NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

-A Provost Marshal and a soldier was shot and instantly killed at West Newton, Pa., last week, while attempting to arrest a deserter by the name of Smith, who had jumped the bounty several times. The Marshal had with him a posse of six men, but the murderer succeeded in making his escape. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for his

-Hon, Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and lady, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, at their fine residence, near Lewisburg, on Friday evening last week. A large number of friends partook of their hospitality on the above occasion, says the Lewisburg Chronicle.

-The house of Lieutenant Hendricks, of Sunbury, says the Gazette of that place, who is absent with the 47th regiment, was robbed of a number of articles of value, including a watch, jewelry, clothing, &c. The house has not been occupied licly announced, though it had been fully for some time. Mrs. Hendricks residing with her discussed, and generally entertained, some

the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, collided with the mail train on a curve near Garland Thursday afternoon, smashing the engine, tender, and baggage phere, would be regarded by the United car. Two men were killed and several injured. States, as dangerous to our peace and safe-The mail train was off time, which caused the ac- ty." It was however, subsequently declar-

pointment of County School Superintendent for range on this particular subject, and that Union County, in place of J. A. Owens, resigned.

--Bombay is in a state of much excitement over the great success of East India cotton cultivation. Men who a short time ago were possessed of moderate means, have suddenly become milionaires, and the manner in which it is said fortunes are being piled up there rivals the wonders of terpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, is far

gallant youth who are the reserve guard of the sunny south, and who will do the fighting after their brave fathers and elder brothers have fallen."

-The Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, now approaching completion, will cost about \$850,000, although the contracts were made at the gold stanat the present prices : making a total expenditure for hotel and outfit of \$1,200,000.

-The clerks in the rebel departments have petitioned to have their pay raised to seven so clearly surrounded with trouble, so posthousand dollars per annum-they cannot live upon a less sum, and would prefer their food and clothing in the form of rations.

-- A correspondent of the Chicago Journal estimates Gen. Sherman's army at 87,000 infantry and 16,000 cavalry. About 10,000 of these are colored troops, remaining in the vicinity of 1812 some under-handed means had been Port Royal, but his moving columns number over

-- An eruption of Mount Etna took place during the night of January 31st, after several earthquake shocks. At the latest date from Messina the lava was flowing rapidly, and several villages were in danger.

-The rebels in our prisons have a queer ceive. A few days ago 1882 were examined at camp Morton for exchange. All except 366 declined to leave the prison and go back to the rebel army.

which were admitted as members of the Union together, ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery on the same day.

-Gen. Grant reports that since the be ginning of the campaign last May, 17,000 deserters have come into our lines from Lee's army alone.

number six, filled one basket, and were sold for a large dinner-party at the moderate sum of two dollars and a half. The fruit was raised in Fitchburg. Mass., where they never use their snow till it is

President, has gone to the front, under orders to had whipped out all the other nations of report to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, for service upon his Europe, was well calculated to excite the

ton 62 miles; from Branchville to Kingsville 45; compeers, who had wrested the governfrom Branchville to Florence 108: from Branchville to Columbia 68; from Branchville to Augusta 75; frem Branchville to Wilmington 216; from Branchville to Charlotte 174; from Charleston to Florence 102: from Wilmington to Florence 157.

-Judge Hughes of the United States Court of Claims, has resigned his position on the for feeling themselves competent to protect bench of that court. Richard W. Thompson, Esq., the whole continent. It may too, have been of Indiana, has been appointed by the President

cate that these armies are to be paid off.

-Seventeen flags, captured in the bat-

executed on Governor's Island, the President hav- the same position now, not only for the

through upper East Tennessee. His outposts are

ville, Tenn., that Longstreet is moving against that city.

arrested by him have been set free.

salute was fired in honor of the capture of Charles-

mand of the Department of Kentucky, and established his headquarters at Louisville

Wednesday. -The guerillas are again becoming

troublesome on the Arkansas river, firing into pass-

the 17th inst., the Legislature ratified the Constitutional Amendment, only one Senator voting in the negative, and that the draft began on the 15th

ty-five since the commencement of the year, involving the loss of 63 killed and 441 wounded.

