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The U.S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the

THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION—WANTS EL-EVATING—AN ILLUSTRATION OF 1TS IG-NORANCE. For a long time we Americans have attempt-

ed to run our public and social machine upon a theory that a person may be qualified to teach and govern others without knowing much of any thing himself. Of late years there is a perceptible and hopeful movement in another and better direction. Candidates for appointment in the military department are now required to pass an examination for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for the place they aspire to. There is now serious talk in Congress of applying the same role in the civil service. Let it be done then, the quicker the better. We examine school masters before committing to them our "young ones" to learn the A B C, and other mysteries of what we call education. But the popular teacher of this age is the editor. In the United States few people comparatively speaking know any thing but what they learn from the newspaper.— Even when they do not directly control our opinious by the force of their reasoning and argument, they do the same thing indirectly by giving color and bias to the information from which we draw our conclusions of men and things. Ignorance or dishonesty in the charge of a newspaper is as pernicious in its effects upon a people as the same qualities would be in a teacher of a public school. We ought to have some means of selecting qualified editors as well as schoolmasters. It would be a great benefit to the public morals and education of the people if the men who farnish them their daily mental food and instruction were qualified by nature and education for the responsible position. If some one would suggest a practical process by which this end can be obtained, he will confer a great boon upon the country.

With the domain of opinion, either in politics or religion we would not interfere, but common honesty and intelligence should be required of every candidate for editorial position -at least the door should be permanently closed upon downright ignorance and rescality. For instance, not long since we read an editorial paragraph in an Oregon paper upon the pardon of Ned Tichenor, convicted last summer in the United States Court, in this State of cutting timber on the public lands. The paragraph, after misstating the sentence, by saving the defendant was imprisoned for a year when he was in fact only imprisoned for a day, says the sentence of the court was a harsh one. and suggests that on this account the President pardoned him. The sentence so far from being harsh, was the very mildest the law would allow-a fine equal to three times the value of the lumber, as found by the jury who tried the feene, and one day's nominal imprisonment .-The court under the law might have sentenced Tichenor to pay a fine of any greater amount and to imprisonment for one year. To characteriza such a sentence as harsh betrays gross ignorance or a desire to mislead the public.

As for Mr. Lincoln thinking the sentence harsh one, that is simply ridiculous. We always supposed that the chances were that Tichenor would be pardoned-not because he ught to be, but because he was a Canfornian who could command the aid of a certain California political influence-because he had money and would spend it. And last but not least, because he, a Californian, was convicted in Oregon of stealing timber from the public lands of Oregon.

Mr. H. H. Luse, a hard-working Oregonian, and mill owner of Coose Bay, was convicted of the same offence for a small amount of timber cut with his own hands. He paid his fine, about \$600, as we remember, and we have never heard any whining or grambling over his case. But here is a rich California speculater who has hired timber cut to the value of \$20,000 in gold a year from the public lands in Oregon, for over ten years, and when at last he is convicted and fined by an Oregon jury and fined \$18,000 in greenbacks by an Oregon court, California politicians and Judges beseech the President for a pardon, and upon one-sided representations obtained it. The pardon was a mere political job, as every body knows that knows any thing about it. He had a strong political influence in California to aid him in obtaining it; among other reasons, because he was the representative and member of a California company, organized expressly to steal timber from the public lands of Oregen for the benefit of the California market. The people of Oregon have never relished the idea of Cal-Mornia interfering with her affairs. We have lived as independent of them, and as little infigenced by them as if they were our antipodes instead of our neighbors. This Tichenor pardon is a California job, and we think not a very reputable one. In this light only we care to speak of it and protest against it. When we Oregonians want any of our U. S. criminals pardoned we can speak for ourselves-at least we think it nothing but right that we should be consulted in the premises. But we have let our illustration carry u

away from our original topic. The community need to be aroused on this subject of the editorial profession. A newspaper, if true to its mission, is something more than a mere mechanical job or a business speculation to pander and puff or libel and black-mail for a living. It is nothing ancommon to see thousands of dollars expended annually upon the mechanical labor and dress of a newspaper that does not employ ability enough in its editorial department to get up a common valentine or toy ook. We ought to elevate the standard of the editorial profession. It ought to be the most able, cultivated, honest and independent in the community. We ought to pay more for the matter and less for the setting. More for brains and integrity and less for type and telegrams. So low has the profession gone under the present system that it is a common saying, a nobody believes the newspapers." In one cense this is true, and another not. " Constant dropping wears a stone "-and for a people read nothing but newspapers, at least with ference to ourrent events, there is no acoldbeing influenced by them, and believing more or less. As we said at the outset amerty and intelligence ought at lone erial profession, and the doors ought to be need upon ignorance and raspality or either

ditions take papers and read them day after a'ds to both. And the town in this valley that day and week after week, who would think first wirely and vigorously sets to work to bring their time wasted, or their moral standing af- trade to its midst by such means, will reap the fected by spending an hour in the society of the greatest profits. men that edit them. This is wrong. The ed- We intended to have said something about mainly with themselves. If they prefer to week. patronize ignorance, trash, stupidity and malevolence in their daily reading, they are not cheap and plenty.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS-COMMON ROADS, &C.

help the whole State, but immensely help the words, just to show the thing up : particular locality most interested. In what we say we intend to be understood as not advocating an exclusive "Salem view" of the matter; or in other words, we do not desire to advocate any policy that would benefit Salem to the injury of other towns, (if that was possible.) but such policy of public improvement as will benefit each and all alike.

