LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 10.

[SPECIAL TO THE STATESMAN.]

London Sept. 3—A Paris correspondent says the American recognition of the Republic of France is really of but little value, and is regarded merely as good will without weight.

On Sunday a Prussian reconoitering party encountered a body of French at Chalean Thiery. A sharp engagement occured and the Prussians were repulsed with loss.

London Sep. 13—The *Post* speaking semi-officially says: neutrals have abandoned all hopes of suspending hostilities. Bancroft is making no further efforts towards mediation.

The Prussian Government thanks Washburn for extending assistance to Germans in France.

Paris, 13.—Two corps of the Prussian army, each 40,000 strong, took position last night on the Strasbourg highway.

No person will be allowed to leave Paris after 6. a. m. on 15th without special leave.

Martial law is practically in force within the city.

Defiance of the Commander at Soisson to Prussian demand for surrender, has been enthusiastically opposed. The inhabitants all declare determination to fight to the last, and endure any hardship in the service of France.

Midnight.—The French fleet has left Heligoland on the approach of a German ironclad.

Lowrensky, Chief of Staff, coming in operation aginst Strasbourg, says it is mathematically certain that place will fall about the 24th.

Paris, 13th.—It is believed the mission of Theirs to the three courts will be productive of fruitful results.

Portugal recognized the republic. The Uplans have cut the railroad and telegraph line near Noisy, 8 miles from Paris.

This morning the Irish mail train from Holyhead was thrown from the track and plunged into the river. Bodies of only 4 passengers have been recovered.

Direct mail to Paris is stopped and the wires are cut by the Prussians. Heavy seige guns are now going to the Prussians at Paris. The Pope contemplates a retreat to the Tyrol. The Fenians are active again.

Berlin, Sep. 15th.—The Provisional Government of Paris would have been accepted by Prussia, if the exactions imposed by Prussia had been assented to. These embraced portions of Alsace and Loraine, and the dismantling of French forts on the German frontier.

Munich, Sept. 13th.—Prussia has formally notified Bavaria of her intention to annex to Germany a portion of France as a military frontier.

London, Sept. 13th.—Metz is quiet. The siege of Strasbourg progresses and its fall daily expected. The movement on Paris is interrupted.

Thiers has arrived and had an interview with Granville, which is not believed to have altered English purpose as to intervention.

Paris, Sept. 14th.—The railway bridge at Carbiel was destroyed by the French. Uhlans were at Nogent on Monday within 5 miles of the city. Orders are given by German commanders forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army under severe penalties.

Proclamation of Cremux announces the approach of the Prussians and calls upon all France to rise and oppose the invader, and create indestructible ramparts. Invoke the memory of '92.

London, Sep. 13th.—The French and German fleets are now in sight of each other in the North sea.

If the Prussian plan is realized they must have 70 army corps before Paris.

The Provisional Government refused to listen to any propositions for surrender of the French Territory.

The Prussians will not negotiate with the present government at Paris, they propose to occupy Paris.

The Regency Senate and Corps Legislative will then be summoned, who will be expected to name commissioners to treat on the Prussian basis. When this treaty is signed Napoleon will be released, and France left free to choose her own government.

London, Sept. 15.—The blockade of the Elbe has been raised, vessels now passing freely. Steamers from England to France and Germay resume service immediately.

The mail from Paris is stopped for to-day, and communication has been destroyed, the Prussians having the wires.

At Monterin, 15 miles southeast of Melion, sharp skirmishing occurred between Germans and French. The former were beaten off. The firing was heard at Paris.

Yesterday the railroad between Paris and Lyons was stopped, and all bridges which can be reached will be destroyed to-night.

Gen. Trochu says that 70,000 men on the ramparts can by persevering efforts save Paris. The City is unapproachable if its defenders are properly managed.

London, Sept. 14.—Advices from Strasburg says the defense is drawing to a close, and surrender is imminent from the failure of ammunitions and provisions.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The catastrophe at Laon increases the feeling against the French. It is considered barbarous and opposed to all modern warfare.

Tours, Sept. 14.—A great number of bridges around Paris were blown up to-day. The woods have been set on fire, and houses likely to offer refuge to the enemy have been destroyed.

Toul has again been bombarded, the firing continued 9 hours. The city was much damaged but the defense was continued.

The Prussians, at the request of Switzerland, have consented to let noncombatants leave Strasbourg.

Paris. Sept. 14.—Paris journals say they have little hope of mediation.

It is rumored that Bazaine has arrived in Paris, but the report is not confirmed.

London, Sept. 14.—The following has been received in Paris:

"Strasburg, Sept. 9.—Affairs are in a deplorable condition, and growing worse. The Prussian advance works is incessant and frightful. I shall hold out till the end. Signed, ULRICH, Commander."

