

During our absence from home, D. W. ...

Baptist Association.

The eighth anniversary of the Willamette Baptist Association...

We learn that there was pretty strong open opposition to adopting the Expositor...

When we saw that the above emanated from the editor of the Argus...

The "pretty strong open opposition to adopting the Expositor as a Baptist organ..."

The entire "pretty strong open opposition," then, as expressed before the Association...

But Mr. Adams says "the committee recommended it merely as a medium of denominational correspondence..."

The above furnishes about the coolest specimen of perversion and a chaotic jumbling of the odds and ends of logic, fact, and common sense...

It is a vain attempt to fasten the charge of falsehood upon us and the Baptists of this section...

By the by, was it the "orthodoxy" of Mr. Adams, or an under-bid of \$5, after seeing our offer...

This is a cool thrust at the honor and honesty of the gentlemen who composed that committee...

But here is the resolution of the association:

Resolved, That the Expositor be recommended to the Baptist denomination of Oregon Territory as a medium of denominational correspondence.

When we first saw this resolution in the Expositor, it occurred to us, that there was a difficulty somewhere; that the evasive character of the resolution...

Upon the very day we issued the paper containing the article at the head of the column, two Baptists, and one of them a man second to no one of the denomination in Oregon...

But we proceed, out of nearly a whole column devoted to clearing up the character of the Expositor...

Charge 2d.—C. H. Mattoon did, on the 29th July inst., state that we had been expelled from a College: in this we "charge" said Mattoon with being a slanderous falsifier.

Charge 3d.—C. H. Mattoon did, on the 29th July inst., state that we had been "disgraced in another" College: in this we "charge" said Mattoon with having uttered a calumnious falsehood.

do or say, in this section the charge of heterodoxy is usually brought before our own churches, and we must say that when the Baptists in the Oregon City "section" are compelled to use an individual who has been expelled from one college, disgraced in another, and finally excluded from his own denomination for his pernicious principles...

A part of this slander has already been published to the world in the Statesman, without receiving our notice, as perhaps nobody pretends to credit the statements of that sheet; but as a professedly religious (f) paper has republished and endorsed the slander, we now call for the proof; and in order to facilitate this young sprout of divinity in his pursuit of information we will inform him that the only two colleges with which we were ever connected are Knox College, at Galburg, Ill., and Bethany College, at Bethany, Va. We left the former, for the latter, with ample recommendations from the Faculty as "a faithful and diligent student, and a gentleman of unblemished reputation."

At Bethany College, we received the first honor in the mathematical course, an honor which was conferred upon but one except ourselves out of over one hundred students from almost every State in the Union, besides being elected by a large majority to represent the American Literary Institute, (a chartered Society connected with the College,) at the commencement on the 4th of July, 1844, prior to our taking leave of the Institution. We received other marks of respect more than we ever deserved, and so far from having been "expelled" from one college, and disgraced in another, we were never arraigned for trial at either of these institutions, and never had the slightest charge preferred against us, of any kind whatever.

But, sir, your indiscretion, brazen faced impudence, and reckless audacity, shine most conspicuous in your assertion that we have been "excluded from our own denomination for pernicious principles." Our own denomination is only fifty miles from Corvallis, and by writing to Dr. McBride, at Lafayette, a gentleman of unquestioned and unimpeachable veracity, you can become "posted" as to our standing in "our denomination," and if you fail to show that that denomination prefers the slightest charge against us, as to principles, or conduct, you must stand convicted of having resorted to that vile slander, which is the dernier resort of all those who neither possess nor can wield the sword of truth, and which excludes you from the pale of all respectable society.

But we are not alone in being made a mark for your envenomed shafts, plucked from the quiver of envy and malice, as the following shows:

Another Fire. On last Saturday night the building in front of McLoughlin's Mill, was burned down. Merchandise belonging to different men, and amounting to about \$2,000, was stored in the building, besides a Paddy, who slept there.

John, George, and Limpy, with their tribes, which constituted all the hostile Indians in Rogue River, have surrendered their arms, and are now either on Gen. Palmer's Reservation or on their way there.

The J. Clinton, the boat being built by Cochran, Cassidy & Co. for the Yamhill trade was launched at Canemah last Saturday.

The Hoosier and Enterprise are the only two boats that are now running on the river above the Falls.

DAYTON, O. T., July 16, 1856.

Mr. Adams—By publishing the enclosed order, you will doubtless be communicating to the public something new and interesting, at the same time obliging your obd' serv't,

DE L. FLOYD-JONES, Captain 4th Inf.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT ORFORD, O. T., District Southern Oregon & North Cal. Orders: Agreeably to instructions No. 7, received from the commanding General of the Department, officers commanding the new forts to be established on the Coast Reservation will not permit any white man to go on the Reserve, except those who are actually employed by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who will furnish them with the names of all who are or may be employed on the Reserve.

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Charge 4th.—C. H. Mattoon did, on the 29th July inst., state that we had been "expelled from our church": in this we "charge" that said Mattoon is guilty of a silly falsehood.