The means of transportation, such as good common roads, railroads, canals, steambeats, &c., are sure and correct evidences, or even tests of the progress and degree of the prosperity, intelligence and refinement of any country or community. The designation and opening of a public highway on which all may travel or transport their property, is one of the very first indications of the emergence of any people or community from a savage or barbarous state to one of civilization; and thereafter the progress and prosperity of the country is marked by the progress and efficiency of its means of transportation and intercommunication. It may be said that roads and highways them flow the agricultural produce and the merchandise which is the life blood of the community. Upon their efficiency, number and proper location, depend the case and rapidity with which the remote parts of the system receive and dishurse the trade, which is so necessary, not only to the prosperity of the community, but to the comfort and happiness of its

had the renowned author of "Rasselas" lived used on the Illinois prairies for fuel, instead of

In Great Britain, where the subject of the improvement of roads is being subjected to the price (to the consumer and increased in price to the producer); and the number of horses society or government. would be so much reduced, that by these and other retrenchments, the expenses of twentyfive million dollars would be annually saved to the public. The expense of repairing roads. and the wear and tear of carriages and horses. would be essentially diminished; and thous ands of acres, the produce of which is now wasted in feeding unnecessary horses, would be devoted to the production of food for man."

ply to the roads here in this valley? Our kinds, Hayden, Bush, Miller & Co. These roads through the valley are, in the winter time, almost impassable-they are so as to loaded teams, so that produce cannot be mark- key, but have been trying to make an editor of dee's force had evacuated the place. They the immediate vicinity of the river), for about Our soil and climate is generous and fruitful. none more so. The farmer is always rewardproperly; but between the miry roads which prevent him from reaching the market at the his assortment of specimens. best time, and the exorbitant charges for river transportation, after he has struggled with a

monopolies again. be great indocements, and the "greatest of and government for which Washington fought. these," are good roads. Every town that extends good roads out from its streets in proper directions, is like a giant that extends his arms and draws in all within his reach. While we have been running wild after our quartz leads. steambonts. &c., we have neglected the very first element and instrument of wealth in any community, and that is good common roads .-And these too are the easiest made and will be of the greatest benefit to the people-such roads, as the farmer can always travel with the same team that plows his land and bauls his wood. What good would a dozen steamboats, and so many rival companies do, or a railroad on soch side of the river, if by reason of the in their vicinity have increased in wealth. mere and mad he could not take his produce to School Lands .- All the school lands of

of them. Good people of all kinds and con- boats or railroads, but would be the greatest

itor is the lay preacher of this day, and he the Falls Canal this week, as we deem that should be among the first of the community in enterprise of local importance to the whole which he lives, and be every way wortny of it. valley, and so badly needed as to demand aid We ask the public to ponder upon these things. from every farmer and merchant for its imme-The cril is a serious one, and the remedy is diata construction, but most defer it until next BATTLE NEAR PETERSBURG.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

The last Arena contains a long reply to our likely to get any thing else. These at least are article upon opposition reports of decisions. "important about greenbacks," which had nothing to do with them. The Arena was evidently wounded by our expose, and has taken As a highly commendable spirit is now being some weeks to cook up this reply. A more manifested in different parts of the State, to precious piece of pettifogging and whipping the importance of some means of cheapening the devil round the stump was never scratched the transporta ion of the products of the farm together. In our former article we sufficiently and the necessaries of life, we propose in this exposed the disingenuousness of the little joker, and some succeeding numbers of the States, and we cannot afford to waste any more canman to impress the importance and necessity dle on such small game. But we will give one of such public improvements as will not only specimen of the Arena's reply, and add a few

The right of Congress, arbitrarily, to obligations of contracts is affirmed. If Co obligations of contracts is affirmed. If Congress may legalize the robbery that takes from the creditor half his debt, it may permit is all to be taken. If it may thus destroy his property, it may destroy his personal rights. If all this be true, then we have an absolute

espetic power in the government.