London, Sept. 14.—The King prohibits the storming of Strasburg, until it is possible without too great a loss of life. The third parallel has been completed. It is confirmed that Bazaine refuses all terms, and it is expected that he will be able to cut his way out.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Ulrich at Strasbourg, is at the last extremity, but still continues to resist.

It is positively asserted that Russia and Austria will unite against Prussia, if she insists on the annexation of the French Territory.

Paris, Sept. 15—French troops who recently crossed the Rhine into Baden, will probably remain and operate on German soil.

It is reported that a large siege train of the Prussians is deeply imbedded in mud at Canal de la Latera sur Rhine. The Germans were transporting these guns by the canal, and the French let the water out.

London, Sept. 15.—A dispatch dated St. Denis, Sept. 14, says 400,000 Prussians are approaching Paris.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Prussians are advancing in immense numbers. Tomorrow the capital will be completely isolated. All railroads except toward the west are cut. There is over 6,000,000 pounds of gunpowder here. Seventeen bridges over the Seine have been destroyed; the gates of Paris are to be closed to-morrow, and all classes are resolved to fight to the death.

Bouillon, Sept. 15.—Part of Bazane's army have cut through the Prussian line at Metz, and are now marching to Paris. Canrobert is in command.

Paris, Sept. 19.—Lyons, the British Minister, warns English residents of Paris to leave now, while they can do so.

General Cluser advises people to refuse mediation and fight to the death for victory.

London, Sept. 15.—Six hundred women and children left Strasburg on the 11th.

It is said that Garibaldi will assume command of the Italian Legion at Lyons to fight the Germans.

London, Sept. 16.—The Prussians are not in any great force at Paris. The main body seems to be intrenched in a circle from Villiers on the northeast to Melun. The refusal of the city of Soissons to surrender, embarrasses them for a time.

It is rumored that Marshal Canrobert has escaped from Metz, and is advancing on Sedan, and menacing Rheims and Laon.

It is not expected that the Prussians will attempt for some days to begin the serious bombardment of the works of Paris.

Railroad trains leaving Paris yesterday and to-day were attacked and captured by Prussians. Several passengers were killed and wounded.

After to-day communication with Paris will be mighty uncertain. All regular troops have left Paris to oppose the Prussians.

Jaquines army is well supplied with provisions at Metz.

One hundred and fifty thousand Prussians are at Joinville, seven miles from Paris.

The Italians have surrounded Rome

Paris has been declared in a state of siegé, and non-combatants are being expelled.

It is reported that the American ship Queen has arrived at Toulon with 500 American volunteers and 70,000 rifles.

The forest around the city of Paris is now entirely consumed.

Bouillon, Sept. 16.—Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussians at Metz, and are now marching towards Paris are six thousand strong

Bazaine has himself himself gone to Sedan.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Prussians are massing at some distance from the city Sharpshooters and free corps, are capturing many Prussians in the suburbs.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[COMPILED FROM PREVIOUS DATES.]

London, Sept. 12—The *Tribune's* special from Carlsruhe, September 8th, says the Strasburg besieging army is constantly being reinforced, and numbers nearly 70,000. The sorties of the defenders are desperate and futile. Batteries are being rapidly completed and heavier guns placed in the nearest parallels.

French sharpshooters are doing much mischief on the upper railway between Basle and Friebrg. They fired rapidly at the Schlengen passenger train, even on the sick and wounded.

Eight thousand Germans who had been expelled from France made for Carlsruhe. They were disgracefully treated while passing through France. Women and children were deprived of food and transported in open cattle cars. Drenched and insulted, they arrived here nearly dead.

The Pope has sent a protest to the powers against the occupation of his territory, but will not resist with arms. He is coming to England in a British frigate, and Archbishop Manning is making preparations for his reception

The Revolution in Italy

London, Sept. 12.—An outbreak is reported in the province of Viterbo. The people surrounded the Papal Zouaves in their entrenchment and threatened to attack them. Order was restored in the name of the King of Italy.

Heavy Failure.

New York, Sept, 12.—The suspension of Francis Skimmer & Co New York and Boston, wholesale and commission dealers, is announced. Liabilities stated at four to five million dollars. It is reported that they will pay fifty cents on the dollar. The cause of the failure is said to be speculation in railroad stock.

Mail Contract.

Washington, Sept. 12—The mail route from Oroville, California, to Portland, Oregon, to be transported daily by stages for a distance of 600 miles has been finally contracted for with Hill Beachy for $158,000 per annum. He received the contract because those bidding below him failed, after the extention of the time granted by the Postoffice Department, to furnish responsible bonds.

There has been another massacre of ministers in China.

Scraps of War News.

It is asserted that McMahon wishes to retreat, but was prevented by Palikao's order. He will justifiy himself to the public when he recovers from his wounds.

Four Generals, one Colonel, and five Commanding officers are to be sent to German fortresses for refusing to sign the capitulation at Sedan.

APPOINTMENTS.—We learn that W. H. Watkins, late "business manager," has taken charge as Supt of the Penitentiary.

