THE FALL OF CHARLESTON!

The Stars and Stripes float over the Cradle of the Rebellion! The Chivalry, who were going to stand and fight it out where they struck the first blow, have run away, to save themselves as best they can. The transaction is in keeping with the rottenness of the Rebellion. The war has furnished no such exhibition of weakness and broken spirit as this. The hanghty Carolinians saw their Capital occupied, and they abandoned their seaport, to become fugitives and supplicants.

What became of the rebel force when Charleston was abandoned, is not known. It is scarcely probable that it can form a junction with Lee, or do much else than make an attempt to take care of have to pay his own witnesses and co ansel. itself. Nor is it probable that the conquering Sherman will spend much time in looking after it. Gen. Gilmore no doubt will occupy the city and Sherman's force will be as strong as ever to prosecute the campaign.

The moral effect of the fall of Charleston will be crushing. It would not been permitted could it by any possibillity been prevented. The fact is an overwhelming confession of exhaustion. It is clear that nothing will be defended, except, perhaps, Richmond, and as between holding and abandoning the Rebel Capital, the rebels are understood to be not agreed.

. The capture of Fort Fisher released a large number of blockade ships. Nearly the entire fleet, by the fall of Charleston, will to a certain extent find its occupation gone. So far as the Navy is concerned, the war has been nearly fought out. Not a port of the slightest military importance is left to the rebels. On the Texas coast only blockade running, to a certain extent continues. The sympathizing, aid-giving neutrals and the rebels suffer a common defeat.

No city of importance but Richmond is left to the Rebellion. The prospect for the successful defense of Charleston was not less hopeful one month ago than is that of holding Richmond today. The same masterly plan that caused Charleston, like an over-ripe apple, to fall by a mere breeze, menaces the Rebel capital. If the last which all men have but one interpretation, is a delusion. - Pittsburg Com.

THE COMMONWEALTH VS. TROUT

The case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. James Alem Trout, indicted as accessory before the fact, to the murder of Frederick C. Mock, in St. Clair township, on the evening of the election, the 11th of October last, has excited a great deal of interest. The trial occupied three days of the Court. On Friday evening, His Honor, Judge King, left the case to the Jury in a very able, clear and impartial charge. The Jury retired to their room and in about half an hour returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The evidence in the case (the important portions of which we publish in another part of this paper) established the fact that the defendant was not present at, and had no instrumentality in the arrest or death of Mock; that, in the language of the law, he neither procured, counselled, commanded nor abetted, the arrest or

It appears that about the time the polls closed a number of persons grossly and repeatedly insulted Gideon D. Trout, the father of the Defendent, whose residence and store are in the immediate neighborhood of the place of election. That this was done by preconcert, and with design to induce a fight. That after long forbearance, Mr. Trout, rushed upon one of his traducers, and a fight en sued, in which he was knocked down and terribly beaten. That during this fight Frederick C. Mock struck James Alem Trout across the face with a rifle gun, with such force that he was knocked back three or four steps, fell to the earth, and the bones of his nose fractured. Defendant got up and leaned against the corner of the electio house, and whilst wiping the blood from his face, was approached by a soldier who inquired who struck him. In the heat of passion and pain, he replied, "Fred. Mock, arrest the d-d black hearted scoundrel, and if he resists shoot his heart out of him." The soldier followed Mock a few rods, and returning told the Defendant. "He has gone, if I had caughf him I would dhave halted him, but he has gone, let him go.

During the melee, it appears, two of the soldier interfered to keep the peace, and that Frederick C. Mock, who was armed with revolver and fifle, drew his riflle upon one of them. Some time after Mock had left the ground (this interval is variously stated by the witnesses at from twenty min utes to one hour) this soldier reported to the sergeant in command that Mock had drawn his rifle upon him and threatened to shoot him. The sergeant thereupon ordered three of his men to go geant that Mock had struck the defendant. The was not present when the order of arrest was giv-Trout, called Bub by the witnesses, is a younger brother of the defendant, aged sixteen years. The Commonwealth alleged that the defendant seat his brother to show the road; one witness testified to this; but the reverse was testified to by many, and among them several witnesses for the Commonwealth. It was proven by several that the defendant as soon as he heard that his brother had gone, expressed his great regret, and that if he had known of it he would have prevented it.

