

SPRING ELECTION.

We would urge upon our friends in the townships the importance of the coming Spring Election. It is true that they are somewhat local in their character, and seldom do we think of associating with them any of the great issues before the people, yet these issues do at the same time exist and are really connected with them.

Let our friends, therefore, everywhere organize, and by concert of action, and with harmony in our councils, we shall be able to secure a glorious triumph over our boisterous enemies. The opposition are vigilant and in keeping with their past conduct will spare no effort, nor any scheme, to thwart our purposes. Let it not be said that while our sons and brothers are now gallantly bearing the arms of the Union into the very heart of the Rebellion, and whilst the stars and stripes are being victoriously planted on almost every hill, and in every city of the doomed Confederacy, that we are indifferent to these mighty events; but let us evince by our voices at the polls that we sympathize with them in this great struggle for the Union and for Human Liberty.

THE BLACK SPECTRE AT RICHMOND.

The ghost which at present disturbs Richmond is not white, but black; but it is none the less conspicuous and terrifying. Their teeth chatter, their brains are added, their thoughts become confused, and their words ridiculous, at Richmond, in the presence of this frightful black spectre.

The Richmond Enquirer forcibly denounces the Confederate Senate for its vote against arming negroes, and urges that Mr. Davis shall defy a little body of recalcitrant outlaws which call itself a Senate in Richmond, and assume dictatorial and "supra-constitutional powers."

"These states and this cause stand to-day in need of a Dictator—a man who will take the power of the people, and use it for their preservation; and such a man, whether President Davis or General Lee, would be borne on the shoulders of a grateful people, if either of them would, with a strong hand, seize power and exercise it for the public safety."

The Whig deprecates a quarrel between the cotton and border states, which, it says, "if not quickly hushed will necessarily prove fatal to the cause." The Examiner declares that General Lee, in insisting on liberty for the slaves who are to be forced into his army, has shown himself "not a good soldier."

"These senators who hold that it would be a cruel injury, both to white and black, to sever their relation of master and slave, that to make 'freedom' a reward for service is at war with the first principles of the relation, and is the beginning of abolition, and that abolition means the abandonment of the black race to inevitable destruction upon this continent—these senators are undoubtedly right."

From this we gather that the war is conducted by the rebels on purely philanthropic principles, and for the preservation and benefit of the blacks. Another speaker, a North Carolinian, warns the public that if Lee attempts a conscription of the blacks, there will be an insurrection amongst them; that other orators mourn and moan about the injury the use of negroes as soldiers must do to the "peculiar institution." Some prophesy that the blacks will not fight; and yet others—a considerable party—cry out: "Make them fight but don't give them their liberty." In the meantime the opponents of the Senate rejoice that General Lee has taken the bull by the horns—has begun to drill "two companies of blacks" in the very streets of Richmond.

It does not seem to have occurred to any of these persons that the number of able-bodied blacks within the reach of General Lee's conscript officers is probably so small—not five thousand in all the region with which he now holds communication—that the rebel Senate refused to give up the principle of slavery for so slight an advantage. Nor has it, seemingly, occurred to them, that if the blacks could be put into the army they would be missed in the cornfields. Nor have they remembered that to enlist, form, drill and make fit for a line of battle, such an army of negroes as they speak of would require at least four or five months—by which time the crisis for which they are required will be past—Nor, finally, do they appear to see that the arguments for, as well as the arguments against, making soldiers of the blacks, which are promulgated at Richmond, alike tend to cover the slavery of their principles, the hollowness of their professions, and the wickedness of their cause.—N. Y. Evening Post.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CANNON, OF DELAWARE.

Governor William Cannon died Wednesday, after a short illness, of typhoid fever. He was a man of sterling worth, of thorough loyalty, and of unflinching integrity of character. His influence over the affairs of Delaware has been great, and his efforts to keep the state in the right track, opposed as he was by a legislature devoted to the interests of slavery and strongly tainted with secessionism, were so successful as to reflect high honor upon him as public man.

