

Don't forget the railroad meeting to-night at the Council Chamber. Everybody should be there. It is a matter of vital importance to our city, and "delays are dangerous," especially in this case.

Canyon City was entirely destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. The sum total of losses figures up \$278,200, on which there was an insurance of \$40,000, making a net loss of \$238,200. With the energy characteristic of mining communities, the burnt district has been cleared off, and buildings are springing up as if by magic. In a month Canyon City will be all right again.

An enthusiastic Frenchman, of Vancouver, W. T., says the war between France and Prussia is only an immigration scheme on a vast scale gotten up by the Emperor. In something over a month it has induced more than a million of Germans to leave the Fatherland and "go for" France. The difficulty will be to get them out of France, now that they are in.

"COMPARISONS ARE OBLIVIOUS."—A pamphlet has recently been issued at St. Louis (Mo.), under the title of "St. Louis—the future Great City of the World," in which it is claimed that St. Louis, in 1950, will have a population of 17,437,553. The Chicago Times, in its comments upon the pamphlet, says that these figures would undoubtedly make St. Louis a very respectable village in 1950, but, compared to Chicago at that time, and estimated upon the ratio of increase in the past, it would not yet be entitled to a municipal corporation. It says it took St. Louis eighty years to reach 160,000, while Chicago reached a population of 400,000 in fifty years. The statement of Chicago's increase, then, on the same basis, by exact computation, in 1950, would be 299,250,639! These figures are St. Louis out.

SAVED BY THE CHINA MEN.—In an article under the head of "Troubles in California," the San Francisco Alta has the following in regard to the beneficial results of Chinese immigration in California: "We have been saved by the Chinamen. But for them we should be in a much worse condition than we are. By their help we have railroads and wagon roads, we manufacture blankets, cigars, slippers, and clothing, and we grow grain, wine, silk, berries and vegetables. Without them thousands of families would be in despair at the lack of cheap washing and of respectful servants. They pay large sums for rent, traveling fare, tools, food, and clothes. They glean the mining ground that is too poor to reward the white man. They make up for economy and long hours of labor for inferior wages. They contribute as much as any other class of equal number to produce and consume those articles which give business to our steamboats, railroads and towns; and the assertion that they add nothing to the wealth of the State is without foundation."

A political calm now exists all over the country, such as has not been experienced for years. Our Democratic newspapers even have almost "lost their grip" on the all-absorbing question of the late canvass—the Chinaman. Our people, with splendid harvests and indications of greatly enhanced prices for grain, are happy and contented. Under the present Administration the public debt is being rapidly reduced, and economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure has taken the place of reckless extravagance. The people are aware of these facts, and are satisfied that the affairs of the nation are in good hands. The old war cries of "negro suffrage," "Radical usurpations," "extravagance," and even the terrible evils that were to visit our people by the influx of the "heathenish Chinese," have lost their force and effect in the light of reason and facts. Save and except the single question of the election of a United States Senator by our next Legislature, our Democratic friends seem to be out of subjects sufficiently exciting to "harrow up the souls" of their bedrock readers. Democratic journals claim, as they have a large majority in the Legislature, that they will certainly elect a Democrat to fill the seat of Hon. Geo. H. Williams; but in the same breath they acknowledge that, although they have a large majority of the members elect of that body, yet, owing to dissensions among themselves, and the fact that there are almost an "unnumbered company" of men in the Democratic party who are "after" the Senatorship, there is a "show" for Holladay to "chip in" and "secure his man." And then they faunch and foam and paw the air, and utter terrible threats against the Democrat who would sell himself to Ben Holladay. It is rather an interesting state of affairs, to "outsiders," to see the Democratic chiefs looking askance at one another, as if each feared that the other was just on the point of "selling out" and ruining his chances for a "raise." But if the Democrats will insist on the re-election of Judge Williams, we shall not say a word, believing that he will come nearer "filling the bill" than any other man in the State.

Railroad Matters.

We have been shown a letter from H. Thielson, Chief Engineer of the Oregon & California Railroad, to Mr. Jas. H. Foster, of this city, dated Portland, August 20th, 1870, which fully explains what is desired by the Oregon & California Railroad Company, in the matter of the Albany subscriptions in aid of the road. The Company wish the subscriptions put in a more satisfactory and collectible form. To satisfy all doubts as to the intentions of those who subscribed lands and money in aid of the Oregon & California Railroad, the Company ask:— 1st, That the donors of land issue suitable bonds to Mr. Holladay for such lands, and that a suitable value (i.e. the value of land at the time the subscriptions were made), be placed upon them forthwith.

