

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON!

The Stars and Stripes flew 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 moral effect of the fall of Charleston will be crushing. It would not be permitted could it by any possibility be prevented. The fact is an overwhelming confession of exhaustion.

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 COMMONWEALTH vs. TROUT

The case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. James Allen 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.

It appears that about the time the polls closed a number of persons grossly and repeatedly insulted Gideon D. Trout, the father of the Defendant, whose residence and store are in the immediate neighborhood of the place of election.

During the melee, it appears, two of the soldiers interfered to keep the peace, and that Frederick C. Mock, who was armed with revolver and rifle, drew his rifle upon one of them.

The soldiers went to Mock's house a distance of about two miles. He was not there. They started to return, met him on the road, arrested him, and proceeded as far as Alum Bank, where he attempted to escape, and received his death wound, at the hands of the soldiers, by a musket ball which entered his breast and passed through his body.

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 shown that a large number of men were present at and about the polls, armed with guns and revolvers.

It was proven, and not denied, that the defendant 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.

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.

His gross abuse of Mr. Gideon D. Trout was most heartless, unbecoming 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.

Looking at remote causes, Frederick C. Mock owes his death to the perverted sentiment of a part of the Democracy of Bedford 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.

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.

THE 7-30s.—THE ADVANTAGES THEY OFFER.

1. Their security is considered absolute; nearly all credits are now based on Government securities and they are held by the banks as the best and safest investment they can make.

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 searching for titles. If you lend on bond and mortgage you must see a lawyer to examine into the titles, you must pay stamp duties, you must submit to delay, and consequent loss of interest, and finally you will receive in payment, the same kind of money, you would receive from the Government.

3. It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of a sinking payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, an special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.

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.

SELLING THE BED OF THE ALLEGHENY.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Legislature published yesterday 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.

When this scheme was first proposed it was laughed at as preposterous and ridiculous; but nothing is either preposterous or ridiculous, at 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.

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."

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 is kindly allowed five per cent. as her share!

The men who are passing this bill may as well understand that the people know how its passage has been procured. The offensive smell of Petroleum is nothing to the stench that will stick forever to their garments. If they choose to defile themselves, let them do it with their eyes open to all the consequences.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 21st, 1865. The following bill of local interest to your readers was read in place by Mr. Armstrong, your intelligent and attentive representative, last evening.

SECTION 2. That the said Board of Directors shall, as soon as practicable, after the passage 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 may hereafter 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, and a like increase of half of the present rates, not exceeding one-half in each succeeding year until the said expenses are fully paid and discharged; and the said Directors are hereby authorized to procure upon loan, if they deem it expedient, such sum of money as may be sufficient to pay the aforesaid expenses.

Both branches of the Legislature having agreed to adjourn sine die, on the 24th of March next, they have gone to work in earnest, and are now dispatching business rapidly.

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.

As matters of interest transpire here, I will endeavor to inform you during the balance of the session. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schimmelpenninck at nine o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces.

han talked, but still can make himself very clearly understood when it is necessary.

[We have already expressed our opinion in regard to selling the Poor House, and hope the passage of the law authorizing 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 large 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 have been but moderately curtailed, affording the basis for the exhausting quotas now demanded of them.—Franklin Repository.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

When the glorious news from Charleston was yesterday in both Houses of the Legislature, the applause on the side of the Union members was enthusiastic, and 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.

An interesting chapter in our political history is given on our first page from the Franklin Repository. 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! A GREATER PORTION OF IT DESTROYED! 200 GUNS CAPTURED! THE FORTIFICATIONS UNINJURED! A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION! SEVERAL HUNDRED LIVES LOST! VALUABLE BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED! THE STARS AND STRIPES WAVING TRIUMPHANTLY OVER THE CITY!

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

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 subside it, two-thirds of the city would be destroyed.

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 situated in the upper part of the city.

The blockade-runner Sienne, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected 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 Gillmore's staff, having for a staff an oak and hick-horn lashed together.

The houses in the lower part of the city were 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 Hilton 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 carriages were destroyed.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILMORE.

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 defenses came into our possession this morning, with about two hundred (200) pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition.

arsenals, quartermasters' stores, railroads, bridges, and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship yard were also burned.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Fall of Columbia, S. C.