The soldiers went to Mock's house a distance of about two miles. He was not there They star- fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It ted to return, met him on the read, arrested him, will be very handy to have in the house. told him they must take him to Bedford. and pro-

fer the polls had closed, and insulted Gideon D. with gross vulgarity. It was proven that they proves the correctness of this statement.

concocted the design to provoke a difficulty early in the afternoon, and that they repeated the taunts and sneers and insults, again and again.

It was proven, and not denied, that the desend-

ant and his father conducted themselves in a quiet, peaceable and orderly manner during the entire day and evening up to the time of the fight. Also that the number of soldiers was a sergeant

and five privates; that they were not near the polls that day, and that they did not in any way either obstruct, hinder, molest or interfere with any voter, nor question any man's right to vote.-They were present in that neighborhood for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters.

The persistent bigoted and unscrupulous partisan feeling manifested in the instigation and prosecution of this indictment is greatly to be censured The costs of the prosecution, as these people very well knew, fall upon the County. This is the law in all indictments for felonies. Mr. Trout will have heard that Messrs. Kimmell and Spang, the attorneys who conducted this case in aid of the ecuting Attorney, are to be paid out of the fund of the County by the Commissioners. We hope no such great injustice to the tax payers will be perpetrated. It is quite enough for the tax payers to have to foot the prosecutor's bill of costs to the extent perhaps of several hundred dollars.

One of the counsel for the the Commonwealth, ex-Judge Kimmell, indulged in a latitude of insoent, overbearing and dictatorial remark in his conflicts with the court and counsel and his address to the Jury, that carried him quite beyond the bounds of the case and just linuits of propriety .-His gross abuse of Mr. Gideon D. Trout was most heartless, uncalled for and ungentlemanly. His sneers at the Government, the revenue stamp law, the army and the war, showed the malignity of a bitter and reckless partisan.

We do not justify the soldiers in what they did. We are free to confess that in our opinion they had no right to arrest Mock and no right to shoot him when he attempted to escape. But it may be said in extenuation that they were all young men, enlisted for the hundred day service, and inexperienced as to their powers and duties as solliers. They were sent into a neighborhood notoriously disloyal, on the difficult and dangerous duty of arresting deserters and conscripts who had failed to report. They were met by the unusual spectacle of voters marching to the polls with rifles. Armed men surrounded them boasting what they could and would do, if they were interfered with in any way. They saw and heard ruffians and bullies insult and fell to the earth peaceable citizens because they differed from them in days of the Rebellion are not dawning, then all politics. They were sent to arrest deserters.eyes must be deceived, and the prospect for They knew that any man who infered with them and attempted with force and by arms to prevent them from arresting a deserter they might if necessary fire upon. They knew if they had arrested a deserter and he attempted to escape they might if necessary to prevent his escape, fire upon him. It is not surprising that the g ima gined they had a right to arrest Mock for drawing his gun and threatening to shoot, and that when he attempted o escape by flight they had a right to fire upon

> Looking at remote causes, Frederick C. Mock owes his death to the perverted sentiment of a part of the Democracy of Bed ford county, who have been educated by an unscrupulous partisan sheet, and by unscrupulous partisan leaders, into a belief that the war is unjust and wrong; that the draft is unconstitutional and ill egal, and ought to be resisted; that drafted men are justifiable and dable in failing to report; that the Govnment intended to send solcliers to interfere with the elections; that Lincoln was to be re-elected and inaugurated by fraud and force, and that Democrats ought to arm themselves and go the polls determined to have a free ballot or a free

It is time for good men (and there are many such who still cling by force of habit, and name, and old party associations, and for want of due consideration, to the falsely-so-called Democratic Party of Bedford county) to reflect where they are and to what they are tending. We trust and believe that this trial will have a good effect.-Democratic Jurors who heard this case and ren- To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer. dered without hesitation a verdict of Not Guilty, conduct of these unscrupulous leaders who are hurrying what is left of the old Democratic Party to infamy and destruction, and who are morally responsible for the death of Frederick C. Mock.