The first sentence of the quotation in relation to the right of Congress, &c., is intended to convey the impression that the Statesman so asserted. Mark how plain a tale shall put Secretary Seward have returned to Washinghim down. The Indiana court, which the ton. Arena quoted with approbation, was alleged to sult. have decided the Legal Tender Act invalid special dispatch says officers from the fleet off because it "impaired the obligation of con- Mobile report great activity in the removal of tracts." If this assertion of the Hoosier court were true, which we did not admit, we argued that no such conclusion would follow. In this connection, we wrote:

the obligation of contracts arbitrarily," and militia, under Gen. D. H. Maury, are the veins and arteries of an organized the power to do something else, that power becommunity of the present time, for through ing granted, which might incidentally affect ing granted, which might incidentally the differthe obligation of contracts, is just the differthe obligation of contracts, is just the differIt is stated that General Conner is assigned.

It is stated that General Conner is assigned. ence between the Statesman's position and the Arena's version of it. As a matter of public police, not of "right," we then suggested that it might be a question, but for Congress to determine, whether in a particular case it would exercise a clearly constitutional power, where Northwest. the incidental effect would be to impair the obligation of contracts. As, for instance, to It was a favorite remark of Dr. Johnson, declare ten dollars in gold coin a legal tender that life had no greater pleasure than being for \$10,000. The power is clear. The Conwhirled over a good road in a post chaise ; but stitution declares in so many words, that Conto ride over any ten miles of Oregon "stage of coin. But the policy of making such a grees shall have power "to regulate the value" road" in a Concord wagon, he would doubtless sudden change in the value of money, would have changed his mind about the great pleas- be very questionable, and could only be justihave changed his mind about the great pleas-be very questionable, and could only be justi-potomac holds its newly acquired ground on this life. But more important than field by the sternest necessity. But this does Hatcher's ran, on which very strong earthpersonal comfort, is the consideration that, in not affect the power. We asserted that there the absence of good roads or such means, many was no restraint upon Congress in the exercise of the richest of earth's productions are wasted of its powers, requiring it to refrain from imon the spot of their growth. Corn has been pairing the obligation of contracts, and the Arena, if it knows anything about the Constiwood or coal, because there was not then the totion it loves to prate about, knows that we railroad to carry the corn to market or the were correct. If there is, point it out, and not coal to the farmer. In Spain (where there are attempt to palter with its readers by saying : and bullets. The ground was fought over four scarcely any roads yet), wheat has been frequently allowed to rot, because it would not be a second to be a second not be a se quently allowed to rot because it would not despotic power in the government." This desrepay cost of transportation on pack mules.—
In the same country, and for similar reasons.

despote power in the grandest charges in broke the Yankee lines tate broke the water broke the sheep are killed for their fleece only, and the was adopted, and which existed in every State 1.500 and 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners flesh is abandoned; as is likewise the case and was freely received by them during the with cattle in Brazil, slaughtered merely for with cattle in Brazil, slaughtered merely for old Confederation. The Constitution of the in Oregon are now valueless, because the cost of transportation to and from them is so great! the Arena to discover that it was despotic and go the says that high military into melancholy over it. But we are only talking authority in Richmond admits that the capture now about the power and the unveracity of the of Branchville will compel the evacuation of closest engineering arithmetic, a committee re- Arena. We do not advocate the policy of im- Charleston, Wilmington, and even Richmond porting to the House of Commons says: "By pairing the obligation of contracts, by any itself. He thinks the leaders will endeavor to the improvement of our roads, every branch of our agricultural, commercial and manoincturing industry, would be greatly benefitted. Every article brought to market would be diminished in

A MONKEY CAPTURED.

at the South is very great. The people have lost all confidence in him. The mission of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell was only a recently captured at Savannah while in the act of recently captured at Savannah while in the act of recently captured at Savannah while in the act of recently captured at Savannah while in the act of recently captured at Savannah while in the act of recently captured at Savannah while in the act of recently captured at the body is a dedge that noisedy but a Barman could have say it apont. As the animal is said to bear sense fifther recently and the peace men of the South.

The Times says that Henry S. Foote, late member of the rebel Congress sailed for Europe on Saturday the 18th. The report that

With how much greater force does that apheard of the specimen in the employ of Watheard of the specimen in the employ of Watheard of the specimen in the employ of WatNew York, Feb. 15.—The Herald's special gentlemen have got far ahead of Barnum .-

eted at the very time that it will bring the most him. They have failed in the undertaking, also state that a Union column had reached money. As matters stand now, the country is and are now at a loss how to get the creature compelled to stop and stand still (except as to off their hands. They would probably emiwhat can be shoved into the steamboats from grate to Mexico, but as that is near the place C. grate to Mexico, but as that is near the place C. By these operations communication be-where such animals run wild, they fear he would tween Virginia and the South is entirely out one-third of the year. This state of things revert to his former practices, such as climbing must be remedied before we can have vigorous revert to his former practices, such as climbing cannot longer be enforced. A later disputch pressperity. We must not only have improved at the cannot longer be enforced. A later disputch dated midnight, Feb. 14th, says: Richmond prosperity. We must not only have improved "Publishing Company" that they make a papers of to day have dispatches saying that a roads, but we must get rid of the monopolies. "dicker" with Barnum. Beauregard's pet portion of Sherman's forces are busily engaged would like a mate, and as both have been in the service of noted rebels, they would be obed with abundant harvests, when he farms jects of curiosity in the museum. Let Bar jects of curiosity in the museum. Let Bar evacuation of that place, but it is evident from num be advised of this rare chance to complete the tenor of their advices and editorials, that