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 Grant:

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 18—4 45 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department.—The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says that General Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and it is all necessary, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks likely is already being evacuated.

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 lithographic establishment 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.

"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 his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike Charleston, 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: "The evacuation of Charleston was completed on Saturday afternoon a brief description of 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 transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

"Seminole has been made Rear-Adjutant, and will take command of the James River Squadron." U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THE CREDITS.

Corrected Quotas Filled.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The President announces that the draft for three hundred thousand men will take place at once.

The following highly important document was made public last night: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 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 LINCOLN, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—The board convened by the following order:— EXECUTIVE MANSIONS, Washington City, February 6, 1865.—Whereas, complaints are made in some localities respecting the assignment of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, and in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered, that the Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General De-lafield, 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 they 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.

The Provost-Marshal-General is ordered to make the draft in the respective districts as speedily 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 numbers shall be raised. But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by the different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered, so as to equalize the draft. The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrollment lists.

The number of men which had been furnished 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 number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st of December, 1864, the number 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 thousand men among the several districts and parts of districts, according to the number of men called for, and the number of men furnished each, and the periods of service previously rendered by each. The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:—

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 the 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 call 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 whole 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 furnished by that district, including its pro rata 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 the 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 calls. 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 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 enrollment, a less amount to furnish under the present call, and vice versa. Men having heretofore enlisted for one two and three years, it was necessary to take one of these periods as the basis of the calculation.

As three years embraced both the other periods it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two for these purposes. 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 Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the correctness of 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.

JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General of the United States, and Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer U. S. A. C. W. FOSTER, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General. Approved February 17, 1865.

(Signed.) A. LINCOLN. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE DRAFT AND STATE QUOTAS.

Interesting Statement of the Views of President Lincoln.

In common with nearly all the other States, Rhode Island has been making complaints at Washington of the assignment of her quota to the draft. A committee from the Legislature went to the capital to remonstrate, and try to have the State quota reduced 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 them, 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 conclusion that no candid mind could doubt its fairness 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 that the assignment of her quota for the draft on the pending call is intrinsically unjust, and also that 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 them furnish 6,000 men on the pending call, and being equal, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the Government finds that the former calls Vermont furnished a surplus of 500, and New Hampshire a surplus of 1,500. These two surpluses making 2,000 men, the Government will give 8,000 to be furnished by the two States or 4,000 each, less by fair credits. Thus 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. The result is, 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, because New Hampshire has heretofore furnished 1,000 more than Vermont, which equalizes the burdens of the two States, and this result, so far from being bad faith to Vermont, is indispensable 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 fairly and equally with both; and we do but confuse ourselves in questioning the process by which the right result is reached. The supposed case is perfect as an illustration.

The pending call is not for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 remaining after all fair credits have been deducted; and it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks, without coming out short of the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the parity shown here.

This upon the case stated, there be different reasons for making an allowance to Vermont, let them be presented and considered.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN. The committee give the following interesting account of further remarks, on the same subject, by the President:

The President further stated that although the policy which has been adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General for the assignment of the quotas, met his entire approval, and appeared to him the only way by which exact justice could be secured, in view of the fact that the aggregate of the credits due to all the States exceeded very considerably the number of men called for, and that men and not an adjustment of balances was the object of the call—he had, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of all parties, designated a board of officers to re-examine into the system and report their conclusions.

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 respective better her quota together than to grant a postponement of the draft for a single day. The moral effect said he, of furnishing the men called for promptly and without hesitation, will be as great a power as the men themselves, and I believe he added, that the opinion which Gen. Hancock expressed yesterday, is entirely well founded, that if the army could be presently increased by four hundred thousand men, not one of them would ever be required to fire a musket at the enemy.

If I should allow, he continued, a postponement to Rhode Island, I should be doing injustice to other States, unless the same favor was shown to all; and as soon as it was reported through the newspapers that your State had the promise of an extension, every other State would demand by the same right this request claims to be, would demand the same privilege.

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 Snake Springs Valley township, and DANIEL SNIDER and JACOB STUCKEY, of Middle Woodbury township. All persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to make known the same to said Executors within ninety days, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNIDER, DANIEL SNIDER, JACOB STUCKEY, Executors. Feb 17 1865.

Gentlemen's Hats. All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.