H. H. Gilfrey, of Lane Co. has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor, and assistant Secretary of State.

Thomas H. Cann has been appointed agent of the School Land Commissioners.

A. P. Dennison, is Adjutant General.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.—The majority in Illinois for that clause of the new Constitution providing for minority representation is said to be 20,000 Considering that the question is new, and that the American people are slow to make radical changes, it is a matter of surprise that it was adopted. We attribute its adoption to the fact that the question was not made a party issue, and was decided on its merits, according to the best judgment of the voters.

SATURDAY.

The Democratic Nightmare.

The Chinaman with his pig tail, and rat-loving appetite, forms a ghost that will not down from the distorted Democratic vision. The campaign last spring would have been a tame affair only for the Mongolian feature. Grover's inaugural would have been weaker than it was, but that the familiar flavor of rat soup and Mongolian paganism gave it both point and effect. And the Democratic Legislature, what would it do if it had not the Chinaman to assail when the tough skinned Republicans cease to afford a profitable target? Yes! they should bless the Chinaman for affording a spice and variety to their monotonous lives, and helping them to crawl out of the Slough of Despond to occupy honorable seats in the State Legislature. The Chinaman has done it all; has elevated Democracy, by giving them a text to preach from, and to win by. The least they could and should do under the circumstances is to elect Wa Shing and Iron Ing to the United States Senate. And only for the proverbial ingratitude of Republics, we should expect and demand to have this done.

That the Democracy have concluded that they can never hit a Chinaman amiss, is shown by the late action of Mr. Amis, in introducing his famous bill in the House, "to discourage caste in this State." This delightful bill goes on to provide,

Sec. 1. That it shall not be lawful for any male inhabitant of this State, over the age of fifteen years, to wear his hair in a cue, or plaited, or of greater length than six inches, or shave a portion of the scalp, without first obtaining a license therefor, to be issued by the Clerks of the several counties, and delivered to the Sheriffs of same, signed with his name and seal of office."

The bill suits us entirely. We never did like "cues," not even a billhard cue, and the Chinaman is, at the present time, the best "cue" Democracy has, so we are to assist him. Cues and braids, and plaits are to go out of fashion, then, and we would suggest that gents between 15 and 75 be not allowed to part their hair in the middle. Parting the hair in the middle, and wearing soap locks, should be heavily taxed. This bill is aimed at the Chinese, but it fires some scattering shots that might bring down a Democratic statesman now and then. The clause about "shaving portions of scalp" is certainly one of anti-Democratic tendency. For goodness sake, don't pass any law that could justify an examination of Democratic craniums, for whatever matters of lively interest might be found by such examination would be overpowered should it transpire that not only Chinese, but high toned Democrats occasionally "shave a portion the scalp."

Democratic Legislation.

Democracy discovers a faint show of reason for ousting Mr. Herman from a seat in the Senate, on pretence that he has forfeited his claim by accepting an appointment from the collector of Internal Revenue for this State. They made the most of what argument they had; stretched suspicion to its utermost, and studiously ignored all the authorities quoted by Mr. Herman to show that the Collector has no power to appoint a Government officer and that his deputies are in reality but agents whom he appoints, for whose acts he is responsible to Government, and who are only responsible to him and paid by him out of his own salary.

Several Senators had intimated, we are told, their determination to oppose the admission of Mosher, but the strength and tyranny of the caucus system was brought to bear, and these gentlemen were forced by it to vote for a man who had no claim to the seat save that it had just been declared vacant.

It is difficult to see how a body of sworn men, such as our State Senators, could ignore the logical, candid and comprehensive argument of Senator Herman, when he made his defence. Leaving out of consideration the arguments in favor of the seat being confirmed to Mr. Herman, and the fact that the Democracy construed every possible doubt against him, let us examine the claims of Mr. Mosher to a seat. Mr Herman took the ground that Mosher's election was entirely illegal, having been irregular and unauthorized. Our constitution provides that in case of a vacancy, the Governor shall issue a writ of election. This was not done as no vacancy was known to exist. Mr. Mosher ran for State Senator on the suspicion that he could, with the aid of a Democratic majority, oust Mr. Herman. He announced himself as the Democratic candidate and got the Democratic votes and then comes to Salem and by Democratic votes again, but without any shadow of law except that which makes the Senate the judge of the qualifications of its members, is installed as Senator from Douglas county. A precedent is established by which, hereafter, any man who chooses can run for State Senator, and getting a few votes, no opposition being made, he can come to the Senate chamber, and trumping some excuse for such action, the seat of some Senator can be declared vacant and he be installed therein.