2d, That the donors of money shall issue their notes to Mr. Holladay for the amount of their subscriptions, payable thirty days after the completion of the road to a point within a half-mile of the Court House in Albany.

As the road will deviate considerably from an air line in coming to this city, and as all the aims and ends of the Company can be as satisfactorily accomplished by not making Albany a point on the road, the Company asked of our citizens, as a fair compensation for thus deviating from a straight line at a large additional outlay of money, that they donate the sum of \$50,000. A public meeting was called, and our citizens came forward and subscribed more than the sum demanded, but with the understanding—and it so stated in the subscription papers—that the road was to be completed and in running order to the city of Albany by the 1st of January, 1871. The Company entered upon the enterprise in good faith, and hope to have the road completed by the time first agreed upon, but unlooked for delays in the receipt of iron have occurred, the cost and time required in building trestle-work and bridges were underestimated, and it is feared now that the Company, although using the utmost diligence and every aid at their command, will not be able to complete the work up to the exact minute required by the agreement. This being the state of facts, the Company ask that these subscriptions assume the shape of bonds and notes, and that the time be not specially limited. The Company have shown by the energetic manner in which the work has been prosecuted so far, that they mean "business." Graders are at work on the line between Salem and the Santiam, getting the road ready for the iron. Abutments and piers are being constructed at the crossing of the Santiam for the bridging of that river, while the framework and iron of the bridge is being constructed at the Company's shops, and will, as soon as the road is finished to Salem, be shipped to that point, and from thence to the Santiam will be carried by teams, so that the bridge will be ready for crossing trains as soon as the track is finished to that point.

We suppose that those who signed the subscription papers, did it with the full and honest understanding that when the road was completed to Albany, they would pay their subscriptions. This being the case, they will just as freely give their notes for the same amounts. It is a question of life or death to our city—if the railroad leaves us, it will take many a year to recover from the blow; if, it comes, it gives our city new life and vigor, and will more than repay the outlay in the general prosperity and the increased value of our property.

VARIOUS ITEMS. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a vessel of war to be sent up the Elbe and Wesert rivers, to afford protection to American citizens residing in Germany, in case it should become necessary. There is to be a grand excursion in honor of the completion of the Kansas-Pacific road to Denver, to leave St. Louis August 30th, and be gone ten days. The prohibitionists of Massachusetts decided, in convention, to organize an independent political party, and have nominated Wendell Phillips for Governor. Our Government has been officially informed that the French Government did not order the general removal of Prussians from Paris, but only of about fifty who were too demonstrative. The American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session at Troy, New York. There is strong opposition in Mexico to the concession for opening the Tehuantepec route. The Brazilian Government has entered into an extensive contract for the importation of coolies. The French and Prussians in Havana came to blows recently over the news from the seat of war. The yacht Cambria was beaten seven miles by the Palmor in the race at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 17th. The Papal Nuncio at Yveona has been recalled in consequence of the abolition of the Concordat by Austria. The New York State Temperance Convention has nominated a full State ticket, with Myron H. Clark for Governor.

All proceedings against political offenders in Spain have been squashed by the recent amnesty, which is absolute. The Indian agencies are to be again placed under the control of the Interior Department. Peace with Paraguay has been formally proclaimed at Rio Janeiro.

News from Exchanges.

The Portland papers give an account of a young girl who was decoyed from California to a house of prostitution in Portland. She was secured by the police. The two big Chinese firms in Portland are at dagger's points. The Spiritualists are to hold a meeting at Butteville, from the 9th to the 11th of September next. Wilson, the Portland highwayman, has been sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary.

Prof. L. J. Powell, of Salem, with a party of sixteen ladies and gentlemen, have returned to Portland from a visit to Mt. Hood. Four gentlemen and two ladies reached the summit of old Mt. Hood. The Baker City Democrat gives an account of the finding of a buffalo skull in a mining claim at Amelia City, which had twelve dollars in gold dust inside. The same paper says there is quite an excitement about the Blue Bucket mine near Steady's mountain.