Charge 5th.—C. H. Mattoon did, on the 29th July inst., state that the Association unanimously resolved to give the minutes to him to print, without stating the proviso, "if convenient": in this we "charge" that said Mattoon is guilty of a stupid falsification of the facts.

Charge 6th.—C. H. Mattoon did, on the 29th July inst., state in the Expositor that we underbid him \$5 after seeing his bid: in this we "charge" that said Mattoon has uttered a ridiculous falsehood.

After these charges are properly disposed of, we shall probably "charge" a few things that disqualify him from filling the editorial chair of the "medium of denominational correspondence" for a learned and highly respectable denomination of Christians.

We notice that considerable discussion has taken place in the Oregonian and Standard over certain advertisements, in which Joseph W. Drew, Quarter Master General at Salem, O. T., proposes to sell a large quantity of government property, such as horses, cattle, and wagons, a part of which is to be sold for cash.

Some excitement exists in the country in relation to the mines north and south. The "prospect" is said to be fair in the Colville mines, and on the headwaters of John Day's river.

The Island Mill is now being repaired, in order to be replaced with a new and substantial frame. The proprietors inform us that they will have it running in September, when they will be able to make as good flour as is made in Oregon.

We notice that "Gnat" has passed through this city several times lately. We hear he is trying to get "Sep" on the track as a candidate for Delegate.

We have been informed that C. H. Mattoon, editor of the Expositor, gives a narrative which, if true, is a "stander."

A very considerable "if" that; always judiciously used when basing an argument on "narratives" coming from such sources.

The Methodist Conference has recommended, the M. E. Book concern in N. Y. to buy out the Salem Advocate, provided they can get it for \$3,500.

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FROM THE STATES.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The mail steamer reached Portland last evening about 6 o'clock. The news is interesting. The Democratic convention nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa., for President, and J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Ky., for Vice President.

The Republican convention nominated Col. J. C. FREMONT, for President, and W. L. DAYTON, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

The anti-Fillmore bolters nominated N. P. BANKS, of Mass., for President, and ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSON, of Pa., for Vice President.

Mr. Fillmore had returned from Europe, and would accept the nomination of the Americans. KANSAS—All was quiet at latest dates.

ENGLAND.—News of Mr. Crampton's dismissal had been received, but not officially. It was uncertain whether Mr. Dallas would have notice to quit.

NICARAGUA.—Another revolution. President Rivas had been detected in a conspiracy to overthrow the government, and had fled; whereupon a new election was ordered, resulting in the choice of Gen. WALKER, much against his wishes—the native Nicaraguans voting for him almost to a man.

CALIFORNIA.—The Vigilance Committee have full sway in San Francisco, and the aspect of affairs generally was unchanged.

FLORIDA.—Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, had presented a plan for the pacification of Kansas. The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a constitution and State government was considered. It is the same as that heretofore passed by the House, but lost in the Senate, for want of time.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., proposed an amendment, requiring Oregon to have a population equal to the ratio of representation established under the last United States census.

A debate ensued, involving the question whether such a restriction should be imposed upon new States.

Immigration.

Mr. Ruble, of Polk Co., informs us that there is an emigration on the road to Oregon. He has received letters from his friends who left Missouri in May, stating that there was quite a large emigration for California, and one company at least for Oregon.

Judge PRATT leaves with his family on this steamer for California. The Judge has had a hard road to travel in politics since he came to Oregon, but as he has confessed his sins and forsaken us sinners, we forgive him, and hope every body else will try to do the same.

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For the Argus.

Oregon City and Roads.

Mr. Editor—I saw in THE ARGUS of July 5th an article with the above caption, which contains "nothing but the truth," but not "the whole truth."

The last Legislature also located a Territorial Road from "Portland via Taylor's Ferry on the Tualatin River, Chehalen Gap, and Dayton, to Corvallis," which is already opened, and although it is yet new and somewhat rough, yet as it is so much more direct and less hilly than any other road leading from the upper country on the west side of the Willamette, bringing Dayton within 20 miles of Portland, and avoiding the Chehalen mountains, it receives already its full share of the travel, and diverts a great deal of trade to Portland that naturally belongs to the Falls.—This Dayton road, as well as the Salem road, was opened during the past winter and spring. Both were located by the last Legislature.

Now what I wish to show by this is that your people are behind the times and don't make use of the means in their hands to improve your place. For the last Legislature also located a "Territorial road from Linn City to Wapato Lake," which has been surveyed and legally established, intersecting both the above roads south of the Tualatin River, and forming a direct communication between the Falls and Wapato Lake, and also by means of the two above mentioned roads to the whole upper country.

Well, Mr. Editor, what has been done towards opening this road! Absolutely nothing, so far as the Falls and the "region round about" are concerned. While two good roads have been made within the last year through the hazy timbered country east of the Willamette to Portland, nothing has been done towards the Falls. Why is this? Why simply because Portland manifested a little enterprise and built the bridges needed, and then the inhabitants opened the roads, and if the people about the Falls would manifest the same enterprise, roads would be made there.

