

THE WAR FOR THE UNION. OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Important Orders from the President.

EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Great Battle at Pea Ridge.

REBEL FORCES ADMITTED TO BE 35,000.

2,200 Indians in the Rebel Ranks.

COMPLETE ROUTE OF THE ENEMY.

Great Slaughter on Both Sides.

WAR GAZETTE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, March 12. The following orders by the President were published by authority in the Intelligence of this morning. Their importance and bearing are manifest.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1862. PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER NO. 1. Ordered, That the twenty-second day of February 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1862. PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER NO. 2. Ordered, First, that the Major General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of said army destined to enter upon active operations.

Second corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Sumner. Third corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Heintzelman.

4th. That this order be executed with such promptness and despatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations already directed to be undertaken by the army of the Potomac.

5th. A fifth army corps to be commanded by Major General N. P. Banks, will be formed by his own and General Shields, late General Landers's division.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

CENTREVILLE, March 12. Upon a closer examination, it was discovered that the rebels, before evacuating their much-boasted stronghold, had set fire to such of their commissary stores as they could not conveniently carry off.

On our way to Centerville, yesterday morning, we passed at least one hundred who were making their way to Washington. Some of the refugees have come a distance of twenty miles west of Manassas.

The contrabands state a portion of the force which left Manassas passed northwardly. This is considered improbable, but if it did it was for the purpose of reinforcing Jackson at Winchester.

They also state that all bridges along the route by which they came had been blown up by the rebels in their retreat, and that the greater portion of the track is also torn up.

The earthworks at Centerville had been greatly misrepresented. They were not of the formidable character supposed.

The same is probably the case at Manassas, the fortifications of which, however, have not yet been fully examined.

Our troops, on arriving at Fairfax Court House, found not more than a dozen families remaining there.

When our troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

About a mile and a half before reaching Centerville a number of graves were discovered, principally of the Alabama troops.

Most of the contrabands above alluded to were cheerful and happy in their liberty, and remarkably communicative to the extent of their limited knowledge.

GREAT BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE. ROLLA, Mo., March 16, 1862. The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother and two or three other gentlemen.

The rebels fought desperately, using stone in their cannon when their shot gave out.

Their force is stated at thirty-five thousand, including two thousand two hundred Indians, under Albert Pike.

As near as could be ascertained, our losses were six hundred killed, and from eight hundred to one thousand wounded.

The rebel surgeons who came to dress the wounds of their fallen acknowledge a loss of one thousand one hundred killed, and from twenty-five hundred to three thousand wounded.

Two of our cannon, belonging to Davidson's battery were taken by the rebels, but were recaptured by our troops.

The rebels were completely defeated; one division under General Price, flying in one direction, and the other, under Van Dorn, taking another.

Major Herbert, of one of the Louisiana regiments, who was taken prisoner, says that General Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, was killed.

The following copy of correspondence has been sent from the commander of the army in Arkansas to the commander of the department at St. Louis, and by him published:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, March 9, 1862. TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES ON SUGAR CREEK, ARKANSAS: Sir—In accordance with the usages of war, I have the honor to request that you will permit the burial party whom I send from this army, with a flag of truce, to attend to the duty of collecting and interring the bodies of the officers and men who fell during the engagement of the 7th and 8th instant.

EARL VAN DORN, COMMANDING CONFEDERATE FORCES.

Major General Commanding Army. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, PEA RIDGE, March 9, 1862.

Sir—The General Commanding in receipt of yours of the 9th, saying that in accordance with the usages of war, you send a party to collect and bury the dead.

Quite a number of your surgeons have fallen into our hands, and are permitted to act under parole, and under a General Order from Major General Halleck further liberty will be allowed them, if such accommodations be reciprocated by you.

S. R. CURTIS, Brigadier General.

T. J. McKINNEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

"NEW MADRID IS OURS." WASHINGTON, March 14, 1862.

President Lincoln has just received a message from Brigadier General Grant, saying: "New Madrid is ours."

The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting took place yesterday between their gunboats and our siege batteries, in which we lost twenty killed and wounded.

Captain Carr, of the Tenth Illinois, was killed on Wednesday night while placing pickets.

The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. They were supposed to number six thousand men.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated. Col. J. A. Logan arrived here to-day from Fort Donelson.

The steamer G. W. Graham returned this afternoon from Nashville.

Southern bank bills, especially those of Tennessee, are abundant.

The people of Nashville, however, are rapidly being convinced of their worthlessness.