Col Cornelius moved that instead of inducting Mosher the seat should be declared vacant. Such a course would have been more consistent, as the executive writ of election could then have been issued, an election held, and a Senator elected from Douglas county under the forms of law. As it is, Mosher occupies a seat to which he has shown, and can show, no proof of a legal election. It is a proof of the disorganizing and revolutionary character of Democracy, of the unscrupulous character of polititions, and carries with it the conviction that partisan feeling rules the day and overrides both justice and reason.

Caucusing.

The Democratic members have been in informal council several times lately, with what effect we do not exactly know. On Thursday evening they met at the caucus room, most of the Democratic members being present, and discussed matters generally, not coming to any conclusion as to when the party caucus on the Senatorial question should come off. They had considerable talk about railroads, which interested the Southern members considerably. We understand they want plenty of time to talk over that important question. Last night they met again according to adjournment, but having heard that several of them have openly asserted that they could select a candidate good enough for them without any help from a caucus, we are inclined to believe that no result was arrived at. Indeed we hear it strongly asserted that the matter was a failure. Is it possible that King Caucus has been dethroned, as well as Napoleon.

Midnight.—Those Democratic members who attended the anxious meeting last night, resolved to go into a Legislative Caucus on Monday evening. The question is, whether a majority of the Legislature can be got into that caucus, for if enough stay out to break the majority, no game can be made that will win

Legislative Assembly of Oregon.

Sixth Regular Session.

HOUSE.

SALEM, Sept. 16, 1870.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., Speaker Hayden in the Chair. Quorum present.

The Speaker announced that the Sergeant-at-Arms had been unable to procure the services of a Chaplain, and that therefore the usual prayer would be omitted.

RULES.

Mr McClain, from the Committee on Amendments to the Standing Rules, reported an amendment to rule 8, increasing the Committee on Elections, and the Committee on Commerce, from 3 to 5 members. Also, an amendment to rule 43, requiring 100 copies of all bills to be provided, unless otherwise ordered. The latter part of the report was struck out and the former adopted.

Mr. Fulton gave notice of a bill to regulate the fees and salaries of the officers of Wasco and Umatilla counties.

Mr. Whiteaker offered a resolution to furnish each of the officers of the House with the same amount of stationery and documents as is allowed the members.

Mr. Elkins gave notice of a general fee and salary bill.

Mr. Burnett gave notice of a bill to compel butchers to retain the hides of all cattle slaughtered, for public inspection.

Mr. Amis introduced a bill to amend Section 9 of Chapter 2 of the General Laws, so as to exempt $100 worth of personal property from taxation, for each member of a family. Ordered printed.

Mr. Caldwell gave notice of a bill relating to toll bridges and ferries.

Mr Alexander gave notice of a bill, relating to the construction of a canal and locks at Oregon City.

Mr. Savage offered a resolution for the appointment of an additional Page. Lost.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Whiteaker and Mills as additional members of the Committee on Elections.

House adjourned.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 a. m, and the exercises opened with prayer, by Rev Joab Powell, of the Forks of the Santiam. Minutes being read and approved, Hendershott, from Committee on elections made a report setting forth that the Committee needed power to procure persons and papers.

Cornelius moved to accept the report.

Cochran moved to amend to make the powers applied for only extend to the case of Yamhill county.

Hendershot said he would accept the amendent.

Cornelius raised point of order that it was not in Hendershot's power to so accept. And Chair decided point well taken.

A vote on the amendment being taken it was lost, and the original motion to accept the report and grant the Committee power to send for persons and papers was carried Ayes 17, noes 3.

Mosher offered resolution to pay Herman milege, which was lost by a mixed vote, members exploining that they supposed as he was the sitting member, the President of the Senate would draw his warrant for milege and per diem. Mosher explained that he didn't make the motion for buncome, but for a fair purpose.

Hendershot gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General.

Mosher gave notice that he would introduce a bill relating to assessment and collection of taxes.

Mr. President called attention to a communication on his table relating to a seciable to be held in the evening at the house of Mr. Holman.

The President gave notice that Senator Mosher was appointed a member of all the Committees of which Mr Herman had been a member.

HOUSE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 2 p. m., being called to order.

Mr. Laughlin offered a resolution granting the committee on contested election case in Yamhill county the power to send for persons and documents. Mr. Laughlin of Yamhill argued the need of this power to do justice to the sitting members and stated the circumstances under which he evidence had been taken, the late notice of contest having made it impossible to complete the necessary evidence as some of the most important witnesses are residents of Marion and other counties. There were 65 witnesses called and the taking of depositions had been a very slow and tedious business.

Dorr thought the House and committee should not waste time on the history movements of men, who, by their own showing had neglected to collect testimony, which they now call indispensable. Let the gentleman inform the committee on elections where and where he can have this testimony ready.

Here thought the gentleman misunderstood the member from Yamhill who had stated that the witnesses who could not be procured were residents of Marion and other counties. If the majority of this house are earnest in what they pretend, and intend to decide these cases fairly and honestly they will certainly allow the sitting members a fair show to procure testimony, and committee should have power to reach it by procuring evidence.