CELEBRATION,-The Washington Literary juded team and half load for a half dozen Society at Belpassi, celebrated the birth day jaded team and half load for a half dozen Society at Belpasst, celebrated the birth day comotives with them, evidently intending to miles through a modern "slough of Despond," of Washington. The literary performances of use the calloads to facilitate military operatics no wonder that our farmers are frequently the Society, consisting of essays, declamations thought a property of the comotives with them, evidently intending to once the calloads to facilitate military operations after they shall have captured Wilming. discouraged, and catch at any again future and comic dialogues were quite lengthy and mining excitement, throw down the creditable. The manner in which the exercises plough and away off to the North Polo, only were received, showed that the large assembly to be disappointed and return to the mud and present was not far from unanimous in patriotie, loval sentiments. In fact we believe that We want permanent residents and more far- neighborhood is about as near unanimous as any mers; and to have and keep them, there must one in the State in its support of the principles

> WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.-The value of the assessor's return for 1864, is \$180,484,950. of them show a diminution-some of them a large one-of valuation in the year, but this remote agricultural counties which show the sponded to decrease, while the cities and farming counties

the or plank roads, leading to all the centers 20th of March. The terms of the sale are set of embracing. trade, world not compete with either steam- | forth in an advertisement in another column. | empted.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

GLORIOUS NEW -! Sherman Marching On! CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON! The Old Flag Waves over Sumter! Mobile Evacuated.

General Exchange of Prisoners.

The Rebels Driven Back. Union Forces Successful at Wilmington. Stephens and Hunter on a Peace Mission-

The Constitutional-Amendment Bill Prohibiting Slavery, Passed Congress, and Signed by the President.

CITY POINT, Feb. 1 .- Yesterday a flag of truce appeared in front of Petersbug, asking permission for Vice President A. H. Stephens ad Senator R. M. T. Hunter, Peace Commis sioners to visit Washington.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The rebel Peace

Commissioners have arrived at Fortress Mon-roe, and the President and Secretary Seward have gone there to have a conference with

them. The House passed the Illinois and Michigan ship canal bill.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3.—The rebel Peace Commissioners had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward on board a steamer to-day.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is said that the

President and Secretary Seward have agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners, which will forthwith take place. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The President and

The peace conference was without re NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-The Commercial's evacuate the city. The fleet is working its way up the harbor.

The Herald has an account of the situation The States only are prohibited from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts not the United States. Providing the end sought to be accomplished, to make money, be within the power of Congress, its effect upon contracts is immaterial, except on a motion of public policy. The court seems to have got body astray upon this ground of its decision.

The difference between the "right to impair and troops, of whom three thousand were white

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Quite a severe en gagement took place at Hatcher's run resulting in a c usiderable advance of our lines in that

to the command of Denver, with complete supervision and authority over the overland

General Pope is assigned to the command of

General Curtis is assigned to the department of the Northwest, headquarters at Milwankie. General Dodge is in command of the de-partment of Kansas, headquarters at Leaven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- The late fighting at Hatcher's run, resulted in an advance of five miles on our left, south of Petersburg, which is to be held. NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- The Army of the

works have been erected.

works have been erected.

New York, Feb. 11.—The Herald's correspondent says: There are renewed indications of the evacuation of Richmond. It is believed the rebels contemplate a concentra-

than in North Carolina
The Petersburg Express says the fighting or els is nearly over. He says that high military common in this country, and is unavoidable in managing the complex affairs of any civilized ditional surrender can be obtained, and to promptly accept the offered terms. Foote also represents that the unpopularity of Jeff Davis at the South is very great. The people have

reat rush to see it. Exchange.

The writer of the above evidently never be had been sent to Fort Warren was without

dispatch says: Richmond papers of Monday, the 13th, concede that Sherman has flanked They have not only made a "show" of a mon-Branchville above and below, and that Har-Orangeburg on the Columbia read. All the railroad communications with Charleston are cut off, except by the road via Wilmington, N. off, and rebel authority over the Southern States in the destruction of the railroads in So olina, and that another column is threatening Charleston. They don't confirm the reporte they don't anticipate any resistance being made to Sherman's advance. It is also stated that a large Yankee force has landed at Smithfield.

> PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 .- The Evening Bulletin's Washington dispatch says the Rich-mond papers confirm the report of Sherman's occupation of Branchville and Orangeburg.— An advance on Columbia is anticipated -Wheeler's cavalry appears to be the only force

on the North Carolina coast, and brought lo

operating against Sherman. NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- The Herald's Fort Fisher correspondent says: Last Satorday morning (11th) the national troops formed in line of battle above Fort Fisher stretching property in the State of California as she wn by across the peninsula from the ocean to Cape In 1863 it was \$174,104,955. Showing an increase in twelve months of \$6,380,000 nearly.

This is a pretty good exhibit, but on looking over the list of counties we observe that twenty of them, show a diminution are so of them. Fear river, Gen. Ames' division of white so ties on Union side were 60 to 70. Admiral Porter co operated with the fleet of gonboats. large one—of valuation in the year, but this going up Cape Fear river in advance of the is more than over balanced by the increase in other counties. As a general thing it is the to a vigurous fire, which was but feebly re-

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- The Governor South Carolina has issued a frantic appeal to the people, notifying all able-bodied men that they must join militia service or leave the State. The latter alternative he will probably at the hest reason for sale. Good turn- Marion county are to be offered for sale on the take good care they shall not have the privilege Even foreigners are not ex

troops with fresh hopes. They were all in ex-

cellent condition.
The Richmond Enquirer says: Submission. the abolishment of slavery and reconstruction were the only terms that could be got out of the

Lincoln Government.
The Enquirer of the 14th says: Grant ap pears to be preparing to push forward his lines still further, having by the recent movement advanced them three miles further to the west

of Petersburg. Washington, Feb. 15.—The Petersburg Exwashington, Feb. 15.—The Petersburg Express says: Grant has thoroughly fortified himself in the rear. He is now nearly as strong on the railroad from Charleston via Raleigh and Wilmington, thus cutting the last on that quarter as in front. This is done in order to prevent raids similar to the Hampton the South. cattle expedition. Every road is strongly ricaded, and heavy lines of works extend in al- cinity of Florence, an important point for the

while on her trip from Cox's Landing this af-ternoon, was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. The catastrophe was probably occasioned by one of their own torpedoes, which had lain in

from rebel picket posts on the nights of 14th Augusta; and more important still, they state and 15th, and belonged to Virginia regiments. that on Wednesday Sherman's advance reached the remainder belonged to Georgia and South ed the south bank of the Congarce, within five

Carolina regiments.

New York, Feb. 20, -During a recent debate in the rebel Senate, the food question came up, when it transpired that the vast yield | ered imminent. of the vailey of Virginia, which had in former years been always scoured, last year fell into hands, and that this was the result of call ing into the armies the details for gathering it. chester railroad. It also appears that thousands of soldiers' fami. CTTY POINT, Feb. 18.—The following the have not tasted ment for the last rix months: taken from a Richmond dispatch of to day:

Lee has issued an order for the arrest of every man found a half mile away from camp or New York, Feb. 17 .- The Tribune's Army

of the Potomac dispatch says the railroad is being extended to the position now on the left of the fifth corps. A large force of men are now employed on it. Numerous wagon roads are also being constructed. Boston, Feb. 17.-Professor Bond, of Harv-

ard University, died this morning of consumpon. He was about to receive honorable testi nonials from the English National Academy.

monials from the English National Academy.

New York, Feb. 18.—A respite has been granted in the case of the Lake Erie rebel pirate Capt. Bell, and he won't be hanged on Governor's Island to day, as was first decided.

Quebec, Feb. 18.—The House in committee last night adopted the appropriation of 350,000 for the expenses of volunteers sent to the northern frontier to prevent raids upon the English States; and also the appropriation of United States; and also the appropriation of \$50,000 to make good the money improperly returned to the St. Albans raiders.

New York, Feb. 19 .- The Herald's correspondent says: An expedition consisting of three hundred picked men from the Michigan ing no opposition, reached Charlotte Iron urnace, on Waterlick Creek, which the rebels had in full blast, repairing from for shot and shell. The establishment, with all the muchinery and material, was destroyed. The force returned, meeting with trifling annoyance from guerrillas. The main part of the

army is said to be near Stauton. Washington, Feb. 20.—The President has approved the bill establishing mail steamship ervice between San Francisco and China.

SHERWAY'S MOVEMENTS.

The World's Hilton Head correspondent, writing under date of the 8th, says : nformation has been received here that Sherman's army is already marching on the Edisto river - that a portion of his troops are beyond the Georgia and South Carolina railroad, and have creeted defenses preparatory to a future

advancing of our troops. They have manifested a purpose to evacuate nearly all their strongholds, and retire further North.

trongholds, and retire further North.