A heavy Chicago company have taken hold of the big Carter ditch in the Willow Creek country. J. L. Collins, Esq., of Dallas, advertises the recent loss of a pocket book, which contained \$2,000 in notes and county orders.

A spring, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with sulphur, iron, etc., has recently "turned up" in Salem, as we learn from the Statesman. W. K. Smith, of Salem, has been fined \$1,000 and sentenced to the county jail. Swearing falsely in the matter of income was "what's the matter of Smith."

The Stage was robbed near Umattilla on Wednesday of last week, by three men, one of whom is supposed to be Pat. Brown, who lately escaped from the State Penitentiary. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe was abstracted, when the stage was allowed to proceed. Yankee Plummer and one other were the only passengers. They have raised \$15,000, in Salem, to build a new Methodist church. They want just as much more, which will probably be subscribed in a short time.

A party of Salemites have discovered evidences of a recent volcanic eruption on Butte creek. The Willamette river is getting very short of water between Salem and Oregon City. The Snoo Fly is about the only boat on the river that doesn't get stuck on the bars. The wife of ex Senator Jo. Lane is dead. The Scio News is out, all right again. Last week, Mr. J. Williams, near Scio, had his arm frightfully smashed by being caught in a threshing machine.

The new locomotive, Chickama, for Ben Holladay, has arrived at Portland. A member of the Corps Legislatif telegraphed from Paris to San Francisco, in answer to an inquiry: "No volunteers wanted. Have men enough to drive Prussians off French soil."

The removal of a wart from the foot (just below the instep) of Mr. Townsend, of Salem, by a chiropodist last week, caused the illness and death of Mr. T. Oregon eggs in San Francisco are quoted at 35 and 37 1/2 cents per dozen; wheat from \$1 60 to \$1 72 1/2 per bushel. On the 21st inst., at Jacksonville, as two little girls, daughters of Chas. B. Paul, but lately arrived from Minnesota, were struggling for the possession of a pistol, it exploded, and the youngest, aged 9, was shot through the breast, killing her in a few minutes.

It is stated that in the battle of Longueville the French Emperor narrowly escaped death or capture. Frank Ewing, of Umattilla county lost a threshing machine by fire. The fire caught while the hands were at dinner—fire supposed to have been caused by matches carelessly dropped in the vicinity of the machine. Very fair apples and peaches were raised this season in Boise valley, Idaho Territory.

A woolen mill is to be erected in Walla Walla valley, W. T. Three of the oldest and most prominent editors of the United States are in declining health, and not expected to live long—Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett and Thurlow Weed. Ten thousand dollars was the figure the road agents reached in securing Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box in the Umattilla stage robbery.

The opinion of Judge Boise in the Yamhill election contest covers more than one hundred and twenty pages of legal cap. In a town in Wisconsin the other week the people had a surfeit of horrors. There was a kerosene horror, a railroad slaughter, four sun strokes, man killed by a horse, boy drowned in a barrel of soft soap, and another boy killed by eating glass.

Telegraph wires immersed in the waters of the artesian wells of Sparta, Wisconsin, operate freely, said waters being highly charged with electricity. At Kingston, Canada, a dry goods clerk was recently accommodated with the loan of a revolver to blow out his brains with, in order to spite a lady who rejected him and married another. On sober second thought he sold the revolver and got drunk.

Eastern News by Mail.

ILLINOIS.—On the evening of the 4th, at Keithsburg, a lively stable was destroyed by fire in which two little boys were sleeping—Wm. Demstra and Frank Ives—who were consumed in the flames. A man named Graham, in jail at Bloomington, under the charge of poisoning a well, committed suicide. Two girls, Lane Barker and Lavina Laundry, aged twelve and fourteen, were drowned at Cuba, Fulton county, while bathing in Putnam creek.

Two girls near Carlisle have taken a contract to cut dry cords of wood. In a Chicago divorce case now on trial, the husband alleges that Caroline had, on several occasions, beaten him, spat in his face, thrown hot water on him, and on one occasion kicked him down stairs. The Court seems likely to grant the prayer of the poor, disappointed husband.

NEBRASKA.—The property which George Francis Train bought in Omaha in 1866 for \$8,000 could not be purchased now for a million dollars. At Forest City, on the 14th, Patrick Melon, an intoxicated, struck his uncle, a Mr. Thomas, a very old man, with a stone at the end of which was passing a long sharp nail. The nail, entering the skull, caused death. The perpetrator escaped; he would have been hung by a mob if captured.