Helm was opposed to the resolution as it stood. He favored a fair trial but opposed delay. He predicted that it would be found that the sitting members from Yamhill had received three months notice to procure testimony. He believed the evidence was all fakes and they have it with them. He cited the delay in the Grant county contest in '66 as made for a purpose, and compared this to it.

Apperson said he did not think the Democrats of this House would refuse the committee the right to secure any evidence they might find necessary. In the case of Clackamas county, at least, there had been no rebutting testimony.

Laughlin did not wish to hold a seat in this body if not justly entitled to it, and wished the committee and the House to satisfy themselves as to the time when the notices were served on the members from Yamhill. That would be proof against Helm's assertion that there had been three months service of notice to contest.

Alexander said the committee, of which he was a member, had only met and organized this noon, and had not yet made any examination of evidence. So he moved that the resolution lay on the table until the committee have time to judge if further evidence is needed. Which motion was carried.

Senate Joint Rule was read providing that the Judges of the Supreme Court and officers of the two Houses be furnished with copies of Code and Session laws, which was adopted.

McCoy offered H. B. No. 5, relating to water rights, dames and ditches, which was read first time and ordered printed.

Dorris gave notice of a bill to separate the offices of County Clerk and County Recorder in Lane county.

House adjourned.

SENATE.

Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m., and being called to order, Burch gave notice of a bill to aid the construction of a canal and locks at the Willamette falls, also a bill consolidating the offices of State Librarian, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Reporter of the Court.

Trevitt gave notice of a bill to aid the construction of a wagon road from the mouth of Sandy up the south bank of the Columbia to Dalles City.

Mosher gave notice of a bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure

Cornelius offered S. J. R. to provide copies of the Code and Session Laws to Judges of the Supreme Court and officers of the two Houses, which was carried, who S. J. R. for a committee of 2 on part of the Senate, and 3 on part of the House, to draft joint rules. Carried.

Senate adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

ITEMS.—The workmen are putting the finishing touches on the mansard roof of the Chemeketa. It will be enclosed to-day, with the exception of the windows.

It is said that Senator Corbett and family are on their way home from Washington.

The boats brought another heap of plows for Cunningham & Co.

Teamsters seem to be devoting themselves to oak wood just now. We counted seven loads in one train yesterday, and one can see at least one load coming in at any moment that he is on the road.

A wagon load of fine cedar lumber was brought to town from Staton's mill. It found a ready sale, of course.

GROCERIES.—E. L. Corner has his advertisement in another column, and he has received a fine lot of new goods, which justify advertising on a liberal scale.

Capt. Scott was receiving a lot of new goods last evening. The Captain says trade is quite as good as he expected to find it at his present stand on State street.

THE RIVER SURVEY.—The river survey is progressing favorably. The party at work below town will finish Mathews' Bar to day, and to-morrow will move camp up the river to work on Humphrey's Bar

REDUCTION OF FARE PROMISED.—The steamboat companies on the Willamette and Columbia rivers have agreed to carry passengers and freight for the State Fair at half the usual rates. Our item yesterday should have read *O. S. N. Co.* for O. & C. Stage Company.

COAL COMING.—We see by the Portland papers that a large lot of Bank head coal in sacks has been received per bark Alwy, and consigned to the Salem Gas Company. We expect to get out our paper by the light of coal, in a day or two.

THE LINN COUNTY FAIR.—This commences on next Tuesday, and continues through the week. The weather promises to be pleasant, and if so there is every reason to expect that the attendance will be large, and the display first rate. The people of Linn county feel much pride in rendering their County Fair successful and attractive.

CAPSIZE UP.—The steamer Shoo Fly yesterday brought up 50 tons of freight, and the Albany quite a quantity, thus clearing out the warehouse below and catching up with their business, for the first time in a week. The steamboat men say that Church can now walk the main streets of town, and not take through the alleys to avoid being asked for the hundredth time "about that freight."

BY RAILROAD.—Farrar Bros have received by railroad an invoice of fruit from California, which includes grapes put up in 6 lb boxes, at $1 per box, pecans, bananas and tomatoes. The grapes that came to the STATESMAN were delicious. The only fault we discovered was the box did not possess the miraculous qualities of the widow's cruse.

WHAT MR. WHALLEY SAID.—On Thursday Mr. Whalley, in the discussion relative to discharging the special Committee on the elections in Benton County, remarked that the regular Standing Committee for that purpose was the one on elections, which was provided by law for that purpose, and he showed the propriety of the regular business being placed in its hands. The Simple transposition of two letters in type—the word "no" being set up instead of on, made quite a jumble of our report of his remarks.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.—The year commenced last Monday, under most favorable circumstances. The attendance is large, and President Gatch has been making many improvements, and instituting a perfect system that already shows good results. There will, we believe, be the largest attendance during the year ever known in the history of this successful institution. Professor Rogers, whose election to the Chair of Natural Sciences we announced, has signified his acceptance, and he will arrive in a short time. Mr. Rogers will teach drawing in the University. Miss Adams has arrived, and will soon assume her duties as Preceptress.