THE 7-30s .-- THE ADVANTAGES THEY OFFER.

of the Poor of the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, are now based on Government securities and they are held by the banks as the best and safest investment they can make. No bank can be safer than the Government, and loans made on private securities, are payable in the same currency the Government pays with, and no better. The Government is punctual in meeting its engagements, it has never failed. The debts contracted 1. Their security is considered absolute : nearly ments; it has never failed. The debts contracted by it, are a first mortgage udon the whole property of the country. Government stocks are always firm while other stocks fluctuate from one to fifty per cent., or even greater.

2. The general rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. The interest on this loan is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you invest in this loan you have no trouble in after and arrest Mock. It was not told to the ser- searching for titles. If you lend on bond and mortgage you must fee a lawyer to examine into order of arrest was given by the sergeant solely for the titles, you must pay stamp duties, you must the reason that Mock had presented his rifle at submit to delay, and consequent loss of interest, and offered to shoot the soldier. The defendant and finally you will receive in payment, the same kind of money, you would receive from the Goven. In pursuance of this order the soldiers got ernment. But less of it. If you invest in this out their horses and started; taking behind one of loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker them, Richard Trout, to show the road. Richard will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-

year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and recieve his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equiv- to adjourn sine die, on the 24th of March next, alent, when due, to money. If you wish to bor- they have gone to work in earnest, and are now disrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you patching business rapidly. have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a

3. IT IS CONVERTIBLE into a six per cent. goldceeded as far as Alum Bank, where he attempted bearing bond. At the expiration of three years to escape, and received his death wound, at the a holder of the notes of the 7.30 Loan has the ophands of the soldiers, by a musket ball which en- tion of a cepting payment in full or of funding his tered his breast and passed through his body. notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond, the The violent death of Frederick C. Mock is ex- principal vayable in not less than five, nor more ceedingly to be regretted. It never would have than twen ty years from its date, as the Governoccurred but for the crowd of ruffians and black- ment may elect. These bonds are held at such a pards who lingered around the place of election premium as to make this privilege now worth two deavor to inform you during the balance of the sesor three per cent. per annum, and adds so much to To put, in hearing of his wife and presence of his the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three fan sily, with taunts, abuse and vilification, coupled years ago, are now selling at a rate that fully

. minustries

enumerated, a epecial Act of Congress exempts all understood when it is necessary. bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. It was shown that a large number of men were On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent at and about the polls, armed with guns per cent. Per annum, according to the rate of tax-On the average this exemption is worth about two ation in various parts of the county.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

SELLING THE BED OF THE ALLE-GHENY.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Legisature published yestesday that one of the schemes of plunder organized at Harrisburg is likely to prove successful. The scheme of giving up the bed of the Allegheny river to oil speculators, has been put on its passage in the House by a vote of 49 to 33; and this vote indicates that the plunderers have organized their forces, agreed upon the distribution of the spoils, fixed the price of putting the swindle through the forms of legaliz-

When this scheme was first proposed it was laughed at as preposterous and ridiculous; but nothing is either preposterous or ridiculous, as Harrisburg, that has money in it; and despite the laughs and jeers of the community, it will pass, for it is "a big thing," and "a big thing" has never been allowed to escape the grasp of a Pennsylvania Legislature, within the last twenty years

The bed of the Allegheny river belongs to the State. That part of it lying in the oil region is supposed to be rich in oil; and that part of it, the bill in question proposes practically to give to the corporators named in it. And a most munificent gift it will prove, if their expectations are reali-

It is plain that the originators of this scheme would not press it if they did not think there was a mint of money in it. The simple problem is this: the State owns a long strip of territory supposed to be rich in oil; the State is not likely to go into the oil business on its own account; therefore, let the State hand it over to "us." But why to "us," rather than to any other equal number of citizens? What special claim upon the State have the men whom this bill is intended to enrich? And if neither they nor any other men in the State have a claim to such a grand gratuity. why should the State dispose of it all? The State clearly, should not give it to any one who has not a good claim to it; and where all have equal claims, it should be given to all or none.