-- Fred. Douglass lectured in Hoboken on Saturday evening. He discussed the general status of the negro and the proposition of the Confederacy

Wilmington, Del., exploded on the 25th, killing adventurers, and brigands, could call to-fish, to be made to the troops once a week, fell to 1984, and closed at 1994, against United States Senate on the 4th of March would be glad to work; some proposed to

Reporter. Bradford

Towanda, Thursday, March 2, 1865.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Since a French army has taken posses sion of Mexico, public attention has been more or less drawn to the Monroe Doctrine, as it is called, and which naturally grew out of our last war with England. The exact boundaries, the limitations and applications of this doctrine, were never fully settled; and to this day, there is much diversity of opinion on this point. The Message of President MONROE, in which this policy of our government towards the other States on this continent, was first pubtime prior, declares "That any attempt on -The Warren accommodation train on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemised in Congress, by leading republicans, -C. V. Gundy, Esq., has received the ap- "That the President had taken too wide a it was never intended by the republican party of that day," which was at that time dominant, "to extend the protection of the government beyond the independent South American States." So that the correct in

from being settled; and we think it is well -- According to the Mobile News, there is that our government is not in condition, and a perfect exodus through Texas into Mexico of "the not in disposition, to attempt its practical application. For the more time we have to examine its merits, and the more experience we have as a government, the more its impracticability becomes manifest. Besides, when we remember the condition of the dard. The furnishing will require at least \$350,000 country, and the causes which give rise to this doctrine we cannot fail to see additional reasons for the exercise of circumspec tion, and for holding in abeyance a theory

itively aggressive in its tendencies, and so at variance with every consideration of public tranquility. It will be borne in mind that some time before the war broke out between England and the United States, in resorted to, on the part of the former, to seperate the Eastern States from our government, with the view of attaching them to the British provinces. For this purpose JOHN HENRY, an Englishman, was employed

lars. This project, with others of a similar,

though less notorious character, very great

ly aggravated public sentiment in the United

States against Great Britain. These trans-

pressment of our seamen, culminated in a

war, wherein we were triumphant. To

to work, both by land and sea, the most

powerful nation on the earth and one which

vanity of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Ad-

ment out of the hands of the federalists.

broken them down, and against their coun-

sels, and with little of their aid, had made

the war a success, and a glory Under

such circumstances, they were excusable

wise, in view of the propensity of England

isphere on which the United States were

located, from those insiduous wiles of the

mother country, she was ever projecting

against it for purposes of aggrandizement.

While therefore, we can, not only excuse,

culiar surroundings, yet we are not so

South American States, as much, at least,

doctrine thus viewed--and this is its true

township in which he resided, and which

he practiced, would be tolerated in it?

ilar to ours, and can we consistently, pro-

indolent, ignorant, restless, and vicious

by Sir James Craig, governor general of Canada, to undertake a secret mission to way of complaining of the bad treatment they re- Boston. CRAIG had promised HENRY for this service, an office worth a thousand pounds a year. But failing to fulfill this engagement, the latter, in a letter written in Phil--The States of Maine and Missouri. adelphia, on the 20th of June, 1813, disclosed the whole affair to Mr. MONROE, then Secretary of State, for fifty thousand dol-

-The first strawberries of the season were received a few days since at Powell's fruit actions, together with the English blockade stors, No. 147 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. They were in orders against our commerce, and the immaster, as we did then, after we got fairly

-Capt. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the

of the Potomac and the Army of the James, have. we understand, received orders to prepare their rolls down to December 31st, and this would indi-

tles around Nashville, were presented to the Secretary of War, fifteen of the captors making the pre- but justify, this position of our government, sentation in person. The latter were all granted a at the time referred to, because of her pe--At fourteen minutes past one o'clock, ready to admit that it is either the part of

-There is a report, believed in Knox-

-Brig. Gen. Meredith has been relieved rom command in western Kentucky, and persons

-In the army of the Potomac a shotted

-Maj.-Gen. Palmer has assumed com---The rebel Colonel R. J. Breckinridge

was captured by our troops, near Midway, Ky., on

ing boats and committing other outrage -From New-Orleans we learn that on

-Eight Railroad disasters occurred last week in different portions of the country, and for-

to arm its slaves. -One of Dupont's powder mills, near of the discontented population, for purposes of plunder, or to prey upon, or oppose the government, or all combined; and so long as the present inhabitants remain unchanged in these respect, so long is a republic in Mexico out of the question. Nothing but a strong government backed by a large and well disciplined army can maintain itself there : and for the United States to undertake to foster, or protect one there. would be simply, the most impracticable, and the hardest job it ever assumed, the crushing of the Slave-holder's rebellion not have not time or space to give, it appears to us, that the policy our government has pursued towards Mexico, since its occupation by the French, has been eminently ju-