MUTUAL BENEFIT.—Such is the suggestive title of a company, for which Mrs J. D. Cary is agent. Its object is similar to that of life insurance companies, but the plan of working is different, being taken from that of the different benevolent societies. One thousand persons are numbered in a class. A payment of six dollars constitutes one a member, an annual payment of $3 and an assessment of $2 50 on the death of a member of the class entitles the family of the deceased to a benefit of $2 500, or a payment of $10 $5 and $3 in the same manner secures $5000. This, besides being cheaper than insurance answers the same purpose, and thus enables any man, no matter how poor, to place his family out of danger of being left destitute by his sudden death.

LIFE INSURANCE GAIN.—Frank Ellsworth, Esq., offers his services to insure lives, on any method the insurer may choose, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. This is the mammoth Insurance Company in existence, numbers its insured by hundreds of thousands, and its assets footup tens of millions. Frank understands the business, and everybody knows or ought to know that Life Insurance works admirable results, and that the Mutual Life of New York has no superior and scarce an equal for safety and reliability.

BOTANY IN OREGON.—From the *Oregonian:* We learn that Mr. B. Boezl, who is now in Oregon, collecting seeds of our forest trees and other botanic specimens, for the St. Petersburg authorities, was very busy all day yesterday, preparing his Cascades collection for shipment, previous to his departure down the Columbia to-day, and thence to the Sierra Nevada mountains. The principal seeds procured here, so far, are species of the hemlock and spruce. What is commonly termed the yellow fir, we believe, Mr. Boezl pronounces the Douglas spruce. He has been very successful, and is well pleased with his visit to Oregon. He has found various new species here of both plants and trees, among which are five lilies—only one of which he finds named or referred to in botanical works of the U. S. Government. It seems a little strange that our Government—State and National—should be so careless of these subjects, as to leave the discovery and naming of our native plants to European schools; but the industry and tact displayed by Mr Boezel shows an earnestness and interest in the matter which is undoubtedly well paid. He has this year visited many places in South America, and procured from there many sacks of foe specimens which were forwarded to Europe previous to his departure for California and Oregon, about which he ...ances much solicitude for fear of their loss in the present complications of commerce incident to the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

WALLA WALLA.

From the Union;—There is a good deal of sickness in the shape of colo pilioro complaints, and ague in all parts of the valley.

The wheat crops of the county is estimated at 300,000 bushels.

The Public School opened Sept. 1 with 85 schollars. The Whitman Seminary also has commenced.

The population of Walla Walla City is, 1 394

A Melican man undetook to put a nose on a Chinaman, but got whipped and was fined $10 for trying his experiment

At this time we see there is quite a scarcity of carpenters; or, in other words there is an unusual amount of work in their line. Yesterday we saw men hunting for carpenters, and offering $5 per day, without finding any to except the offer. There is room for a few more carpenters in Walla Walla. The demand is not confined to the city, but is equally great in the country.

LINN COUNTY.

From the Albany *Democrat:* The county Fair commences on Tuesday next; and the *Democrat* proposes to issue a daily edition during the week.

The full amount of $50,000 has been secured by individual notes, and Ben Holladay has been notified that Albany has complied with the terms of his proposition to bring the road through Albany on the subscription of that amount.

The funeral of L. W. Doolittle was largely attended. Delegations of Masons were present from Corvallis, Jefferson, Brownsville, Lebanon and Scio.

Actual use has demonstrated that the Oregon Headers are superior to any imported machines.

The Collegiate year of the Corvallis College commenced on Wednesday last. During vacation the building has been repainted and newly seated.

MARRIED.—On Sept. 11th, by R. W. Powers, J. P., Stephen B. Coyal and Miss Martha M. Parrish.

SCIO TO BE BENEFITED.—The people living in the Forks of Santiam rejoice in the prospect of having a depot of the O. & C. Railroad within six miles of their town. The *News* states that the depot will be located at Pritchard, and that a graveled road will be made connecting the two points.

We have a large body of land in the "forks"—enough in circumference to make a full sized county; and the day is not far in the future, when a new county will be demanded; the population and resources of the country will in a very few years at most, be sufficient for such a demand. In population the "forks" number about one-third of the county. We have an industrious and enterprising population to rejoice the locals in the Salem and Portland papers, it is easy to see that more produce of various kinds (wheat and oats excepted) is yearly taken from this locality, than any other in the county and perhaps in the State.

We know as Hon. member of the present legislature, wanting, on a certain time to purchase a barrel of good butter for his own use (he then living as now at a great distance), application was made for that amount in the town of Jefferson, but could not be had. The good mother of the Hon. Representative made inquiries of us if that amount could be had in Scio, and was amazed when told that in one cellar alone more than a hundred barrels was waiting for teams to haul it off.