Mr. McClure proposed that the State shall have five per cent. of the proceeds. How very considerate of the interests of the State! She gives all; contributes all the real capital of the concern; and s kindly allowed five per cent. as her share! The men who contribute a few hundreds to buy engines to pump up the oil are to have 95 per cent., and the State which contributes the oil itself, is to have the pittance that is left! If the concern yields \$100,000 a month, the men who bore a few holes through which the oil is to flow will be content to take \$95,000 and the State is to consider herself well paid with \$5,000! Well ; let us be thankful the schemers did not take it all. Having the power, it is a wonder they were magnani ous enough to allow the poor State any thing.

The men who are are passing this bill may as vell understand that the people know how its pas sage has been procured. The offensive smell of Petroleum is nothing to the stench that will stick selves, let them do it with their eyes open to all the consequences. Not one of the men who soiled their fingers with the repeal of the tonnage tax ever recovered from it; and no member who votes for this bill can escape from utter condemnation. It may pay, for a little while, to pass such bills, but it will not in the long run. Popular jus tice is swift in overtaking such offenders. them, therefore, take heed that they have bee forewarned in season. - Pittsburg Gazette

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

February 21st, 1865.

The following bill of local interest to have had their eyes opened to the enormity of the your readers was read in place by Mr. Armstrong, your intelligent and attentive representative, last evening:

An Acr authorizing the Directors of the Poor of the County of Bedford to sell and convey the pres-ent Poor House property, and purchase other

Be it enacted, &c., That the Board of Directors of the Poor of the County of Bedford, State of Penn-

Section 2. That the said Board of Directors shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passsage of this act, select and purchase such real estate as they shall deem proper and necessary for the support and employment of the poor of the said county, and take conveyance of the same in the name and for the use of the said county, and the said Directors shall proceed to build such buildings as may become necessary for the reception and employment of such persons as may be a public charge on the townships of the said county, and increase and enlarge said buildings and accommodations as the same may become necessary; and the said directors shall, in July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, make out an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the land, and improving, enlarging or erecting buildings thereon, and the said Directors are hereby authorized to increase the poor tax of the county, not exceeding one half of the present rates, and a like increase of our half in each succeeding year until the said expenses are fully paid and discharged; and the said Directors are hereby authorised to procure upon loan, if they deem it expedient, such sum of money as may be sufficient to pay the aforesaid expenses: Provided, That any real estate purchased by the Directors are foresaid, for the purposes contemplated in this act, shall be at least four miles from the borough of Bedford.

Both branches of the Legislature having agreed Section 2. That the said Board of Directors shall,

Both branches of the Legislature having agreed

Volunteers from different counties in the State are coming in here in large numbers, and it is thought the draft will not be very heavy. Some trouble or misunderstanding existed a few days since, between the National and State authorities, in reference to providing for new troops coming in,

which I am glad to know has been all made right. "An act to authorize the Board of School Directors of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford, to use surplus school funds for building purposes," was on the private calendar to-day, and passed the House

Although this is his first winter in this body, your Although this is his first winter in this body, your member, Mr. Armstrong, gets along very well, seeming perfectly at home. He is more of a worker hastened the retreat. The cotton watchouses,

4. But aside from all the advantages we have han talker, but still can make himself very clearly

Yours truly [We have already expressed our opinion in regard o selling the Poor House, and hope the passage of he law authorising its sale will not be pressed through with undue haste, if at all .- ED. INQUIRER.]

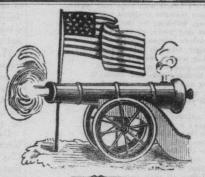
A great number of persons drafted from Bedford and Fulton who failed to report and who are yet at arge being considered in the service by the fact of the draft, had to be stricken from the rolls. The enrollment of those counties has consequently been reduced largely, whilst that of Franklin and Adams naving been but moderately curtailed, affords the axis for the exhausting courts now decompled. pasis for the exhausting quotas now demanded of hem. - Franklin Repository.