FRAUDS ON THE DRAFT. It has been a great wonder to many people what becomes of all the soldiers sent to the army, or why it is, that the armies of this, however, is intended for a foreign marthe United States are not larger, after the several large drafts which have been made. This matter is about to be explained to the country. The authorities at Washington quired to be made out for each actual solder, have been palmed upon the townships, boroughs, and cities, that have been bringing up men to fill up their respective quotas, taking heavy sums of money from them, but furnishing no men and therefore none government out of the men, and the townships, boroughs, and cities, out of very great sums of money. Immense fortunes ave been made out of this business by the bounty-brokers, some having realized as high as two and three hundred thousand dollars by means of these swindles But the game is played out, as we are glad to learn. The New York Herald, of Feb. 8, gives the following account of these operations in

"It is well known that these bounty-brokers, i following their business legitimately, would make a great deal of money out of men honestly enlisted and placed in the service. But when the men became scarce, and profits did not accrue as rapidly as wished, they cast about for means of making them reach the desired standard. This was soon ound, and has been worked to such an extent as o make many of the enormously wealthy. A reruit legitimately enlisted at the naval rendezvou n York street, Brooklyn, would be sworn in, a result in the such as the same of the street of the such as cord kept in the office, and he sent on board th

cord kept in the office, and he sent on board the North Carolina, where a receipt from the officer in charge for him would be good for the bounty and hand money. So far so good. Col. Bakerhas discovered the following mode of procedure on the part of the brokers:

One of the party who has been arrested, and whose name will presently appear, would go to the chief clerk of the Naval Rendezvous and procure from him the names of all the men recruited on the preceding day. Taking the mames of these men, who were already on board the receiving ship, the parties engaged in the work would forge duplicat parties engaged in the work would longe duplicate enlistment papers, descriptive rolls, &c., making out a full set of papers, to which would be affixed the signature and seal of office of John Devlin, no-tary public, making all appear straight and correct. These papers thus prepared were presented on board the North Carolina, showing the men enlisted, a receipt would be given by the officer in charg which presented at the rendezvous, called for an was good for \$650. Again, there are always to be in this city numbers of men from othe towns looking after substitutes to fill their quota. The brokers employ runners to find these men out, who are waited on and told that they can fill their quota, asking how many men they require and how much their town pays? On being informed, a bargain is struck, and the happy man is informed the men to save their city from a draft shall be forthcoming in the morning. The brokers go to their office, forge the necessary number of enlistment papers complete—each list representing a man—and haying attached to it the seal of office, and towns looking after substitutes to fill their quota , having attached to it th gnature of the notary public, who is represented s having sworn them in—this notary in all cases eing John Devlin. Everything—so far as the pa-ers go—looks fair, the broker representing that the recruit has been sent on board ship, or on the I. The man pays his thousands of dollar coes home, congratulating himself upon the for his town being filled, the broker pocket loney, and the government receives "nary" soldier, although the papers carried off by the m who have paid their money, and which are in the hands of the provosts of the different towns, show their quota is filled, and they receive credit for the

This is part of the system of fraud and forgery perpetrated by the brokers in this city and Brook-yn which Col. Baker has been able to trace up, orocure the proofs, and arrest the secundrels. To to this he has had an infinite deal of trouble; but, with his efficient corps of detectives, he has been able to go to the bottom of the whole matter. The first arrests made was through representing self as a man from an inland town wishing to a large number of men to fill his quota. -The paymasters attached to the Army determination to protect in future the hember of John Devlin, living at 128 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, brother of John Devlin, and James Cahill, both substitute brokers, operating through John Devlir called upon Col. Baker, at the Astor House, and in quired if he was the man who had some inlan ured if he was the man who had some inland wn quota to fill. He said he was, and would give five hundred dollars apiece for the men to fill it At that time he purchased from them from sets of papers, for which he paid them two thousand dollars in greenbacks. He then told them that he wanted one hundred and twenty-six sets more, and if they would furnish the men he would par five hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece for them.
They promised to do so, and would have them the
next day. The next day they came again, but said -At fourteen minutes past one o'clock, Saturday, John Y. Beall, the Lake Erie pirate, was executed on Governor's Island, the President having failed to great any further reprise. His bear, ing failed to grant any further reprieve. His bearing at the gallows was calm and self-possessed, and he passed from life with hardly a struggle. Quite a large crowd of visitors witnessed the tragic event. Tight. A government makes itself redicustry and higher reason, that it is not tenable, but for that stronger, and higher reason, that it is not tenable, but for that saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the Hanover Bank for sixteen of them, amounting to over \$7,000, saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check on the saying he would go with them to the bank for sixteen of the saying he would go with them to the bank for sixteen of the saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check of the saying he would go with them to the bank and get them a check of the saying he would go with them to the bank and get the sayi a large crowd of visitors witnessed the tragic event.