KANSAS.—The corn crop promises a large yield. Late rains throughout the State have been beneficial to the gardens. Field crops generally have not suffered for rain. Hays City has a female constable. The young men are in constant fear that she may have an "after" on them.

A man named Dusen recently whipped a "bound" boy to death near Humboldt, and was lodged in jail. The next morning he was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged to the limb of a tree. Pierce Roberts was buried in a well on the Big Soldier river, near Topeka, by its caving, and died before workmen could disinter him.

The yield of fall wheat this year will not be as large as that of last year, but the grain has a healthier appearance, it being plumper and brighter. In Dickinson county 25,000 acres of land have been purchased for a Scotch colony, which is expected to arrive soon. A snake of sixteen rattles got one of his teeth into the finger of John Riley, on the East Grasshopper, in Atchison county which resulted in the death of the snake. Whisky in stupefying quantity saved Johnny.

MISSOURI.—A white snake has been found in Howard county. A. W. Dyer was killed near Belvoir, Veron county, by being caught in the machinery of a planing machine. The city council of St. Louis, has passed an ordinance regulating bawdy houses, which is framed after the French and Belgian laws upon the subject.

NEVADA.—Some of our exchanges contain a sensation story about the discovery of a wild man in the northwestern part of Nevada, in a densely wooded mountain near the Utah line. He appears to be about forty years of age and was covered with white hair. Thos. Beehan, a former resident of Idaho City (better known as "Little Tommy") was shot and killed at Hamilton, Nevada, July 6th, by one John U. Tolles. Samuel Wood, while riding out on a young lady, near Virginia City, was met by highwaymen and relieved of his watch and money.

IOWA.—Decatur county is to vote this fall on a proposition to build a twenty five thousand dollar Court House. Two little girls, daughters of George Durst, went into a barn at Strawberry Point, and set fire to some hay with matches. Both children were taken from the charred interior, burned to a crisp. Dubuque contained a fire at a fine bath house for juveniles on account of the great inability by drowning. The Valley R. R. is 233 miles long from Keokuk to its junction with the Sioux City road.

While several young men were swimming their horses in Iowa river, near Park Allen, Linn county, one of them named Dyer, was thrown from his horse and severely lacerated. He was disassembled for some time, and drowned before assistance could reach him. A \$10,000 school house has just been completed at Fort Dodge, and the Dudgetts are happy.

A large number of the wells in Des Moines City and county are empty. The long continued drought lessened the volume of water in the rivers, and the quantity in wells was correspondingly diminished. The rains of July have not swelled the rivers.—Most of the wells are dug to a low water level, but the streams are so very low that they do not feed the wells. The Washington Press tells of a man in that county whose wife died one day recently, and was buried next day. On the third day he stated his grievances to a man who referred him to a Bohemian family in Johnson county, which included a marriageable girl. He went immediately, her parents came down to see his land, and believing he could support her, gave consent, and he was married the fourth day.

A terrible affair took place, a couple of weeks ago, at Chariton, in Lucas county. Gaylord Lynnan, Sheriff, attempted to arrest Hiram Wilson for horse stealing, when the thief drew a revolver and shot the Sheriff, through one of his lungs, causing death twelve hours later. A reward of \$500 was offered for the thief and murderer, and the whole country started in pursuit. He was captured after a stubborn resistance, by a man who broke his gun over his head. A few hours later, a vigilance committee having been organized for the occasion, his life's body was dangling from one of the windows of the court house.

IDaho TERRITORY.—Week before last a little child of Mr. Crabtree Smith, living near Forty-nine ranch, in Payette valley, strayed away about dusk and could not be found. The alarm was given and the neighborhood turned out to search for the missing one. The hunt was prolonged the entire night without success, but in the morning it was found near the ranch of a neighbor, three miles distant, with a long willow switch in its hands. When discovered, the child said, "I whipped the dog away!" Upon examining the ground, a large coyote's tracks were observed, and it appeared that the cowardly brute had followed the little wanderer all night, but was frightened away by the willow switch. It was a narrow escape from being devoured alive.