One thresher, we are informed threshed 2700 bushels of grain in one mover. This season we can count ten thrashers, all busy from the earliest dawn, and yet in the field, and at a moderate average of 20,000 to each, should give 200 000 bushels of grain raised in the "forks."

MULTNOMAH.

From the *Herald:* The driving of the piles for the railroad wharf on the opposite side of the river is proving a very laborious task. The ground is very hard, and the piles cannot be driven deep enough to insure their standing in high water. To make them sure substantial, a large amount of iron strapping will be necessary.

No. 1's steam fire engine has been overhauled, and pronounced in first class order.

Rev. C. R. Brownell's essay on the meaning of the word "Catholic," is pronounced a masterly effort.

The Nicholson pavement is a failure, and is being replaced by planking.

Several female saloon keepers are in trouble, through being caught stealing.

U. S. Marshall Young furnishes the *Oregonian* with the following statistics of Multnomah county, 9th census: Population—white males, 6,189; white females, 4,619; colored males, 588; colored females, 117. Total, 11 513. Foreign born—Males, 2 139; females 922. Total, 3 061. Classification of color—Blacks 162; Indians 38; Chinese, 506. Constitutional relations—No. of voters, 2,197; No. of dwelling houses, 2363.

PORTLAND.—From the *Bulletin:* Lawrence a man named Flannagan, one of the deck hands on the steamer Alert, was thrown overboard, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. At the time of the sad occurrence Flannagan was descending the gangway with a heavily loaded hand truck. The planks were very slippery from rain and he could obtain no foothold. When near the bottom he slipped, and before he could overcome the impetus of the load, he was forced across the bow of the boat, and thrown into the water. His companions used every effort possible to save him, but owing to the dark ness, he could not be rescued in time. His body was subsequently recovered and an inquest held over it by Justice Moreland acting as Coroner, and a verdict found as above.

From the *Oregonian:* The damaged locomotive Portland, has been placed on her wheels and removed to the shop for repairs, which will begin immediately.

The locomotive Clackamas has been tried, and works finely.

The steamship California arrived from San Francisco, with 145 passengers.

Quite a number of elegant and costly residences are about completed.

Henry Wilson has been sentenced to six days in jail, for stealing a gun and some blankets.

Supreme Court.

Salem, Sept. 14, 1870.

McArthur, J., announced the finding of the Court in Hill, appellant, vs. Mellen, respondent, appeal from Polk, affirming the decision of the court below; Sullivan for appellant.

In Grant, appellant, vs. Rush respondent, appeal from Wasco, Prim, J. announced the decision of the Court, dismissing the appeal on motion; Hanson for appellant, Wilson for respondent.

In White, respondent, vs. Allen, appellant, an appeal from Washington; judgment below affirmed on motion on the failure of the appellant to file his transcript. Hare and Mitchell for respondent.

In Whitney vs. Johns, argument concluded and case submitted.

In Wood, respondent, vs. Johns, appellant, appeal from Wasco, a motion to strike out parts of the statement was argued and submitted.

In McFarland, appellant, vs. Holland respondent, appeal from the fees where purports to be a cross-statement. Respondent moves to strike out statement and bill of exceptions; argued and submitted.

Fulton, appellant, vs. Earhart, respondent, appeal from Marion; argued and submitted.

Court adjourned to Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

From Punchinello: The order with which our Irish element embraces the cause of France furnishes a puzzle for many thoughtful minds, and yet its solution is simple. In planting a pass... the Rhine, Louis Napoleon proposes to Bridget. That's all.

A New Motive Power.

Emile Lemm, a Frenchman, has introduced to the world a new motive power, in the shape of ammonia. This alkaline gas is composed of three parts of hydrogen to two of nitrogen, and is produced in large quantities by many decaying vegetable and animal substances, giving them their odor. It used to be produced by the distillation of horn shavings, and hence gained the popular name of hartshorn. A most important quality of this gas is the facility with which it is absorbed by water. In this vehicle it returns to the earth to nourish vegetation. After having been exhaled by decaying substances, and the same characteristic renders it available as a motive power. The density of the gas is half that of air, and of ammoniated water one quarter less than of pure water. The vapor at a heat of 60 degrees exerts a pressure of 109 pounds to the square inch, while water, to give an equivalent in steam, must be raised to 325 degrees. With the same heat, ammonia requires about three times as much room for expansion as steam. This gas has no action upon any of the metals except copper, and on account of the low pressure required will not wear out machinery like steam. Speaking of its application to horse-cars (on which it has been tried), a writer in the Engineering and Mining Journal says: Its cheapness, when compared with steam, is owing to the fact that one steam engine, if it could be made to propel one hundred street-cars with ease, would be much cheaper than one hundred steam engines, each requiring a separate fire and engineer, besides the regular conductor of the car; but the case is far different with ammonia, as a single engineer at the station can superintend the supplying of two hundred cars with liquified ammonia in sufficient quantity to carry a distance within the limits of a large city, by means of a single fire under the stationery boiler in which the ammoniacal gas is liquified. Further liquified ammonia can be compared, if I may be permitted the expression, to bottle up power, which can remain in a reservoir for months or even years and be transported anywhere in any desirable quantity; and then at once, without any further preparation, can be used for any purpose desired; and by the simple turning of a faucet can be made to act as powerfully as when first liquified. The estimated cost of constructing and erecting machinery necessary to propel twenty-five street cars by ammonia is $23 500. The cost per day of maintaining liquifying process at station, and charging twenty five cars, each car making seventy two miles per day, is estimated at $25. The percentage of loss in ammoniacal gas at the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company for one year amounts to 25 per cent.