—The proposition to arm 200,000 negroes, which passed the Rebel House of Representatives was indefinitely postponed by the Senate requirements makes usen requirements as James Cole, and the other as James Higgins. Isomediately upon seeing the signature of James Higgins, which appeared in one of the four sets previously bought as a recruit enlisted and sworn in by John Deylin, the notary, as a soldier, Col. Baker knew he had the right men. He policy of our government, how will it ap-—General Gillem, with 4500 men, is reported by the Richmond papers to be advancing through upper East Tennessee. His outposts are ico and Brazil on another and the other were trapped, they owned up the whole affair, told ico and Brazil on another, and the other who were their accomplices, how the work was done, and gave such information as has led to the under foreign, as under our control? The doctring thus viewed, and this is its two

e papers were forgeries in every case inning Col. Baker went on and aspect-is a positive nullity; and such in found that the practice of bounty jumping reality, it has been ever since it was pro-claimed. Aside from this, how would it look, if a rich, successful, proud man, should thelp him to "jump," enlist him again, pocketing the city and county bounty in all cases, carrying proclaim that the particular district, or the same process on until the through twenty-seven times."

was thickly populated with property-hold-Maj.-Gen. George Crook and Brig.ers, was under his protection, and that no Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, commanding in system of farming different from that which the Department of West Virginia, were recently surprised in their beds at Cumber-Would not this be looked upon as very ar- land, Md, the headquarters of their departrogant, and would it be the rights of propment, by a band of sixty or seventy mounerty were respected? Moreover, the gov-ted Rebels, who came forty or fifty miles ernments of Canada and Brazil are dissimthrough Union territory, surprised and captured first a cavalry picket, then an intect and foster them? Do they want any fantry post, then dashed across the Potomac thing of this kind from us? In short, is into the city, woke up the two Generals. not the Monroe Doctrine, an absurdity, with together with Kelley's adjutant, made them Canada under the protection of England, dress in a hurry, mounted them on fresh better is it in respect to Mexico? With its and unharmed.

RATIONS OF FISH .-- A recent order of the population, a republican form of government can not be maintained there. It is War Department directs the issuing of a idle to talk about it. Any day, since Mex- ration of fish, namely, fourteen ounces of ico declared herself independent of Spain, dried fish, or eighteen ounces of pickled gether, in any part of the country, bands in lieu of the ration of fresh beef.

The rebel leaders, through their public

and private agents, at home and abroad,

American sentiment on the subject of the MONROE Doctrine. It has been even intimated, by one, at least, of the Richmond papers, that they would not care much to give up to vote, so that a quorum did not respond to their their scheme for an independent confederacy, names, of course the resolution was not adopted. if we, on the other hand, would make it A call of the House was moved by Loxe, of Erie. excepted. For these, and other reasons we part of the condition, to help them drive The Sergant-at-arms was ordered to not allow any MAXIMILIAN from Mexico, the English from Ken. Mr. Beardser, from Wayne, refused to vote Canada, destroy English and French com- because the Senate had no power to make him vote merce, drive the one out of Asia, the other until a vote to that effect had been taken, which out of Africa, taking their possessions, and had not been done. The Speaker decided that he their trade, for the purpose of taking the must vote or be arrested for contempt, unless he haughtiness out of these nations. A pretty was excused by the section was in one of the side rooms, relarge job to be sure, but one they say, can fused to answer when called, a motion was made to be easily accomplished by the United States, excuse him, which was promptly decided to be out its defences came into our possession this when the South is again united with it. All of order, the Senator being within the House he morning, with about two hundred pieces ket, and is designed to drive European nations into a recognition of the rebel government. From our stand-point, the means to the end, in this matter seems very illy pro- desired to make explanations, but they were not have discovered that thousands upon thou- portioned; but it is said that "drowning sands of fraudulent papers, such as are re- men catch at straws," and we guess, this is project, more reasonable and therefore, attempt to carry out, if they fail to secure they could not here, a government of their own. Some of our cotemporaries have been | mg about them. I do also that he who does, or attempts to do business with his inclined to look lightly upon this ulterior purpose of the rebels; but to us it appears plausible. The rebel leaders must see that to establish an independent government out of any part of the United States, is an their present enterprise, if they do not look ted with him many of the ablest men in the House out for some means to escape, and they are not hanged, as we believe they ought to their property has been confiscated, their negroes freed, their desolated country has no employment for them, and they will and under these circumstances, how could they live? And does any one suppose these rascals do not look at all these things? No, no. If they fail here, as they must, place, what locality, so favorable for such an enterprise, as Mexico? They can reach that point more readily than any other, and two-thirds of the population of that country would hail their coming with rejoicing. It is objected, that although the rebel leaders might be willing to go themselves, they could carry no considerable share of their army with them, and without it they could do nothing. This latter is not so certain. know but some of the members have so much "oil A large portion of the soldiers, are in no on the brain," that they will take fire and consun better plight, in many respects, than their away, certainly some of them are getting quite leaders, and they have learned to hate us as bitterly, and would therefore, as much dislike returning, after being whipped out. Then, conquests in new fields, with the offer of large bribes, which would be held out, would be very tempting to the soldiers; and think you, that the men who have been able so completely to mislead the mind in the South, would be want-