Governor Cannon, though a resident of a slave state, was a thorough opponent of the slave system, and that upon the ground that slavery injures all free workmen. In his last annual message to the legislature he said: "Slave labor is uncompensated, white labor is compensated; when the two are brought into competition, white labor is crowded out. If capital owns its labor, the avenues of honest livelihood are forever closed to the white."

His death will be felt as a severe blow by the Union men of Delaware. He is succeeded, until an election can be held, by the Speaker of the Senate.

DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Nicholas Wiseman, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, died at his residence in London on the 15th of February, at the age of sixty-three years. For nearly fifteen years he held the first ecclesiastical rank of the Roman Catholic church in England, having been raised to the dignity of a cardinal in September, 1850. Born in Seville, Spain, of English and Irish parentage, he was educated in Ireland, and studied theology in England. In 1818 he went to Rome, and in 1827 was appointed professor of Oriental languages in the Roman University, but in 1835 he returned to England, where he became celebrated as a preacher, lecturer, and a polemical writer. Among his published works are three volumes of "Essays on Various Subjects," a tale entitled "Fabula; or, the Church of the Catacombs," "Recollections of the Last Four Popes, and of Rome in their Times," "The Hidden Gem," a play written for St. Cuthbert's College, and numerous lectures and addresses.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Secretary Stanton, after waiting three months for Gen. Grant's report of his last summer's campaign, sent his report to Congress on Friday without it. Gen. Grant had had leisure to write it up. The report recapitulates the military events of the year, all of which are already familiar to the public, and the general features of the year's record are considered as highly satisfactory and encouraging. The veteran enlistments, amounting to over 136,000 men are spoken of as adding greatly to the efficiency of the army. The arrest of deserters and stragglers has been pushed with vigor, and 89,392 were arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864. On October 1, 1864, the veteran reserve corps consisted of 764 officers, and 28,738 men. The report states that a general exchange of prisoners is now going on, and each prisoner has a furlough of 30 days as they arrive at Annapolis.

The bill to establish a home for disabled soldiers has passed both Houses of Congress. It incorporates Lieut. Gen. Grant and 90 others. The capital is to be 1,000,000 and is to be made up of military fines, deductions from pay and donations. No direct expense is to be incurred by the government, no small recommendation in these days of large expenses.

The Archbishop of Avignon was lately in a railroad car near Narbonne, which was overtaken by a snow storm a league from any dwelling house, and could not be extricated for four days. The travelers passed two days and two nights in the carriages half of which were filled with snow. There they remained motionless without fire, light or food. The first who attempted to come to their relief was a man employed on the railroad, but he fell dead on the snow, and others were thus discouraged from offering assistance. After forty-eight hours confinement in the snow, guides were found to direct the travelers to Lezignan. The Archbishop wore light shoes which he lost in the snow after walking a few steps. He walked above two miles barefooted, unconscious of the loss of his shoes, and his feet were frozen so that he cannot return so his diocese for a month.

Some zealous New York Republicans went to Washington to engineer the anti-slavery amendment through Congress after the New York style. They told the Republican leaders in Congress they had brought fifty thousand dollars for the purpose. After the amendment had passed they proposed to settle up, and were told that the exact cost was twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents. "Good Lord," was the final exclamation of these worthies, "that isn't the way they do things at Albany!"

The government has, within the past few days, pretty nearly accomplished the work of repossessing the United States property which was taken from it by the secessionists in 1861. One after another the forts, custom houses, and navy yards have come back into our hands, until there remains very little indeed to be taken.

A letter from General Meade states that deserters come into our lines at the rate of one hundred and forty per day, and that all veterans and conscripts are now being retained at the front by General Lee.

Governor Curtin has concluded to postpone his visit to the South for three or four weeks. His presence here for the next few days will be quite necessary.—Har. Td.

The Catholic Telegraph says, "Halleck is poor authority upon any subject, excepting the topography from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The United States Service Magazine, in an article on the Quartermaster's Department, says that when in May, Sherman started to open the campaign from Chattanooga—"Sir," said he to the Quartermaster at Nashville, "I shall move out on Saturday, when the quartermaster shall order me ready or not ready—and if you don't have my army supplied, and keep it supplied, we'll eat your mules sir." And William Tecumseh no doubt thought of this when he was up to time and saved his mules.