This purpose has been the result of Sherman's tactics; that they will be slowly but surely followed up, admits no question. Our troops are known to extend over a distance of forty miles, and for several days past have been occupied in destroying all the railroads been occupied in destroying all the railroads in by the Vice President. Stewart drew the connecting with the Gulf and Northern States. in by the Vice President. Stewart drew the long term and Nye the short term. The object seems to be to isolate Branch-ville, Augusta and Charleston, from all possi-

aid or reinforcements, in order to capture

son Vice President, and Addrew John-cial dispatch says: It is generally credited to-night, in official circles, that Bramchville, S. C., is in Sherman's possession, and that Charleston is being evacuated. It is expected lish a mail steamship service between the etc., have been removed South from Richmond lately, and this indicates its abandenment at

no distant day.

The Richmond papers confirm the statement of the evacuation of Charleston as a military mecessity. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 - The Bulletin has

the following from Washington: Richmond papers of Feb. 12 announce the tapping of the railroad by Sherman north of Branchville, and between Kingsville and Branchville thus the railroad by Sherman north of Branchville, and between Kingsville and Branchville thus dispatch says: The Postoffice committee of the destroying every road centering at Branchville.

The Richmond Whig of the 13 has the following:

Charleston, Feb. 16.—A force of the enemy, 2,000 to 3,000 strong, landed at Turubull's hornest, and after appropriate remarks had been made the Richmond of the Rich

my, 2,000 to 3,000 strong, landed at Turnbull's James Island, this morning and drove in our pickets. Some skirmishing took place but no general engagement. Turnbull's is at the mouth of Stono river, two miles southwest of Charleston, Ashley river, 2,000 yards intervening. The enemy are making a series of demonstrations at various points. A force at tacked our troops at Salkahatchie this morning but were repulsed. The enemy also advanced on the Charleston road, near the mile horse, and aread with artiller to the contract of the contr and opened with artillery, but made no impres-sion on our lines. Intelligence from the road to day, reports that the enemy crossed the Edisto at Barnwer's bridge. The enemy are now moving on Edisto. It will be remembered that on Feb. 4th, Sherman crossed the Salkahatchie, between Blackstone and Rivers

New York, Feb. 15.-It is now said that Yankees waded the river through water waist The Union forces are making raids in Florida. Branchville, on the same road, 9 miles north has been advanced to Orangeburg, on the Col-umbia and Branchville road, six miles west of

man was easily overcoming all obstacles in his

The Herald's special says : The Richmond communication with Charleston was broken, and that Sherman's cavalry was probably op-

he South.

His troops are also believed to be in the vimost every direction.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Star has the Carolina, Georgia and Virgiffia, thereby the following from City Point, dated Feb. 18th: papers admit there is nothing to stop Sherman's The rebel flag of truce boat Wm. Allison. army, and expects that the National flag will

nouncement of the evacation of Branchville, which was consequent upon the occupation of Orangeburg, north of it on the railroad leading During four days of the present week over 200 rebel deserters came within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. This morning forty-six arrived here, all of whom deserted from rebel picket posts on the picket of the picket posts on the picket pic miles of Columbia, which is situated on the north bank of that river, to which side the rebels had fallen back. - A battle was consid-

> The Examiner of the 10th says that at Kingsville, Sherman would be able to destroy the Columbia, Charlotte, Wilmington and Man-

CITY POINT, Feb 18 .- The following is It also appears that thousands of soldiers' families have not tasted meat for the last rix months and are living on a short supply of bread alone. Sherman took possession of Columbia yesterday and that the soldiers themselves have also been without meat for a long time.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Information from the Aray of the Potomae late yesterday by Beauregard in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From Beauregard's dispatches it appears that on Thursday even are more numerous than they have been for a long time. They have averaged over twenty a day for the past week. Among them were several officers.

The utmost despondency has prevailed in the river. Yesterday morning the night they moved up the river. During the night they moved up the river. Yesterday morning they forded the Saluda and Broad rivers, our troops under Beauregard determined to keep the field no longer, as they see they can never gain their independence, and see no reason why should remain an 1 be killed.

Desertion is so general near our lines that Lee has issued an order for the arrest of every Descrition is so general near our lines that beaccuation. (Signed) Grant.

CITY POINT. Feb. 20.—To Stanton: The

following dispatch has just been received signed Grant: The Richmond Examiner of to-day says: Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday

last, February 14th.
(Signed) Weitzet, Maj. Gen.
Chicago, Feb. 22.—Charleston and all its defenses, with 200 cannon, supplies and ammunition came into our possession on the moraing of the 18th. All the cotton was destroyed the rebels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24 --The following dispatch was received to-day : Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1865.—General Orders No. II.—The following has just been re-ceived by telegraph: Washington, Feb. 21, 1865.—Te Major-General McDowell—It is orlered that a National salute be fired to morrow noon, February 22d, at West Point and every fort, arsenal and army headquarter of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter. Ac-

wledge the receipt. By order of the Secretary of War. (Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst. Adjt. General. As the delay in the receipt of the foregoing es not permit the execution of the order on the date named, the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, the salute will be fired tomorrow at noon from every fort and battery in this harbor and Benicia, but at all other posts in the department on the day succeeding the receipt hereof. When the salute is fired, the entire command will be paraded under arms, and give three times three cheers for that noble, glorious, sacred old flag of the Union, the Stars and Stripes, now so soon under God's favor to be restored throughout the length and breadth

of our land.
By command of Major-General McDowell. R. C. DRUM. Ass't Adj't Gen. See next page for further telegraphic news.