an emergency? There is moreover above and beyond all this, the fact that as at present situated. the Mexican government could be very movements will convince the rebels that postponed to some future time. the time for the exodus has come.

THE PIRATE RAM OLINDE.—The Governnent has reliable advices that the pirate the Atlantic at least.

The number of teams required for the transportation of Petroleum from the wells diers, is certainly a respectable sum. to the different shipping points, in seasons when both river and creek are low, and navigation suspended, is immense. same township. 380 pounds. In view of this immense daily traffic carried on by means of wheeled vehicles, is it any wonder that our roads here soon become impassible? No road could and Brazil under that of Spain, as applied horses, and, supplying themselves with stant extensive repairs. If, therefore, our to these governments? And how much other such, made away into Dixie uncaught roads, and even the main street of Oil City which is the great thoroughfare, should appear almost impassible to the denizens dergo any disturbance, of other places, they must take into consideration that a good reason exists for it .-Oil City Register.

2041 on the 18th.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1865. MR. EDITOR: On the 16th, the Senate considered and their newspapers, are making a desperate effort just now to draw the French and R. J. Dodge, from the office of the Provost Mar-English into their support, by exaggerating shall General of this State. On the motion to pass to the second reading of the resolution the pre vious question was called. system of dodging which I think must have originated with Maj. Dodge himself. Senators refused was excused by the Senate. Mr. Connell, of Philmust answer for himself, which he finally did. Mr. HALL, of Blair, and Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington. asked to be excused from voting and gave their reasons, they were excused. One other member made a similar request but it was not granted. Several allowed the privilege.

The yeas and nays were called upon from every vote. The resolution passed finally by a vote of I8 what the rebels are doing in this instance. to 9. It was not a party measure, Democrats and In this scheme to work upon foreign gov- Republicans voted on both sides. Republicans ernments, there is visible, however, another and Democrats tried their best to get rid of voting The whole scene was amusing.

more feasible, and one which the rebels may

Now what are the enarges against

Now what are the enarges against

L Dodge, about whom this whole state is so anx-Now what are the charges against this Maj. R. ious at this particular time? He is accused of neggoing into the army, thereby swindling the independence; and that is, to go over to lect of duty, of unkindness to the new recruits as Mexico in a body, and undertake to conquer they come into the camp, and general unfitness for it, with the view of creating there, what his position. I have no opinion to offer as to the truth or falsity of these charges, for I know noth ing about them. I do know that almost everybody complains of his treatment, but with how much son I cannot tell.

The House adjourned over from the 16th to th 21st, to enable the committee of ways and means to visit Philadelphia and inspect some of the be nevolent institutions that receive aid from the utter impossibility, and it looks as if they State. The chairman of this committee, Coohban, were preparing for this. What becomes of of Philadelphia, is a most laborious worker, and these men, in the event of the failure of with all, a kind, gentlemanly man, he has associa More labor is performed by this committee than by any other in the House. Speaker OLMSTEAD was fortunate in the selection of a chairman of this be? They are almost all past middle life, body of legislators, before which comes the most fire. important matters that are acted on by the whole body when together.

The case of Maj. Dodge was again brought up in the Senate, and Nichols, of Philadelphia, prehave the most damning load of disgrace to sented several papers and affidavits to show that carry any mortals were ever burdened with, the Major had done all he could to make the recruits comfortable, and if they had not been made so, the fault was not his. The Senators, several of them at least, became satisfied that they had acted too much in haste in condemning an officer un heard, and the whole matter was postponed till the Commissary Department, and was sitthey will try somewhere else; and what Thursday, when I presume we shall have an expose tuated in the upper part of the city. of the whole subject. One thing has been made clear by this action so far. That is, the State au thorities and Major Dodge do not agree, and so long as he is in his present position, military mat- in the steamer W. W. Colt, and had an inters in this State will not move smoothly. It is useless to inquire who is in fault, the matter is a fixed fact, and unless he is removed there will all probability continue to be a jangle.