Great Republican Demonstration in London.

New York, Sep. 14.—Late in the afternoon, an impromptu meeting was called and a great crowd assembled in Trafalgar Square. There were many speakers among them Odger and Junius McCarthy. The Government was denounced in the bitterest and most unmeasured terms for its course toward the French Republic. The Cabinet was declared to be a Cabinet of treason to human rights and the peace of Europe. The example of America was invoked amid the most tremendous cheers from the multitude. Immense applause followed the sentiment that if the right of the people to establish a Republic in France was to be denied, it would become the duty of the people to establish a Republic in England. A great Democratic meeting is called to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next. It is in contemplation to form a grand procession in honor of the establishment of the French Republic. The same kind of meetings are being held all over England.

Italian News

Florence, Sept. 13th—Evening—The following official news is made public: The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terracine. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere on their appearance in Papal territory. Papal troops fraternize with the Italian soldiers. General Cordotres advanced southward from Viterbo, and stopped for a time at Civita Castellana. The Papal Zouaves forming the garrison of the castle opened fire on the Italians. A battle ensued, lasting an hour, when the Pontifical troops surrendered. They were taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war. Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of citizens. Frozione has been evacuated by the Papal troops, which Lieutenant General Angelotti, of the Italian forces, now occupies. Lieutenant-General Bixio holds Corneto, 12 miles north of Civita Vechia. The 4th army corps left Civita Castellano last night, after attacking the castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

New York, Sept. 14 h.—A special from Rome dated the 12th, says the papal proposals from the King of Italy as to future arrangements, are repudiated by the Pope, who declines to acknowledge the authority of the King to treat as to the subjection of Papal States.

LARGE GLASS.—The glass for the front rooms of Chemeketa Hotel which is to be occupied by B. F. Brown, was brought up by boat yesterday. It consist of two plates for the windows each 58½ inches by 146½, and two for the door, each 28½ by 94½. These plates would now cost in San Francisco $600, but were bought before the war for about $200. Mr. J. G. Wright informs us that by buying their glass which is all the finest finished plate at the time they did, instead of waiting till it was needed, the company has made a saving of over $2,000 in that one item.

DIDN'T DO IT.—A Democratic organ comes back on Tim Davenport with considerable force, but no accuracy, in the assertion that in the County Convention last Spring, he voted against Major George Williams, who was then a candidate for County Clerk. The inaccuracy occurs in the declaration that Mr. Davenport voted against him, which happens not to be the case, because he was not able to be in the city then, and had no occasion to be here, as he was not a candidate for any office, and he couldnt very well have voted had he been here, as he was not a delegate to the convention. This statement comes within about twelve miles of the truth, which is a short mistake for democracy.

Hotel Arrivals.

(SEPTEMBER 16th, 1870.

OPERA HOUSE.

H Smith, J H Sheppard, J Savers, J N Thomas, J Buckmaster, Q A Brooks, Waldo Ross, A C Gibbs, D H Williams, H K Hill, R R Thompson, John Carley, L H Wakefield, A Cowan, J G Chapman, Wm Lock.

UNION HOTEL.

M Mearmie, W C Rothwell, Wm Stephen Smith C Cain, H Burrows, Wm N Walth, L C Morgan, Jas Savoprum, P C Tole, Wm Turner, N Keller, John Toler,

OPERA HOUSE.

Hugh Starr, L S Lent, John Crawford, Byron Z Holmes, Jack Alpbin, J C Moreland, M Hanley, Edward R Geary, J Whitney, K P E Ebart, N Fitch, G W Waldron, H Hasting & wife, H M Beale, D B Banner, W H Marshall, Chas McCoy, T Logan, I Lanahan, T Gaston, Mrs Hosford & son, Henry Hewett, Mrs Lewis, Wallace Bird, Chas Gardner, Tony Ward, H J Day, Sam J Dennis, Wm Horton, Wm Emerson, Joe Buchanan, J B Keepers, B J Bangra, Sam A Morrow, John Kelly, Abe Pamplin, J W