

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 arrest.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, March 2, 1865.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Since a French army has taken possession 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 publicly announced, though it had been fully discussed, and generally entertained, some time prior, declares "That any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, would be regarded by the United States, as dangerous to our peace and safety." It was however, subsequently declared in Congress, by leading republicans, "That the President had taken too wide a range on this particular subject, and that 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."

THE REBELS LOOKING OUT FOR THE FUTURE.

The rebel leaders, through their public and private agents, at home and abroad, and their newspapers, are making a desperate effort just now to draw the French and English into their support, by exaggerating American sentiment on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine. It has been even intimated, by one at least of the Richmond papers, would be simply, the most impracticable, and the hardest job it ever assumed, the crushing of the Slave-holder's rebellion not excepted. For these, and other reasons we have no 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 judicious.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1865. Mr. Editor: On the 16th, the Senate considered a joint resolution sent up from the House, asking the President of the United States to remove Major R. J. Dodge, from the office of the Provost Marshal General of the State. On the motion to pass the second reading of the resolution the previous question was called. Then commenced a system of holding which I think must have originated with Major Dodge himself. Senators refused to vote, so that a quorum did not respond to their names, of course the resolution was not adopted. A call of the House was moved by Leno, of Erie. The Sergeant-at-arms was ordered to not allow any Senator to leave the House until the vote was taken. Mr. Deansley, from Wayne, refused to vote because the Senate had no power to make him vote until a vote to that effect had been taken, which had not been done. The Speaker decided that he must vote or be arrested for contempt, unless he was excused by the Senate. Mr. Conness, of Philadelphia, who was in one of the side rooms, refused to answer when called, a motion was made to exclude him, which was promptly decided to be out of order, the Senator being within the House he must 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 desired to make explanations, but they were not allowed the privilege.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE POPULATION. The population of Charleston consisted entirely of the poorer classes, who were unable to get away, the rich had for several days been removing. The persons who remained were in want; they had nothing to eat, and had no means of obtaining anything. Their situation is described as much worse than that of the inhabitants of Savannah after the capture of that city.

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 of 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.

REBEL NEWS. As was expected, the rebel journals pronounce the loss of Charleston "a blessing in disguise." The Richmond Whig of February 21 has the following allusion to the event, with a statement of what Sherman can do: "On last Thursday night, the 16th, our forces evacuated Charleston, and it is believed that the enemy took possession during the next day. Many guns were abandoned by our troops, but it is consoling to know that the Yankees got little else. There was no cotton at Charleston to gladden Lincoln's heart, and the city itself was little better than a deserted town. Several telegraph operators, all men of northern birth, did not come with our forces, but remained to receive the Yankees.