This statement of the Repository takes us aback little. We are not aware that any such dispoition of the names of persons drafted as above aserted was made by the Board of Enrollment. We ave made diligent inquiry and find that we received no credit for persons who were drafted and failed to report, nor were their names stricken from the roll. This county has supplied a very large number of volunteers and been drafted until such populous district as Bedford township has not hirty able-bodied persons remaining within its imits. True, a large number have not reported. out daily the provost-guard arrests three or four and they are sent to headquarters. We have had large number thus arrested, while others have one in to fill lheir places. As high as three and our men have been drafted to fill the place of the irst man who failed to report, and now every one of the four are being arrested. This looks very ike getting four men for one. We are under the ssion that Franklin has been highly favored and now she wold be favored again.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

When the glorious news from Charleston was ead yesterday in both Houses of the Legislature. the applause on the side of the Union members was enthusiastic, end the clapping of hands was cheering; whilst the members on the Democratic side of the House sat in silence, not uttering a word, but their faces depicted a most woeful appearance. Many a loyal heart felt grieved, and the general inquiry was "What does it mean ?" Who can explain it ?- Harrisburg Telegraph. 22d

An interesting chapter in our political history is iven on our first page from the Franklin Reposiory. It is from the pen of Hon. Thomas H. Burrows of Lancaster. It gives us a glimpse of the undercurrents of Politics. not calculated to elevate our notions generally of our public men.



CHARLESTON

THE CITY OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES: IT IS FIRED BY THE REBELS! orever to their garments. If they choose to defile A GREATER PORTION OF IT DESTROYED! 200 GUNS CAPTURED THE FORTIFICATIONS UNINJURED! A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION: SEVERAL HUNDRED LIVES LOSTI VALUABLE BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED THE STARS AND STRIPES WAVING TRIUMPH-

> NEW YORK, Feb. 21. The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal and Charleston Bar, on the 18th inst., at 6 p. m. arrived this morning. Purser McManus furnishes us with the following memoranda:

ANTLY OVER THE CITY!

Charleston was evacuated by the enemy on the Charleston was evacuated by the enemy on the night af the 17th, leaving the several fortifications uninjured, besides 200 guns which they spiked.

The evacuation was first discovered at Ft Moultrie, on the morning of the 18th at 10 a. m. Part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats and took posession of the city without expression.

ut opposition. The lower part of the city being on fire previous to the enemy evacuating, they fired the upper part of the city by which 6,000 bales of cotton were burned, and is supposed that before they could subdue it, two-thirds of the city would be de-

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington Railroad depot, the cause of which was unknown. Several hundred citizens lost their lives. The building was used by the company, and was situaodiliang was used by the company, and was situated in the upper part of the city.

Admiral Dalghren was the first to run up to the city where he arrived about 2 p. m.

Gen. Q. A. Gilmore soon after followed on the steamer W. W. Cott, and had an interview with

Gen. Schimmelpfennig, he being the first general officer in the city, and for the present in command-It is supposed that Beauregard evacuated Charleston in order to concentrate and give Sher-

The remains of two iron-clads were found, which the enemy destroyed by blowing up previous to the vacuation.

The blockade-runner Sirienne, just arrived from

Nassau, fell into eur hands, and two others_were xpected to run in on the night of the 18th The first flag over Sumter was raised by Capt. Henry M. Bragg, an aide on General Gillmere's staff, having for a staff an oar and boat-hook lashed

The houses in the lower part of the city completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the population have deserted the city, and now all that remain are the poorer classes

who are suffering from want of food.

It was reported at Hilten Head that the left wing of Sherman's army had reached midway on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, and that the rebels in consequence had evacuated Branchville and fallen back on Orangeburg.

A movement has been made by the forces under Gen. Hatch, which resulted in the capture of six guns which the rebels had abandoned. The car-

riages were destroyed.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

Particulars of the Occupation of the City.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18, via New York, Feb. 21. Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff.
GENERAL:—The city of Charleston and all its defences came into our possession this morning, with about two hundred (200) pieces of good ar-

The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schimmelpfenning at nine o'cleck this morning, at which time it was occupied the commence of the city to the troops of Gen.

arsenals, quartermasters' stores, railroads, bridges, and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy.

Some vessels in the ship yard were also burned.—

Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer class.

Very respectfully, Q. A. GILLMORE, Major Goneral Commanding.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Fall of Columbia,

Beauregard Evacuates it Without a Fight.