Oil now has the possession of the Legislature. Oil rail roads, oil companies, oil charters, oil turn- give Sherman battle. pikes, and oil booms are in full vogue. I do not firey. It is now proposed to authorize a company to erect booms on Oil creek to stop and save the oil that escapes from its rightful owners and runs away down the creek. This meets with strong or position and will probably be defeated. On the evening of the 21st, there was an extr

session in the House to consider an oil bill which proposes to sell, or lease out to parties, the beds of all the creeks and rivers in the State, in order that they may be bored for oil. There was some sharp ing in devices to attract the soldier, in such object of which was to get rid of the bill. There were motions to postpone indefinitely, to postpon for four weeks, for one week, till the fourth of July motions to divide the questions. There were ammendments, and amendments to amendments, and motions for reconsideration, and points of order easily overturned by the rebels. Fifty and questions for information, and explanations thousand of their veterans, with the aid and calls for yeas and nays upon every question they would soon draw together among the ments; but finally all were voted down, and then discontented Mexicans, would drive Maxa- ments; but many an were voted down, and discontented Mexicans, would drive Maxa- Mr. Sharp, of Franklin, offered a bill as a substi-MILLIAN, and his French cohorts out, in less tut for the original, which he said had been drawn than six months. There can be but little up by the committee, with the assistance of the doubt of this, and we wish they would un- Governor, the Attorney General, and the Secretary dertake it speedily. It is the easiest way of the Commonwealth. If such a plan should be to get rid of them, and the war they are adopted at all, this bill appears to be as good a one as could be passed. The great plea is that it will making upon us; and the sooner they un- bring revenue to the State. The board of trade, of dertake the business, the better for us and Pittsburg, sent in a strong remonstrance against themselves. A few more of Sherman's the project in every shape. The matter was finally

On the evening of the 20th, the fifty-first versary of the Harrisburg Bible Society was cele- at about ten o'clock in the forenoon on the Rebels began burning the cotton and r brated. No church in the city is large enough to 18th instant. accommodate all who desired to be present on the occassion, consequently exercises were held in the ram Olinde, which has been the subject of M. E. church, and the old school Presbyterian so much speculation, has put into Corunns church, both of which were filled. Rev. Mr. Mitchfor repairs, which, there is reason to be- ELL of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Mr. SNYDER of lieve, she will not be allowed to receive, the German Reformed character production occasion, both young men and both just settled and without which she will not be danger- over their respective congregations. Their disous to any nation or port on this side of courses were prepared with great care and evinced a superior order of talent. It appears from the report of the Society which was made at the close of THE OIL BUSINESS .- But few persons reat the sermons, that there had been raised over two lize the extent of the business carried on thousand dollars during the past year for and by in the Pennsylvania Oil Regions, unless this Society. This, in addition to the continual they visit here and judge for themselves, calls made upon the citizens of Harrisburg for other benevolent purposes, and for the aid of sol-

On Wednesday evening the second annual meeting of the Christian Conmission was held in the For New School Presbyterian church. The house was several days during the recent good order crowded, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of of the roads, there have been an almost the weather. Addresses were made by M. Ress, continuous train of wagons loaded with the Secretary of the Commission, and by Dr. Paroil, traveling on the road from Cherry Run Terson, of Chicago. If the men and women all to Franklin, a distance of over twelve over the land could know what this Commission is miles. Just think of it, reader. A train of doing, and how much suffering is relieved by its wagons loaded with the product of one delegates, they would send in their contributions single township in this State, over twelve without stint. As liberal as the people have been, miles in length, And this too only from more funds are still wanted to procure the comforts a portion of the producing locality of this needed by sick and wounded soldiers. In all prob-For it is remarkable to ablity, there will, early in the spring, be the great suppose that the amount of oil being ship- and decisive battle of the war. Then hundreds of ped to the Shaffer Farm, and other railroad men and women, and hundreds of thousands of points, is equally as great. The load for dollars will be wanted to alleviate the seffering of these wagons is generally seven barrels, and the weight of a barrel of oil is about be ready to meet the emergencies.

Let our people by the inhabitants of the city that these men were guilty of many disgraceful acts.

Let our people by the inhabitants of the city that these men were guilty of many disgraceful acts.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE -- Advices from France shows that the reported cesng stand such wear and tear, without con- sion of Sonora is without foundation, and indicate that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to un-

EXTRA SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES SEN-ATE.—President Lincoln has issued a proc-Gold at New York, Saturday, sold at 199 lamation calling an extra session of the next.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON-THE a joint resolution sent up from the House, asking OLD FLAG WAVES OVER SUMPTER! WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

This Department has received the official report of Major General Gilmore, announcing the surrender of the city of Charles-ton, South Carolina, to the United States forces under his command, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the 18th inst.