As it has become almost necessary for us valley people to have an opportunity to breathe pure mountain air, and also respite from our avocations, many have tried to recuperate among the lakes, springs and streams among the Cascade range. We leave our town with glowing anticipations of fried fish, venison steaks and libations of soda water, and glide smoothly along until we reach the base of the mountain. As we begin to ascend the grade, we then realize that many things might have been left at home, and thereby saved the animals much labor and ourselves much walking. But how can the dear ladies move without the world moves with them? Mr. Editor, I have heard much fault found with the condition of the road that leads from Lebanon to Ochoo, and I confess there is much ground for complaint. The portion of the road between Lower Soda and Fish Lake is only a respectable pack trail, in many places. The company seem to forget that much work is needed, or else they expect travelers to do it for them. There should be a working force kept on the grade during the traveling season. I understand the terminus of the road has been changed which will result, in a pecuniary sense, much to the interest of the stockholders. Now, gentlemen, the public expects a little more for their donations of land; give us a better road and you will save much excretion that is bestowed upon you, and sweating, breakage, and cursing that is enjoyed—over the left,—by your patrons.

But enough of this; it only needs to be realized to be felt. A company of five of us started from Albany, two weeks since, for Fish Lake; and after passing through the burnt district (burnt some years since), we arrived at the green timber, which renders traveling more pleasant during the warm season, and experienced no mishaps, until our arrival at Fish Lake. We noticed small fires in two or three places along the road, but apprehended no danger. After remaining five days at the lake, fishing and rambling between the lakes, we were informed on the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Salem, that the fire was spreading through the mountains. Anxiety to get back was the ruling passion with all of us next morning found us homeward bound. Descending the mountain on the west for a mile brought us in the region of the conflagration. Tongue cannot describe the grandeur of the scene. The fire would reach out its long tongues, and with the impetus of the roaring winds, concrete trees hundreds of feet in advance of the wall of fire. Retreat would certainly have been the wisest policy, but some of the party thought we could whip the horses through. An effort being made, we succeeded in getting through the first wall, which brought us among smoldering trees. The smoke was thick enough to be cut with a knife. Now came other dangers, limbs and trees falling among and around us, the roar deafening all warning sounds of tottering trees. The only thing left for us to do was to cut our way through. This we did for two miles, until we arrived at a deep canyon, and discovered to our dismay that the bridge had been burned up. Retreat was the watch-word, an undertaking more dangerous than the advance. Mr. A. told me, in going back, that he whipped the horses through fire that seemingly raised their manes erect. Mr. D and myself concluded to come on through and get assistance. We succeeded, after running the gauntlet in many places, until we came to the western extremity of this smoldering of a square world than this. There our efforts to get through proved futile. Turning to friend D. I remarked, "now, sir, you spiritualists, do you not believe this is a hell; what do you think of this?" He quickly replied, "there is no worse hell than this, sir, any place." "Well, I hope there is not. For this is enough for anybody," quoth I. We returned to the lake, and the next morning went to work, and toiled away for some days until we cleared the road of logs, laid poles across the canyon, and by means of ropes, dragged our wagons across, and reached the Santiam river looking worse than chimney sweeps. If anyone has an idea that there is any fun or pleasure in being encircled by a wall of fire in the mountains for days together, breathing stifling smoke and dodging flying, half-burnt limbs, let them try it on—we are more than satisfied with our experience.

I observed an article in the Salem paper, which reflects upon certain young men from Albany, Brownsville and Harrisburg, for some misconduct in the mountains. Now let me say here that there is a mistake as to the residence of these men. They all came from Harrisburg. We were informed that they were the party that set out the fire, the truth of which I know not. The Legislature should, if it has not, make it penal to willfully endanger the lives of others by setting fires in the mountains.

CUMTUX. The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, commenced its session on Thursday, at Vancouver, W. T., Bishop E. R. Ames, presiding. On the 23d inst., President Grant issued a Neutrality Proclamation.

It is a fact which all business men should know, that the new tax-tariff bill as it passed Congress during its last session, abolishes the stamp duty on all receipts for money, and upon promissory notes of less sums than one hundred dollars. The bank check and documentary stamps are retained.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER.) Dates to August 26

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Private cable from London, dated 12 o'clock to-day, states that the armies of King William and Steinmetz are too severely crippled to assume the offensive. It is given out on high authority that Bazaine was reinforced from Châlons on Sunday, for the purpose of attacking the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory, when he will march on the army of the Crown Prince, and rescue Paris. The report of a French victory has reached London.