GEN. SHERMAN IN FULL POSSESSION. The Evacuation of Charleston Necessary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 10-20 P. M.—To Maj. Gen Dix, New York: The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, South Carolina, by General Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to this Department, in following telegrams just received from Lieutenant General

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 18—4.45 Pr M.—Hou. E. M. Stanton, War Depar ment:—The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says that General Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks likely is already being

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. CITY YOINT, VA, Feb. 18.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:—The following is taken from to-day's Richmond Dispatch:

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA. "Columbia has fallen! Sherman marched into

and took possession of the city yesterday morning. This intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. Beauregard, in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and broad rivers. "From Gen. Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they marched up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad. Whilst they were

crossing these rivers, our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy

soon after took possession.

"Through private sources, we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defense of Columbia, a large quantity of medicine stores, which it was thought impossible to remove were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, N. C., a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the treasury litographic establishment was also removed, though as to this

tablishment was also removed, though as to this we have no positive information.

"The fall of Columbia we presume, necessitates the evacuation of Charleston, which we think is likely already in process of evacuation.

"It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. The general impression is that he will go to Charleston and establish his base, but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition.

country, and he has had no batttle to exhaust his ammunition.

"Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad, or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

"There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is altogether at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue."

The Richmond Whig says:

"It was ramored that the Charleston Mercury of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to

paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lock of trans-

portion of its subscribers, while the lock of trans-portation renders its supply of paper is precarious. "Semmes has been made Rear Admiral and will take command of the James River squadron." U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ACTION IN REF-ERENCE TO THE CREDITS. Corrected Quotas Fiiled.

Special to the Evening Telegraph. Washington, February, 18.—The President announces that the draft for three hundred thouand men will take place at once.

The following highly important document was made public last night :

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OF FICE, WASHINGTON, February, 17, 1865.—The FICE, WASHINGTON, February, 17, 1865.—The following report of the board appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts under the call for volunteers, of December 19th. 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1865.—His Excellency, ABRAHAM LANCOLN, President of the United States, Washington D. C.—Sir:—The board convened by the following order:—

The pending call is not for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 men su

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington City, Feb. roary 6, 1865.—Whereas, complaints are made in some localities respecting the assignment of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, now, in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered, that the Attorney General, Brigadier-General Delafield, and Colonel C. W. Foster, be and they are hereby constituted a board to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and districts under the call of December 19, 1864. with directions that if any errors be found therein to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost Marshal General; the determination of said board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

Second. The Provost-Marshal-General is or

dered to make the draft in the respective districts as speedily as the same can be done after the 15th

amount of service furnished is determined by mul-tiplying the the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted,

Having thus ascertained the number of men en-rolled on the 31st of December, 1864, the number of men furnished up to that date, the localities of men furnished up to that date, the localities from which they come, and the period of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for three hundred rhousand men among the several districts and parts of districts, according to the number of encolled in each, and the number of men furnished and the periods of service previously rendered by each. The rule by which this is accomplished is

as fellows:

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of

December, 1864, from that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the sall of December 19, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess as ascertained above.

Then as the number of men enrolled from the whote United States, up to the 31st of December 1864, is to the period of service as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its pro rate share of the excess. From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for three hundred thousand men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by going under this call for longer period than one year must be equalized in future call.—It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterwards subtracted from its, quota.

Thus the number of men called for is neither in-

excess of each district is afterwards subtracted from its quota.

Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equally produced considering the number of men and the period of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrolment, a less amount to furnish under this call, and conversely. Men having heretofore enlisted for one two and there years, it was necessary to take one of these periods as the basis of the calculation.

As three years embraced both the other periods

of the calculation.

As three years embraced both the o ther periods it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.—Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost Marshal-General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congrass. and is just and centifable.

with the requirements of the laws of Congression and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the mork done under this rule by the Provost Marshal General, and find that it has been done with fairness. We file in the Provost Marshal General's office our calculation of the quota of each and every district endorsed by us as correct.

(Signed)

JAMES SPEED,

Attorney-General of the United States RICHARD DELAFIELD Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer U. S. A. C. W. FOSTER. Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Approved February 17, 1865. (Signed.)