Here is what Gen. Grant thinks of one hundred day's troops:—CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 27, 1865.—Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:—I do not think favorably of Governor Fenton's proposition. The value of one hundred day's men is more than absorbed in getting them to where they are wanted, and in transferring men relieved by them to where their time is needed, and again in relieving them when their time expires.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. The Rio de la Plata has become a theatre of war. The Montevideoans have formally declared their rupture with Brazil, and on the 18th of December the treaties existing between that empire and the republic of Uruguay were publicly burned in Independence Square at Montevideo, in the presence of President Aguirre and a number of Uruguay Generals and the Ministers of State. The Brazilian army captured the city of Paysandu on the 24 of January.

The San Francisco Democrat professes to know all about Dr. Gwin, Mexico, Maximilian and Louis Napoleon, and their schemes in common, and insists that Sonora and adjacent provinces of western Mexico are mortgaged to Napoleon, and that Gwin is to be at the head of them, a sort of agent, secretary or "boss," for both the French and Mexican emperors. If Gwin has gone to Europe, it is only to perfect arrangements, and he is coming back to take possession about May 1.

The statistics of military-prison life on Johnson's Island, where 7,771 rebel prisoners have been received during the last two years, show a mortality of only 210, or little more than 2 1/2 per cent. The percentage of deaths among our prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., was more than nine times greater. That is, it reached to about one-fourth of the entire number.

Letters from Rome to the London journals assert that the Papal Court, however irritated by the recent letter of the Emperor of Mexico, will probably not withdraw the Nuncio from that country, but will decline to conclude a concordat with the Mexican government.

Miss Emma Hardinge, a California girl, lectured at New York, on Thursday night, on the war. She compared Abraham Lincoln to Moses, and Buchanan to Judas Iscariot. Poor Judas!

There is a bill before the New York legislature to incorporate a Turkish bath company at New York with a capital of \$25,000, with power to increase it to \$250,000. New York needs more bath houses. "Carleton," of the Boston Journal proffered the slave auction block of Charleston, and intends to have Gov. Andrew make a speech from it. He also brought home the locks from the iron doors of the slave pen.

Occupation of Georgetown, S. C.

The Flagship Sunk by a Torpedo.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The United States steam transport Massachusetts has arrived. She reports that our naval forces captured Fort Sumter, a splendid work mounting 17 heavy guns, situated just below Georgetown, S. C., after which the sailors and marines landed and captured Georgetown. The rebel cavalry made a charge on them in the streets, but were gallantly repulsed, with a loss of several killed and wounded and some prisoners. Our loss was one man killed belonging to the navy. Admiral Dahlgren's flagship Harvest Moon on her way down was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved excepting the ward room steward.

THE RE-INAUGURATION.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AGAIN PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON VICE-PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The greatest day in our Republican calendar is the 4th of March. It is the focus towards which the political eyes of the whole country are continually turned. As soon as one of these grand events has terminated, as soon as the voice of the Executive has concluded the prescribed oath, and the last cheer from the crowd assembled has died away, from that moment our people forget the scene just witnessed and look forward with expectant eyes wondering who will read the next address and who will next kiss the Bible at his initiation into office.

STATE OF THE CAPITAL.

For the last three days the capital has been crowded with strange faces. Which ever way we turn we see the strongly marked characteristics of the various sections of our country. There stands the Yankee. His thin, pinched and sharply intelligent face proclaims his antecedents to be inhabitants of the rocky New England. Next to him walks the broad Dutch face of the genuine Manhattanite; while, behind, the quiet, placid face of a Philadelphian proclaim his forefathers were Quakers, and he a citizen of the City of Brotherly Love. The tall, tawny Western man, with the long, dark representative of the Border States, completes the typical delegation. We miss from among the crowd those faces which have long been accustomed to be seen upon such a day as this.