Another special says Bazaine, at Metz yesterday, has the north and centre entirely open to him, either to retreat or to receive reinforcements. The appalling Prussian losses in the recent battles has sent a thrill of terror throughout Germany. Bazaine professes to be master of the position.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Bazaine has forced a passage via Antien, reaching Montmery. It is reported that the armies of the Prince Royal and Frederick Charles have formed a junction westward of Metz.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Private dispatches from Paris say that McMahon has completely turned the tables on the Crown Prince. The French changed front from the line of the Moselle to Metz and Verdun, which was a serious blow to the Prussians. McMahon, with 130,000 veterans, has thrown himself between the armies of the Crown Prince and King William, and effected a junction with Bazaine's left wing at Verdun. The Prussian position is perilous, their army cut in two (with the united French wing now between them) to keep the left wing at Metz, and prevent the French from shortening their long line.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Following just received from Alexandria: Prussian frigate Bertha, carrying 28 guns, captured by the French. No particulars. LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Paris correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that Bazaine has succeeded in cutting the enemies line, and is retreating on Montmery.

It is reported that the Crown Prince has gone to support the Prussian armies west of Metz. Another special says the Châlons army has gone westward toward Thionville, to effect a junction with Bazaine. McMahon is driven to a choice of two evils, either to leave the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince, or by holding it, sacrifice Bazaine's army.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—German dispatches say that Metz is enclosed on all sides, and communication between Châlons and Paris cut off. McMahon and Failley are still retreating to cover Paris. The grand total of the German forces now in France is 520,000, with 300,000 landwehr in the rear.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Temps complains that the Emperor and the Prince Imperial interfere in military affairs, and that the latter discloses important secrets. PARIS, Aug. 23.—McMahon has joined Bazaine with a large body of troops. Bazaine has not abandoned his strong position near Metz. McMahon moved north, and France is saved. By way of Rheims full confirmation of the good news from the army was received to-day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—London cable says all news from Paris since 12th confirmed the statement that Bazaine has succeeded in cutting the enemy's line of his army from Metz. It is not certain whether he is retreating to St. Mihiel to join McMahon, or whether he is waiting for the cooperation of McMahon from that point. In the former case it is supposed he intends filling in between the Crown Prince; in the latter, he will attack Steinmetz and Frederick Charles.

At Metz, Steinmetz and Frederick Charles lost 100,000 men, leaving them but 150,000 men to hold the line from the frontier to Metz. There is a feeling in Berlin of undue horror and depression. The war threatens to last, and already the flower of North Germany is decimated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Courier's dispatch from Paris says Bazaine telegraphs that he cannot leave Metz. He says the enemy wish to cut off his communication, and calls it a "draw" game. Paris papers with a large body of troops. Bazaine, and will effect a junction with Bazaine.

There are conflicting rumors as to the whereabouts of the Crown Prince. LONDON, Aug. 24.—Private letters say that the Crown Prince is at St. Dizier, marching on Paris. Metz is isolated. The Prussians are strong west of there.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Communication with all points in the department of Aube cut off. The Constitution denies the statement of the London Times that the French are in a desperate situation. It charges that that paper (the Times) is heavily subsidized by Bismarck. Report says the Prussians violated the neutrality of Belgium unawares.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.—A cable from Bull Run Russell to the N. Y. Sun: I did not succeed in reaching Bazaine. The Prussians are everywhere, marching over the country; the railroad is cut, and the road from Thionville to Montmery is equally cut off. Bazaine is not at Verdun, but at Metz. The river Arne and the road from Metz to Etain. McMahon left Châlons, burning the camps, for Rheims.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Special to the World says a conflict is reported nine miles from Metz, with advantage for the French, but I cannot vouch for it. The French captured Prussian guns in the recent battles at Longeville and Mars la Tour. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Following official dispatch has been received from Berlin: Government has received a dispatch from Bar Le Duc to the effect that Châlons has been evacuated by the French, and that the Prussian column is west of Châlons, advancing rapidly. PARIS, Aug. 24.—Midnight.—It is

reported that the Prussians are at Sezane to-day. Prince Royal is reported to be at Nancy. Nothing received from Metz from the armies of McMahon or Bazaine. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Noon.—Entire command of Metz left Rheims on Monday.