Among the captured property are two hundred pieces of good artillery and a sup-ply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned their cotton ware houses, arsenals, quartermasters' stores railroad bridges, two ironclads, and some veseels in the ship-yard. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL GILMORE. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18

Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff: GENERAL: The city of Charleston and all of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition.

the works last night, and Mayor Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of General Shimmelpfenning at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was eccupied by our forces.

Our advance on the Edisto and from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat.

The cotton warehouse, arsenals, quartermasters' stores, railroad bridges, and two ron-clads, were burned by the enemy .-Some vessels in the shipyard were also burned.

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

Very respectfully, Q. A. Gilmore, Maj.-Gen. Com'dg. DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION.

New-York, Feb. 21. The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal and Charleston Bar on the 18th instant, 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 two hundred guns, which had been spiked. The vacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie, on the morning of the 18th, at ten a. m. Part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats and took possession of the city without opposition, the upper part of the city being on

Previous to the enemy evacuating they fired the upper part of the city, by which six thousand bales of cotton were burned and it is supposed that before they could subdue it two-thirds of the city would be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington Railroad depot, the cause of which road to Charlotte, thence to Salisb was unknown. Several hundred citizens The building was used by

up to the city, where he arrived about 2 p. m. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore soon after followed terview with Gen. Schimmelpfenning, he being the first general officer in the city, and for the present in command.

It is supposed that Beauregard evacua ted Charleston in order to concentrate and

The remains of two iron-clads were found, which the enemy destroyed by blowing up previous to the evacuation. The blockade runner Cyrene, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two

others were expected to run in on the night of Febuary 18th. The first flag over Sumpter was raised ov Capt. Henry M. Bragg, A. D. C. on Gen. Gilmore's staff, having for a staff an oar

and boat hook 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 re main are the poorer classes, who are suffer-

ng for want of food. It was reported at Hilton Head that the eft wing of Sherman's army had reached Midway, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, and that the rebels, in consequence, had evacuated Branchville and had fallen

back on Orangeburg. A movement had been made by the force under General Hatch, which resulted in the capture of six guns, which the rebels had bandoned. The carriages were destroyed

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. The New York Evening Post gives the

ollowing additional particulars of the news brought by the Fulton:

forces under General Schimmelpfenning, and 300 prisoners. from James Island. Exactly at what time is not yet reported though the occupation of the city and of the fortifications took place bridges were on fire; and on his arrival

The departure of the rebels from Forts Sumpter and Moultrie was, it is understood, amount to about 700 prisoners and 30 gu seen from our picket boats which reconnoitre the harbor at night; and the operations 1,000 bales of cotton and 1,500 barrels of the rebel garrisons began about hours before the evacuation was completed -namely, at ten o'clock on the evening of

THE FIRING OF THE CITY Early on the morning of the 18th, two terrific explosions in Charleston were ob served from our fleet. Fire, smoke, and ourning fragments filled the air for a great distance, and the shock was severely felt by all our vessels.

Soon afterwards, and before daylight, fires were set in other places, and extended throughout the upper part of the city. has since been ascertained that many thous- coal, as by opening additional avenues and bales of cotton were burned in consequence of the explosion of the warehouse and other public buildings that were fired by the rebels.

OUR FORCES TAKING POSSESSION Our forces took possession of the city in the forenoon, as already reported. Schimmelpfenning was unopposed, the rebels leaving as the Union troops came in There was not even a show of resis-

REBEL THIEVES It appears that the rebels who remained to the last were not well organized, and a majority of them were thieves, whose object in staying was plunder. It is resorted taken on the 22d, standing 12 in favor and men were guilty of many disgraceful acts. They had little difficulty in effecting their escape with their booty.

REEEL DESERTERS Several hundred rebel deserters were concealed in the houses in Charleston, and when our troops entered they surrendered, declaring that they were tired of the rebellion, and would no longer fight for it .-They were received as prisoners.

THE NEGROES. Crowds of negroes met our troops, and made many demonstrations of joy. There were men, women, and children. They wanted food. Many of them said they · take up arms against their masters.

THE POPULATION entirely of the poorer classes, who were unable to get away, the rich had for seve ral days been removing. The persons wh remained were in want; they had nothing to eat, and had no means of obtaining any thing. Their situation is described as much worse than that of the inhabitants of s vannah after the capture of that city.