The broad brimmed Quakers are few, and the flashing, fire-canted Southerner has disappeared. It seems as though the class had become extinct, and takes its place with the mammoth and mastodon of the age. The Vice-President, on the other hand, you can find one who has a roof to cover you, if you have one. All the hotels have dining-rooms covered with sleeping floors. Enter a parlor and you stumble over a Rhode Islander, kick a New Yorker, injure a Pennsylvanian, and fall prostrate upon the reclining form of a giant Kanawha man. A volley of oaths for intrusion is the result. Each one professes to be a native of the State. Tarnation (the tutelary deity of New England), with Hercules, and "these great United States," are the favorites most generally invoked. If the basement of the sofa is unoccupied, you may be thankful. Such is the state of the Capital.

STATE OF THE POPULACE.

The whole population of the city are in the quiver, and surmises, of the wildest kind are being hourly circulated. Some state that a total reorganization of the Cabinet will immediately result; others are confident that no change whatever will be made. Hundreds have been endeavoring to penetrate the executive mansion, and some one must have hit upon its contents, for every imaginable form of government of which our civil policy is capable has been assigned as its views. There seems to be a general prevailing spirit of joy among all present. Even the Democrats appear to have gotten over the grief of their defeat, and are congratulating the victors. It is not to mar the happiness of the occasion by any ill feeling over their recent defeat.

Perhaps they have already seen through the victories of Sherman and Terry, that it is all for the best, and that the plan of peace and good will would have availed nothing, thus forever ruining the proposed policy of the Buchanan administration.

At 11 o'clock the procession commenced to form on the main street, and the heavy rain continued, and as the men took their places in line they sank over boot-top in mud. Nothing, however, could deter the determination of the crowd. Curiosity was the fiend which ruled supreme, and the populace was determined, even if a South American thunder-storm was to visit the city, that they would witness the ceremony. Beauty of the procession was prepared to move, the whole upper portion of the avenue was one dense mass of people. At 12 o'clock the procession commenced its march.

The procession is marching down Pennsylvania avenue, that delightful avenue so remarkable for its dust and mud, and its rows of multitudinous small shops included between the Capitol and the White House.

Along this dreary extent, and beautiful variegating the broad extent, the body of troops is majestically marching. The display is magnificent. Immediately after the head started the rain ceased to fall, and although the deep mud in the streets rendered them almost impassable, the display was grand. The crowds which were collected on the sidewalks beggar all description. The windows of every house were filled with happy human faces, and flags floated from the top of every pole. The house-tops and roofs swarmed with daring adventurers, who were determined to see the elect even if it cost them their lives.

The line of march extended up the avenue, and covered over a mile. In a baroque rode the President, followed by all the high dignitaries of office in their carriages. The display of troops was imposing, and the negro regiments paraded finely and attracted much attention. Truly they ought to turn out on such a day, for to him do they owe their elevation from degradation. Burnished arms and equipments would be absolutely dazzling if it were not for the rain.

As it is, the general magnificence of the parade is in striking contrast to the very depressing dreariness of the day. To say that the sidewalks are jammed with walkers is to say quite nothing at all. Persons are crammed as close together as drop of rain before the optic and form one continuous mass. Ladies and gentlemen, and by the way, are not ignorant those who are such in dress, are waving hats, hands, and pocket-handkerchiefs. The visiting Philadelphia Fire Departments exhibit universal enthusiasm by the unwonted brilliancy of their tont ensemble.

Throughout the entire length of the procession the hands of many are having forth the most glorious strains. On the part of the most glorious representatives have a large trumpet press in it, and are printing off a Chronos Junior by hundreds.

The concourse wildly receive them. The procession has been one hour in passing a given point, though, from the distractions caused by the intense enthusiasm of the throng, it is impossible to fix its precise length. The streets have been reduced to an almost impassable condition, but the Old Fellows, whose presence with their bands is one of the features of the day, are used to marching in all sorts of weather, and look nobly. When they do come in sight, fresh showers go down upon the line. This is indeed an epithalamium of freedom. It is such a carnival as probably was never before seen. It is a long time since we have had re-inauguration, and the weather would have proved as tempestuous and sulphurous as it unfortunately did in the time of Sodom and Gomorrah, for the procession to forbear turning out, or a popular display to forbear looking on. The mingled noises are blended together harmoniously by the subdued thunder of the countless drums.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITOL. On arriving at the Capitol, His Excellency dismounted from his carriage amidst the wildest cheering from the vast sea of human beings who were collected together to witness the proceedings. The troops drew up in two open ranks and presented arms.