Prussian scouting parties are near Châlons and Troyes. Advances to Tuesday mention nothing of Bazaine's junction with McMahon. Bazaine's report finds no credit. Prussian detachments are reported at Chaumont and Briey. Strassburg is well defended, and the French well supplied with provisions of all kinds.

It is believed in Strassburg that Marshal Bazaine has been severed from the main French army, and his power completely paralyzed. Châlons has been abandoned. Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct. Le Libérateur, referring to information from private sources, says the siege of Paris is altogether improbable now. Paris reports, formally, that the French were defeated in Sunday's battle.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The whole of McMahon's army left Metz on Monday. The garrison of Toul made a sortie on yesterday, killing and wounding 700 Prussians. PARIS, Aug. 25.—A party from Epornay reports that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Châlons and Verdun. No definite news. Epornay will be evacuated to-morrow. Railroad trains from Paris only go to Chateau Thierry.

The Treasurer of Strassburg got thro' the Prussian lines with twelve million francs. BERLIN, Aug. 25.—King William's headquarters are at Bar le Duc. PARIS, Aug. 25.—Grain mills in the valley of the Seine and Marne and contents have been destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Prussian scouts have appeared at Châlons, Sur Marne and St. Menchold. The Minister of the Interior says that Bazaine is too much occupied to send dispatches.

The railway was cut at Autun by the Prussian cavalry. Latest reports from McMahon say that he has gone to Ardennes to join Bazaine. Another Prussian ship has been captured in the Mediterranean. Hamburg is filled with troops.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A sharp engagement, in which the Prussians were successful, occurred on Thursday night. A large number of French were wounded. Strassburg has been incessantly bombarded since Tuesday, badly damaging the citadel and the walls terribly battered. Prussians advance with siege trains to within five hundred yards of the city. Several magazines have exploded in the city and at the fort, and fires have broken out in many places. Prussian losses are trifling.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Private dispatches from London this morning say that there are rumors at Paris of fighting, and it is feared that McMahon is defeated. Official circles very silent. The enemy marches slowly but surely towards Paris. LONDON, Aug. 26.—McMahon and Bazaine are out of communication with Paris.

Heavy fighting commenced last night at Chateau, ten miles from Montmery, in the direction of Metz. Prussians cut the railroad between Chateau and Montmery. Wounded were brought into Montmery and the gates closed. An assault expected soon.

NEW TO-DAY THE OLDEST PEREYRE LIFE INSURANCE CO. PURELY MUTUAL.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Purely Mutual.

It was chartered in 1835, and its enviable history, during twenty-six years' active operation has thoroughly established its reliability. Its Record Stands as Follows:

Table with 2 columns: Policy Type and Amount. Includes entries for Cash Assets, Cash Dividend, and Total Surplus.

By the Acts of Massachusetts, incorporated into the General Statutes, it is authorized to insure for the benefit of a Married Woman or any person or persons specified, and to insure independently of the Acts and Liabilities of the party who effects the Policy. Dividends of this Company are paid ANNUALLY to the Assured, in CASH.

The NEW ENGLAND is the only Massachusetts Company doing business on the Pacific Coast, and therefore the only Company governed by the equitable Massachusetts Law. Examples showing the Working of this Law: PLAN ORDINARY LIFE.

For example: A party ensuring at the age of thirty-five, Premiums all Cash. One Annual Premium will continue policy in force 2 years and 3 days. Example: Premiums all Cash—Age 35, Plan Ten-Year Endowment, payable at the age of 45. One Annual Premium will continue policy in force as a Term Policy, 7 years. If you wish to make it absolutely certain that not a dollar of the money you invest will ever be forfeited—insure in the New England. If you wish to get your dividends with the second annual payment, and annually increasing the contribution plan, that is—to get just what is yours—no more and no less, and just when it is due—insure in the New England.

NO STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS CO. Its business in Linn county in the last year and a half, exceeds that of all other Companies combined. EVERSON & MIDDLEMISS, GENERAL AGENTS, : : SAN FRANCISCO. S. H. HOLDBRIDGE, 102 Front-st., Portland, Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory. JAMES ELKINS, Agent for Albany, Ogo.