CONGRESSIONAL.

New York, Feb. 1 .- The bill in the House for amending the Constitution so as to abolish The enemy disappeared rapidly before the slavery, passed by a vote of 119 to 59. hington, Feb. 1.—Foster, of Connectient, in the Senate reported an act continuing cases pending in the Territorial Court of Ne-

In the House, the bill for constructing a ship

canal around Niagara Falls passed.

The President has signed the bill for the the garrison of each city. Some of our troops are north of Charleston, which is cut off from amendment of the Constitution abolishing sla-

reinforcements. A corps is moving simultaneously on the line of Edisto.

The towns passed through have been deserted by a number of their inhabitants, who forced all able bodied negroes to leave with them, in order that they may not aid our army, and Vice President. Abraham Lincoln was New York, Feb. 13.—The Tribune's spe-declared electes President, and Andrew John-

that Richmond and Wilmington will be evacu-that Richmond and Wilmington will be evacu-that the Post Master General shall have power rate attempt to concentrate their entire force, to contract with any company who will agree and endeavor to crush Sherman while he is in for the lowest price, to establish a line of steam-the interior. There is no doubt that stores, ships, to make twelve round trips between San

The Thespinos have conscited to play on same evening of this week for the benefit of the two men who were inpred while assisting to fire the gun on the 22d. It is a is willing to play for the benefit of any churitable object, but in order that they may do so they should be patronized at ed that on Feb. 4th, Sherman crossed the Salkahatchie, between Blackstone and Rivers bridge, thereby completely outflanking our forces and compelling them to fall back to Beanchville. We have since learned that the

t P' The last Arena has a dish of wish wash the rebel General Hindman, of Arkansas has deep at the bridge, where a sharp engagement and slip-slops about the Code. From its will the rebol General Hodman, of Arganisas and game to Mexics, expecting to obtain a community of the Maximillan's army, having lost faith in J ff Davis Confederacy. It is also stated that several hours in the enemy. On the 8th, a heavy column of the enemy. On the 8th, a heavy column of the enemy. On the Sth a heavy column of the enemy. On the Sth a heavy column of the enemy. On the Sth a heavy column of the enemy. On the Sth a heavy column of the Yankee infantry struck the S. C. railroad general white, it makes two specific objections. Ma ambras with like intent.

Grahamsville, 18 miles west of Branchville. One is in regard to the provision allowing all while Kilpatrick with a cavalry force occupied persons to testify, regardless of interest, race or color. We thought the writer had heaten The Union lorces are making raids in Figure . A partial of Color. We thought the writer had beaten and were at last accounts advancing on Rich west of Grahamsville. A portion of Sherman's column was reported yesterday to have the head out of that old democratic drum, be-The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says:

The appointment of Dick Taylor to command flanking Branchville on the west. This force troops with footh experiments for the June election. But it seems there is troops with footh experiments for the June election. But it seems there is the best of the June election. other is about appeals from the county court, the latter point.

New York, Feb. 16.—The World's special As the last Assembly changed that provision says: A special messenger with dispatches, who left Sherman's army ten miles from Branchville, had arrived when he left. Sher about what is not. The change may be a proper one; but it reminded us of the spelling book fable-a device to give the "monkey" two papers of the 15th announce that telegraphic bits of a small cheese instead of one-by having a jury trial in the same petty case in the county and the Circuit Court both.

To Soldiers.

We send the Statesman to officers and soldiers in the service of the United States and receive greenbacks at pur in payment, but to avoid imposition it is neces-sary that such subscribers specify the company and regiment to which they belong.

For Sale.

A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. As

THE undersigned, desirons of promoting the cause of education in this county, asans this call for a County Teachers' Institute, to be held in Sales, mencing on Wednesday, the 29th of March, 1865, and continuing four days. Teachers, school officers, and friends of education in this and adjoining counties are livited to attend. All members of the Institute,

D. C. PEARSIN, W. T. RASSEY, F. H. GRUDES, Salem, Feb. 27, 1865.

SINCING SCHOOL.

SINGING SCHOOL FOR NEW BEGINNERS and others will commence on of MARCH, at 7 p. m., in the

Legislative Hall. All are invited to attend who are in any way in sted in CHURCH MUSIC. Salem, Feb. 27, 1865. 52wlpd.

ROOP'S MENACERIE AND MUSEUM.

John Kelly vs. John Hull. In the County Court of Donglas counts, Oregon.