The oath was administered to them, and escorted by the Vice-President elect, the new Chief Justice, Hon. S. P. Chase, with the Supreme Court in their robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber. Here were assembled all the members of the Senate and of the House, with their wives and families in the galleries. The ex-Congressmen formed quite a decided feature of the occasion.

A large delegation of the 36th and 37th were present, with quite a number of the newly elected, whose terms of office commence to-day. After an enthusiastic reception the President entered. A solemn silence prevailed. The Vice-President made a few remarks. He pledged himself to support the Union in the future as in the past. He declared his unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty. He returned thanks for the honor conferred, and stepped forward to receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

The oath was administered with a profound silence. Immediately after he received the oath he descended from the chair, and proceeded to the centre of the House, where the President was seated. Mr. Lincoln then arose, without displaying any nervousness, and accepted the arm of Mr. Johnson, which the latter proffered him.

The procession was then formed. The President and the new Vice-President leading the line, the Chief Justice of the United States accompanied by his associates, the other members of the Supreme Judiciary; the ex-Vice President, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin; the members of the Senate, led by Hon. Solomon Foot; then the Foreign Ministers, who were largely represented; and the House of Representatives and the invited guests of the army and Navy brought up the rear.

The appearance of the full form of the President produced an instantaneous effect. The whole crowd of the vast mass of humanity which was gathered around the east end of the Capitol was changed and transfixed as if by a magician's wand. The sight was grand in the extreme. Thousands and thousands were all crying at once and cheering for the man of the people's choice. The excitement and enthusiasm seemed likely never to subside. The procession, as it appeared on the vast staging erected for its reception, was gorgeous.

The Foreign Ministers were in full court dress; and some were worthy of royal magnificence. As one distinguished man followed another, the cheering increased and became deafening. The appearance of Vice-Admiral Farragut in the full insignia of his new office, was greeted with a storm of applause. After the arrival on the platform, the President proceeded to take the seat prepared for him on the front of the stage, and seemed for a moment to be the centre of a demonstration of popular love. Directly opposite him, at the Chief Justice, who was now for the first time called upon to perform the duties of his high position. When silence was restored Mr. Abraham Lincoln advanced and read in a clear and powerful voice.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MARCH 4, 1865.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, when four years have elapsed, during which the public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great which the insurgents would render the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of conflict might extend with or even before the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easy triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God, and each invoke his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance to bring about the breach of a sacred faith. But let us judge not that we are not judged; that our prayers for both could not be answered; that neither of us has answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for to that man by whom the offense cometh," but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh!

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued throughout His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we dishonor Him by any departure from these divine attributes? Will the believers in a living God ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the woe piled by the bondman's two hundred and seventy years of unrelenting toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago so it must still be said—"The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.—A man named James Boyl M'Dowell, who was drafted in Cambria City in May last, but failed to report, was killed on the railroad opposite this place between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning last. He had come up on the Fast Line from Pittsburg to visit his family residing near Cambria furnace, and got off at Conemaugh Station, two miles east of Johnstown. In walking down the railroad he met a freight train coming up, but did not observe that the fast passenger train going West was just behind him. The train was easily told. In stepping out of the way of the up train, he stepped in front of the passenger train and was almost instantly killed. No blame, of course attaches to any body.

The deceased had declared his intention to become an American citizen, and was therefore liable to the draft. Had he promptly reported for duty he might be living yet and his honor would have been preserved.—Johnstown Tribune.

SHERIDAN!

VICTORY IN THE VALLEY!

SHERIDAN DEFEATS EARLY!

THE REBEL ARMY Routed!

GEN'L. EARLY A PRISONER!

HIS ENTIRE ARMY CAPTURED!

DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL GRANT!

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN!

OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this Department:—

General Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton. When last heard from by Major General Hancock was placed in charge of the military division, during the absence of Sheridan at headquarters at Winchester. (Signed.) E. M. STANTON. CITY POINT, VA., March 5—11 A. M.

Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here (Richmond) to reinforce Early. (Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. CITY POINT, March 5.

Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sheridan. He has captured Gen. Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men. Four brigades were reported as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there before Gen. Sherman if possible. (Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. CITY POINT, March 5.

Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Early, and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total. (Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. NEW YORK, March 5.

The Times says a letter from Winchester states that on the 25th ult. cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived there, and on the 27th Gen. Sheridan started with about five thousand cavalry. It is said to operate in the direction of Lynchburg. Some say Sheridan and Sherman will meet and act together in that direction. Gen. Hancock assumed command at Winchester on the departure of Sheridan.

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON!

Official Report of Gen. Gilmore,

450 CANNONS CAPTURED.

GEN. GILMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

Wednesday, March 1, 1865—8:10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix, New York.—The following telegram from Gen. Gilmore has been transmitted to this Department. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"HONORS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28, 1865. Lieutenant-Gen. U. S. Grant, and Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington. An inspection of the Rebel defenses of Charleston shows that we have taken over four hundred and fifty (450) pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes eight and ten-inch Columbiads, a great many 32 and 40 pounders, some seven-inch Brooks Rifles, and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition.

Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee River yesterday, bound for Charlotte, N. C., and that it was feared that Sherman had already intercepted their march. "It is reported, on similar authority, that the last of Hood's Army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta, last Sunday, the 19th, on the way to Beauregard. "Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession. "Deserters are coming in constantly. We have over 400 already. "Q. A. GILMORE, Major-Gen. Commanding."

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Snake Spring township, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of MARCH, 1865, that

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, of which JACOB SHUSS died seized, containing 210 ACRES, more or less, 75 acres of which are cleared land, and in high state of cultivation. Ten acres of this land is meadow and the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a Log House, Tenant House, and other necessary buildings; also an orchard of Choice Fruit Trees, containing a rare selection of Plums. There is also a never failing Spring of excellent water. This very desirable farm is in a good community, and possesses many conveniences to which we would invite the attention of purchasers.

THE TERMS will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. feb24 DANIEL SHUSS, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Shuss, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public sale, upon the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Treadwell, on the north; Alexander Shoe maker, on the north-east; Ellen, Shewman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south; and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situated within two miles and a-half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day. feb24 JOHN ALSHIP, Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Valuable House and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the town of Woodbury,

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, Situate on Main street, being sixty feet in front and extending back one hundred and ninety feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Samuel J. Caster, Esq., on the north, and Methodist Episcopal Church, on the south, known as lot No. 27 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a large two-story, rough-cast frame DWELLING HOUSE, with basement and necessary out-buildings.

This house and lot are situated in the flourishing village of Woodbury, in Morrison's Cove, and contiguous to both Church and Schools, and possess many other superior advantages. TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance on the first day of April, 1865, with interest. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day. feb24 J. R. DURBORROW, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Bulger, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on SATURDAY, THE 18th DAY OF MARCH, 1865, that

Valuable Tract of Land, of which WILLIAM M. BLACKBURN died seized, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, situated in Napier township, and containing 100 ACRES of which is GOOD MEADOW, the balance being WELL TIMBERED. The improvements are a Large Log House, Double Log Barn, Tenant House, and other necessary buildings; also an ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

This farm adjoins lands of David Livingston, Robert Blackburn, Thomas P. Studer, Nathaniel Carson, and others, and is two miles from Schellburg, and convenient to Mills, Churches, and Schools. TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. feb1756 EDWARD S. BLACKBURN, Trustee for the sale of real estate of William M. Blackburn, dec'd.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wisbart's Mill on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. R. R., and within 20 miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains Two Hundred Acres of good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling for it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON, President Glanmoran Iron Co., Huntingdon, Pa. Nov. 18, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Letters of administration upon the estate of ALEXANDER WALKING, late of Broadtop township, Bedford county, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those claiming claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. feb1756 JOHN MAJOR, Administrator.

ELECTION.