A. LINCOM.

(Signed.)

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant Ge Assistant Adjutant General

THE DRAFT AND STATE QUOTAS.

nteresting Statement of the Views of Presi-In common with nearly all the other States, Rhode sland has been making complaints at Washington of the assignment of her quota to the draft. A com nittee from the Legislature went to the capital to remonstrate, and try to have the State quota red uced and the time for the draft extended. They made their report on Tuesday week. They say that they

had an interview with the President, who told then? after stating their case, that so many complaints had reached him from various quarters of the assignment of quotas, that he had personally taken pains to examine the formula adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General for the calculation and distribution of the quotas for the several States, and had arrived at the onclusion that no candid mind could doubt its fair ness and equality. The President also gave them a copy of the following letter on the same subject, which he had written to Gov. Smith of Vermont: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Feb. 8, 1865.

His Excellency Gov. Smith, Vermont: Complaints is made to me by Vermont:

Complaints is made to me by Vermont that the assignment of her quota for the draft on the pending call is intrinsically unjust, and also in bad faith of the Government's promise to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. To illustrate, a supposed case is stated as follows.

Vermont and New Hampshire must between themprovide 6,000 proportions.

Vermont ard New Hampshire must between them furnish 6,000 men on the pending call, and being equals, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the Government finds that enformer calls Vermont furnished a surplus of 500, and New Hampshire a surplus of 1,500. These two surpluses making 2,000; and, added to the 6,000, making 8,000 to be furnished by the two States, or 4,000 each, less by fair credits. Then subtract Vermont's surplus of 500 from her 4,000, leaves 3,500 as her quota on the pending call; and likewise subtract New-Hampshire's surplus of 1,500 from her 4,000, leaves 2,500 as her quota on the pending call; and likewise subtract New-Hampshire's surplus of 1,500 from her 4,000, leaves 2,500 as her quota on the rending call. These leaves 2,500 as her quotaon the rending call. These 3,500 and 2,500 make precisely the 6,000 which the 3,500 and 2,500 make precisely the 6,000 which the supposed case requires from the two States; and it is just equal for Vermont to furnish 1,000 more now than New Hampshire, bicause New Hampshire has heretofore furnished 1,000 more than Vermont, which equalizes the burdens of the two in the long run. And this result, so far from being bad faith with Vermont, is indispensible to keeping good faith with Vermont, is indispensible to keeping good faith with New Hampshire. By no other result can the 6,000 men be obtained from the two States, and at the same time deal justly and keep faith with both; and we do but confuse ourselves in questioning the pro-cess by which the right result is reached. The sup-

ount of further remarks, on the same subject, by the

The President further stated that although the policy which has been adopted by the Provost Mar-shal-General, for the assignment of the respective snai-teneral, for the assignment of the respective quotas, met his entire approval, and appeared to him the only way by which exact justice could be se-cured, in view of the fact that the aggregate of the credits due to all the States exceeded very considercredits due to all the States exceeded very considerable the number of men called for, and that men and not an adjustment of balances was the object of the call—ne had, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of all parties, designated a board of officers to examine into the system and report their con-

In reply to requests for a postponement of the draft, the President replied that he was ready to admit that Rhode Island had invariably been among the very foremost of the States in the performance of her duty, and that she was still actuated by the same patriotic impulses, but that the country could better afford in consideration of her merit to relinas specify as the same can be done after the 15th of this month.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Have respectfully to report as follows:—The call for three hundred thousand men, made by the President on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that number shall be raised. But the law requires that number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service shall be co sidered, so as to equalize the draft.—The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the various localities and their periods of service were ascertained, and previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed were carried forward under the last draft. The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted,

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN SNIDER, late of Snake Springs Valley township, have been
granted by the Register of Bedford county, to JACOB
SNIDER, of South Woodberry township, and DANIEL
SNIDER and JACOB STUCKEY, of Middle Woodberry
township. All persons having claims or demands against
said estate are notified to make known the same to said
Executors without delay, and all persons indebted to
said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNYDER,
DANIEL SNYDER,
Feb17:6t* JACOB STUCKEY,

Executors.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, ontinental Hotel, Philadelphia.