in the way of improving their places.
It is to be hoped that the authorities may see fit to send a considerable number of men to Fort Klamath, for there are four stations in this district, where it is now important to have an efficient military force.
At Ashtand people are driving ahead with their usual vigor.
Blake Holman & Co. are getting out timber for a large machine shop, to be situated about a quarter of a mile northeast of the Wooden Factory. Business continues, nevertheless, energetically in their old building. The firm is energetic and enterprising and much deserving of patronage.
A number of the residents are planting out maple trees for various purposes to beauty and Major Overton has lately put out a weeping willow which is said to be a fine specimen of the twig that Alexander Pope planted in his garden so many years ago.
A few days ago it developed upon a gallant Ashtander to carry one of your charming widows home to her friends in Jacksonville, but on his return late at night, having by some unaccountable circumstance fallen behind time, he missed the right road and was bent away off towards Camp Baker. His imagination, which is vivid, was also wandering unduly, for in all probability, the circumstances of the day had stimulated his romantic ideas. Dashing along furiously in his buggy, a stump came in contact with the wheels thereof, whereupon the horse came out of motion with the buggy, and away went the horse furiously pursued by the wheels. No further particulars of the sad affair have been furnished, but suffice it to say that our friend was not seriously injured, and can be found at his post ready to deliver such an other package, whenever occasion should require.
Ashtand, March 10th, 1869.

THE CABINET.—Secretary Stewart has resigned and it is learned that his place is now filled by Boutwell of Mass. Mr. Washburne has also resigned, and the President in accepting his resignation regrets that his health will not permit him to continue longer in the Cabinet. He refers to their warm personal relations since the breaking out of the rebellion and says that when elected President, he desired a continuance of his advice and assistance, and concludes by expressing his confidence in Mr. Washburne and hoping for a restoration of his health. Hamilton Fish of N. Y. succeeded Mr. Washburne as Secretary of State.
Genl. Rawlings is Secretary of War and Mr. Washburne has been appointed minister to France. All these appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Dufur's Banner
The Sentinel claims that Jackson county is not properly represented in "Our Oregon," by Mr. Dufur. It repeated efforts to obtain reliable statistics of a county have failed Mr. Dufur, he must likely do the next best thing. The strictures of the Sentinel upon Mr. Dufur are as unjust as the remarks of the Herald recently upon Mr. John Minto, and we consider them all uncalled for.—Oregon City Enterprise.
You are wrong Sir! Our "strictures" are not only just but called for. Those of the Herald were of a political character and we neither know nor care anything about Mr. Dufur's politics; our criticism was in the interest of truth. We repeat that the efforts of Mr. Dufur to obtain reliable information have not been very earnest. By consulting the statistics he might have found that the legal boundary of Jackson county is over one hundred miles east of where he locates it and almost any person in this county would have furnished him all the information he desired, on application. Our criticism of Mr. Dufur's papers are not couched in ill will but in a desire to see him write truthfully of this portion of Oregon—he writes five years behind the age and in future we hope to see him more correct. There are some editors in Oregon, however, who consider that the Willamette valley is the State and who look through a fog on the resources and advantages of any other portion of Oregon and false and disparaging statements suit them exactly.

Receipt and Distribution of Sch. of Fund.
March 1st, 1869.
Whole amount of School fund reported by Max Mallor, Treasurer, \$2,500.97.
Twenty-five Districts have reported an aggregate of (1,194) fourteen hundred and ninety three pupils between the ages of four and twenty years.
The following table exhibits the award to every district:
No. District, Clerk, Pupils, Aft.
1. Jacksonville, J. H. Dyer, 241 24.10
2. Vancouver, J. A. Farrow, 72 7.20
3. Clatsop, W. T. Dyer, 37 3.70
4. Clatsop, T. M. Smith, 43 4.30
5. Ashtand, O. C. Armstrong, 122 12.20
6. Multnomah, W. H. M. Brown, 47 4.70
7. Washington, Z. H. Brown, 26 2.60
8. Multnomah, H. P. Meyer, 31 3.10
9. Multnomah, H. P. Meyer, 108 10.80
10. Multnomah, H. P. Meyer, 32 3.20
11. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 28 2.80
12. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 52 5.20
13. Multnomah, M. M. Brown, 52 5.20
14. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 27 2.70
15. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 26 2.60
16. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
17. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
18. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
19. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
20. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
21. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
22. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
23. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
24. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40
25. Multnomah, J. H. Brown, 24 2.40

A SPLENDID HOME For Sale.
The subscriber offers his splendid residence on the corner of Canal Street, St. Louis, Mo. It is a two-story brick building, with a large front porch, and is situated in one of the most desirable locations in the city. It is well furnished and is offered for sale at a low price. For particulars apply to the subscriber at his residence, No. 1000 Canal Street, St. Louis, Mo.
JACKSONVILLE, MARCH 14th 1869.
CHAS. W. SAVAGE

Administrator's Notice
In the matter of the estate of Anna Maria Lewis deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Anna Maria Lewis, deceased, and he has taken the oath of office. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to present them to the undersigned within six months from the date of this notice, and to file a copy of the same with the clerk of the court in which the same are filed. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to file a copy of the same with the clerk of the court in which the same are filed.
JACKSONVILLE, MARCH 14th 1869.
A. A. CHAMBERS

NOTICE
To All Whom It May Concern:—The undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Anna Maria Lewis, deceased, and he has taken the oath of office. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to present them to the undersigned within six months from the date of this notice, and to file a copy of the same with the clerk of the court in which the same are filed. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to file a copy of the same with the clerk of the court in which the same are filed.
JACKSONVILLE, MARCH 14th 1869.
A. A. CHAMBERS

BUSINESS NOTICES
FRANCO-AMERICAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, OPPOSITE THE Old Fellow's Hall, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Travelers and roomers will find the MADAME D'ROBON'S 1303 AND BEDDING Placed in first class order, and every way superior, in any public building, and surpassed by any in the State.
HER ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED. And a comfortable and cozy bed of every thing the market affords will be obtained for HER TABLE. No trouble will be spared to decrease the expense of the traveling as well as to please our community.
Jacksonville, March 31, 1865.

Peter Britt, Photographic Artist, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Ambrotypes, Photographs, Cartes de Visite. DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART. Pictures Reduced OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK, Physician & Surgeon, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.

DR. E. H. GREENWAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth Streets, Jacksonville, Oga. He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls.

DR. A. P. OVERBECK'S BATH ROOMS, In the Overbeck Hospital, WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS, SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

F. GRUBE, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, OFFICE removed to California Street, South side. Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. Dec 21st

DR. LEWIS GANUNG, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN. WILL attend to any who may require his services. Office at B. F. Dowell's office, on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.

B. F. DOWELL, & WATSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Oregon.

BELOW COST. The public are notified that I will sell my stock of stores and hardware for cash, at a heavy discount. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please make an immediate settlement.
JOHN BIGLER, Jacksonville, March 13th.