The Legislature of last winter abrogated a most liberal charter for the "Improvement and navigation of the Tualatin river," leaving the extent of the improvement as well as the manner of improving it with the company, permitting the company to connect with the Willamette river at any point they chose, and in any manner they see fit. Now if a few of the inhabitants about your place would take hold of the matter they could at a small expense secure the whole of the heavy trade from the Tualatin Plains. It is estimated that five thousand dollars will make the river navigable from Moore's Mill to Hillsborough, and build a good road from Moore's to the Falls, and the business would certainly pay a large percentage on that improvement. But let your people set still a little longer, and Portland will tap that country also, and finally secure the whole trade, for there certainly is some enterprise in Portland, and then the people at the Falls will have to make roads to move away on.

Yours, CENTER.

For the Argus.

Delazon Delazon.

Editor of the Argus—Will you indulge me with a small space in your columns for the purpose of rectifying a delusion which is in danger of spreading in Linn county.—Delazon Smith has been in the habit, for some time past, of taking my name in vain in his letters to the Statesman, but as his allusions to me alleged nothing wrong or dishonorable in my character, and seemed only to betray the malice of my calumniator, I have hitherto regarded his assaults as so far beneath my notice as to call for no reply.

But as he has filled two whole columns of last week's Statesman with abuse of the voters of Linn county, and of myself in particular, and as he has maliciously lied about me, with the record before his eyes, it is I think full time to call public attention to the base conduct of my vilifier.

He introduces his last week's effusion with some remarks on the great blessing of the viva voce mode of voting, and proceeds to abuse Jonathan Keeney to his heart's content, and then says, "Now let us open the poll books." With the "opened poll books" he goes on to state who all voted for Keeney, and closes his summary with the following item,—Italy, prostitution, and all: "And 6th, Two-thirds of the preachers of the gospel in the county, with the notorious Rev. Wilson Blain of their head! Two years ago these men declared before God and the people, that they would never again vote for any man for a seat in the Legislature who was not in favor of a prohibitory law! And yet every one of them has grossly and openly violated his word by voting for Keeney. Who can trust or respect them after this! This same Wilson Blain too upon his own oath, procured an indictment against Keeney, the term before last of our district court for stealing a steer, and though Keeney has never been acquitted of the crime (charged, the Rev. gentleman (!) upon whose sworn testimony the indictment was issued, marches to the polls and votes for him!"

The question came up in 1845, in an appeal of Samuel Thurlow from a decision of the courts in Massachusetts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Taney said: "Every State may regulate its own internal traffic, according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens. I am not aware that these principles have ever been questioned. If any State deems the retail and internal traffic

in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic by prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper."

Measrs. Justice McLean, Catron, Daniel, Woodbury, and Grier, entirely concurred in this decision of the court. But our valiant opponent declared 'that prohibition is contrary to our natural rights.' Mr. M. replied that 'no man has a natural right to eat or drink what will kill him, even if he alone existed, much less has he this right when he becomes a member of society.' He owes his life and his power of body and mind to the welfare and not the injury of the community. He promises to aid in protecting society from all evils. Society in turn promises to protect him from evils to the full extent of its power. If he maim or poison himself he damages the public, to the full extent of his value to the public. If he renders himself helpless and a public burden, he so much more injures the public, who have thrown their shield of protection around him. He has then neither a natural nor a social right to injure himself, and much less take his own life suddenly or by degrees. God has not given him the one, society does not allow the other. But there is a manifest right to prohibit both these wrongs. God justly prohibits them the use of that which destroys or injures him. Society justly prohibits him from similar wrongs. You have no right in a fit of madness to burn down your own house, destroy your crops, poison or even cruelly treat your brute animals, society prohibits these things. If then it is right to prohibit you in these matters of property, how much more is it in the wider range of injury, loss, and destruction caused by your drinking intoxicating liquors. By these habits you waste your time, your property, your vigor of body and mind; you induce disease, excite the worst and most dangerous passions, you make your family poor and unhappy, and destroy their hopes. You make yourself less responsible and less valuable as a citizen, and surely prepare yourself to be a burden instead of a help to community.—Society is not only authorized but it is bound in duty to itself and in duty to every member who is thus made a sufferer, to prohibit your continuance in such a course.

Yet the smaller not only encourages, aids, and by every art allures you in this course of private and public ruin, but he aids and allures fifty others besides you.—He does what he can to destroy the well-being of fifty persons, more or less, and those dependent upon them, simply that he may have the profit of a few paltry dollars. He injures society as no other man in it does, because he has the power through the fascinations of the cup. If your society has the right and the duty to prohibit you personally, how much more has it the right to prohibit him from this great wrong! It may not easily discover how to reach you directly, but it can hardly mistake in prohibiting him from supplying you and others the liquors which causes so much mischief. It dries up the fountain, and must won dry up the streams.

Yours, A.

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