To JOHN HULL, said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to be and appear is the County Court of Donglas county, Oregon, at a regular term of said count to be begun and hold atthe court-house at Roseburg, in said county, on Monday, the third day of April, a. p. 1865, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff on file against you in the above entitled causes, and you are hereby notified that unless you do so appear nut answer said complaint plaintiff will take a judgment against you for the saw of one hundred and ten dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per coat, per amount from the first day of May, a. p. 1861, and his costs and disbursaments in this action.

J. E. WATSON, PH's Atty.

By order of Hon. Wm. R. Willis, said Judge.

Roseburg, Feb. 11, 1858.

Estray Notice. TAKEN up by the subscriber, living 6 miles north of Salem, on the 6th of February, one bay borse about 13 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, some addenmarks, star in the fearnbead; monther brands or martiperceivable. 122w2 ALEXANDER SPONG

BY the subscriber, living 4 miles southwest of \$1 bes, Marion co. Feb. 22, 1855, one bay gelling pony, about 13 hands high, 2 white hind feet, may suddle marks (old), and when found was entangled in a siddle, apparently some days, by proving properly, paying for this advertisement, and other necessary expenses, the owner is requested to take him awar. Yeb. 27, 1865.

52w2 JAS, MARTIS

Lone Star Gold and Silver Mining Company.

A Ta meeting of the Directors of the Lone Sac 25th, an assessment was levied of ten cents upon and every share of the capital stock of said company, said assessments to be paid within thirty days from the company in Land States gold coin.

C. N. TERRY.

Feb. 27, 1865. 52w4 Secretary.

Prob. 27, 1805.

Taken Up

Py the subscribe, living 4 miles northwest of Ea

Ped. 9, 1865, one gray mare nearly 15 handsing
a little speckled on sach side of the face; apposeds
be 6 years old, no brands perceivable; has been reting in my neighborhood 5 or 6 months. Approxiby Thomas Pearce, J. P., at \$90,

2002.

WILLIAM H. HARRE

Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

IT is generally known that my Grandfather and the It is generally known that my Grandfather was be original inventor of these remarkable pills. He was a scientific man, and a medical purious of the Old School. But becoming alarmed at the stally of the true of his school. But becoming alarmed at the stalling that attended the Bleeding and Miscral between the true of his state of antaens the philosophy of disease, as also to the natural medical agents which be found to exist exclusively an Vegetable Kingdom. In his researches and arraptions, he became fully satisfied that the lift was athe blood; that by wintever name diseases we obtinguished, impurity of the blood was the source all—a simple and truthful doctrine, which, a research all diseases to a unit, necessarily established had that all were to be treated on the same second pacingles, viz: by purgation.

Now the grand difficulty consisted in devising a metable compound that would invigorate, purity as

Now the grand difficulty consisted in devising an enable compound that would invigorate, purify, at cleanes the blood, correct and requiste all the first recretions, and by purgation discharge the visions of morbid matter from the body, etimed meing the atempth. After thirty years of close spin tion, he considered his object fully accomplised a the production of these pills, which have mad he before the public One Handred and Fonteen less and it is now (1865) nearly 31 years since he had droth's Vegetable Universal Life Preserving for which time their superior excellence and stram he been extensively proclaimed by paper and personal personal personal personal yearly increase of the sale of the solocted.

Indeed.

To know what will eave life, to know what restore health, is a knowledge not to be bide, therefore, as a man desiring to do my dut sidely, have dotted down some of my thirty five years or rience with Brandreth's Pils, which are as easier and of nature, and cause the explainor of mornious humors—the occasion of every sikks to us admit that corrupt humors prevent the free order to of the blood, that Brandreth's Pils the these humors, giving health for pain, and strengths overkieses.

No man is sick save when the principle of reco

for the lowest price, to establish a line of steamships, to make twelve round trips between San Francisco and China per annon—the contract to go into effect on the 1st of January, 1867;—at Washington, Feb. 14.—In the Houre the committee on elections reported in faver of admitting Bunyan to a seat as a Representative from Louisiana, and have decided to report in favor of Johnson and Kaoks, as Representatives from Arkaneas.

New York, Feb. 15.—The Post's special dispatch says: The Postoffice committee of the House have agreed to report a bill, establishing a steamship line to China.

Washington, Feb. 15.—In the House the death of Senator Hicks, of Maryland, was annonneed, and after appropriate remarks had been made, the House proceeded to the Senator Chamber to attend the funeral.

IF Gen. Butler's orders are always characteristic. In an order dismissing Second Lieutenant John Claney, of the Light Artillery, from the service, he says: "He was in a state of intoxication, which is reported as beastly, but that is evidently a mistake, as beasts do not get drunk."

The Despise have consented to play on seme creative for the Despise have consented to play on seme creative for the contractive form the service, he says: "He was in a state of intoxication, which is reported as beastly, but that is evidently a mistake, as beasts do not get drunk."

The Despise have consented to play on seme creative for the contractive form the service of the contractive form the contract