CONDITION OF THE CITY. The lower part of the city, within reach of our guns, was in effect a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down; bricks and timbers were lying everywhere, and the streets in particular were strewn with the fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were lying among the ruins. The appearance of the city-the lower part uninhabitable and the uppe part in flames-is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme.

THE REBEL ARMY AND SUPPLIES. There is information that the evacuation of Charleston began nearly three weeks ago. A rebel officer, who deserted and was examined at Port Royal, gave some The enemy commenced evacuating all the details, but they were not then believed Since that time the rebels have been at work removing stores, though all the heavy supplies were left.

The only information in regard to the rebels is that the direction taken by them in their flight was northward, and that their numbor was about fourteen thousand An expedition of Union troops at Bull

Bay, a short time before the evacuation, was it is understood, intended to cut the rail road north of the city; but, if successful; could have prevented the escape of only; few of the rebels. REBEL NEWS

As was expected, the rebel journals pro-nounce the loss of Charleston "a blessing in disguise " The Richmond Whig of Fe uary 21 has the following allusion to the event, with a statement of what Sherman "On last Thursday night, the 16th i

stant, our forces evacuated Charleston, an it is believed that the enemy took posses sion during the next day. Many guns mu have abandoned by our troops, but consoling to know that the little else. There was no cotton at leston to gladden Lincoln's heart, and t city itself was little better than a deser ruin. Several telegraph operators, all them men of northern birth, did not out with our forces, but remained ceive the Yankees.

'The evacuation of Charleston sho rather inspire cheerfulness than gloon Sherman can only be checked by an im diate concentration in his front of al troops, both in North and South Carol If this is done he may be defeated and present expedition broken up. If he is defeated he will march straight up the thence to Greensboro and Danville, and on to Richmond. Many different estima have been made of Sherman's army. S think he has sixty thousand men. Admiral Dahlgreen was the first to run know he has four full army corps and strong force of cavalry. His corps not number less than twelve

> The question of arming the slaves s agitates the rebel Congress. The Ri

mond Sentinel of February 21 says: "It was generally known that Houses were in secret session yesterday the bills to put negroes in the army. understood a bill on the subject passed House yesterday, and it is believed one the same character will pass Senate to-d As they differ in detail, the subject v come before both Houses again. but little doubt of the adoption of measure. The Commander-in-Chief a the rank and file are in favor of it, and is growing in favor with the people

CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON

WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington, Friday, Feb. 24-12, midnight To Maj.-Gen. DIX, New-York: The follow official report of the capture of Wilmin has been forwarded to this Department Gen. Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of W. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 24-10 p. n To Gen. U. S. GRANT, City Point: Our tre

entered Wilmington on the morning 22n inst. After the evacuation of Fort derson, Gen. Schofield directed Cox to low its garrison toward Wilmington, w Terry followed Hoke on the east side of river. The latter took up a new line, f miles from Wilmington, but was so clo pressed by Terry that he could send troops to the west side. On that side Rebels made a stand behind Town Cr but on the 20th Cox crossed his troops low them on a flat boat, attacked the The evacuation was discovered by our the rear and routed them, taking two gi

> On the 21st Cox pushed to the Brunswic River opposite Wilmington, where in the city, and left it that night. Our captures, including Fort Anders

Citizens state that the Rebels bur The Union feeling showed itself q

strongly in the city.

Terry followed Hoke northward. C. B. Comstock Lieut.-Col., A. D. C. and Brev. Brig.-Gen

THE CHENANGO CANAL EXTENSION .- W are gratified to learn that the surveys this work preparatory to putting it un contract are about completed. The wor should be prosecuted without delay. The is no other way in which so much may done to reduce the present high prices the coal fields of Pennsylvania. That the avenue would accomplish that end, in man fest from the fact that our citizens have been able to advantageously to supp themselves with coal this winter by bring ing it from Athens, a distance of 21 mile and Towanda, a distance of over 30 r in wagons and sleighs-points both on the canal the Chenango extension is to conne with it .-- Owego Gazette

THE AMENDMENT.-The Kentucky legisla ture Thursday rejected the constitutions amendment. The vote in the Senate was vor and 62 against. Minority reports the subject were presented in both Houses favoring ratification on the condition compensation; but the majority reports flatly rejecting the amendment, were final adopted

Two states (Delaware and Kentucky have now rejected the amendment, and seventeen have adopted it.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY .- On Monda! President Lincoln nominated Senator Mor gan of New York as Secretary of the Treas ury, but subsequently withdrew it.