Anxious inquiries are made for cotton, turpentine and resin; and, although specie was offered, nothing of the kind could be had, except two hundred bales of cotton, shipped by a resident of Nashville on his own account.

St. Louis, Friday, March 14.

The following is a copy of an official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War:

"After several days' of skirmishing a number of attempts by the gunboats of the enemy to dislodge Gen. Pope's batteries at Fort Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and entrenchments at New Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, mules, etc., etc. Brig-Gen Hamilton has occupied the place. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State. No rebel flag is now flying in Missouri.

INTERESTING STORY OF A FUGITIVE FROM RAPPAHANNOCK. WASHINGTON, March 14, 1862.

A Union man from Rappahannock arrived at Fairfax Court House this afternoon. His departure from rebeldom and advance within the Union lines was difficult and perilous.

When he came away there were about forty thousand rebel troops in the town, and this number was being augmented by a wild and continuous pouring in of others.

The story was that the rebel army was in rapid retreat, and it was generally believed that our forces were close on their heels.

Horses beyond number were left dead and dying. Soldiers by hundreds lay by the roadside, fainting and exhausted.

He heard an officer say that all through Fauquier county they were impressing every person able to carry a musket into the service.

Arriving at Centerville, Mr. Ramsey made his story known to a detachment of the Ira Harris cavalry, and he was conveyed to their headquarters, where he is at present.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN OUR MEN AND ASHBY'S CAVALRY. WINCHESTER, Va., March 13, 1862.

This afternoon, while twenty-six of our cavalry were foraging on the Strasburg road, three miles distant, they came upon a large barn, bearing evidence of having recently been occupied by Ashby's men.

While our teams were loading with hay, about two hundred of Ashby's cavalry came near, and threw out two companies as skirmishers.

At length six Wisconsin pickets came up with rifles and killed two of the enemy. One of our cavalry dashed upon the enemy, amid a shower of bullets, and killed one of the rebels with his pistol.

The enemy made no effort at a charge, but gradually advanced as our troops fell back to the town in good order and unharmed.

FLOYD AND PILLOW SUSPENDED.—JEFF. DAVIS sent a message to the Rebel Congress, on the 11th inst., stating that he had suspended Generals FLOYD and PILLOW from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF WAR.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN on Thursday the 13th inst., approved of the additional Article of War, which goes into immediate operation, namely:

"All officers or persons in the military service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court martial of violating this article of war shall be dismissed from service."

DIABOLICAL.—The fiendish spirit which possesses some of the men who are in arms against the Government was infamously exhibited in Arkansas by some of Price's clan.

They poisoned some of the provisions left behind by their retreating army, and forty-two of our men are said to have died in consequence.

Bradford Reporter.

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, March 20, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

General McClellan reviewed a division of the army in the vicinity of Manassas on Friday afternoon, and as he rode along the lines he was greeted by the most vociferous cheers and the wildest enthusiasm.

A fugitive from Rappahannock, probably the village on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, thirty-seven miles from Gordonsville came in camp of the Ira Harris cavalry on Friday.

Despatches from Cairo Friday night state that the rebels abandoned New Madrid on Thursday evening, leaving a quantity of guns and stores behind them.

The address of General McClellan has been received with the greatest delight and enthusiasm by the whole army, and by the people in Washington generally.

The rebel batteries at Aquia creek are not yet silenced. As the steamer Achilles, from New York, was on her way up the river on Tuesday, six shots were fired at her from the batteries on the creek, but they did her no damage.

It appears that everything what the rebels could destroy in their retreat was consumed. The storehouses at Manassas, with a large quantity of flour, were burned, and the Warrenton station, together with the hotel and five or six dwellings.

The rebels are said to be strengthening the fortifications at Fredericksburg with the utmost speed. All the negroes in the vicinity are being driven in to assist in the work, and the white residents are being impressed as soldiers.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the rebels are evidently intimidated by the presence of the Monitor; and the constant passing to and fro of their steamers from Sewall's Point to Norfolk, for the last few days, indicates the fact that they regard the former place as untenable while the Monitor lies in Hampton Roads.

We give some further particulars of the battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. The rebels, it is said, had thirty-five thousand men in the field, among whom were twenty-two hundred Indians under Albert Pike.

The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting took place yesterday between their gunboats and our siege batteries, in which we lost twenty killed and wounded.

Captain Carr, of the Tenth Illinois, was killed on Wednesday night while placing pickets.

The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. They were supposed to number six thousand men.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated. Col. J. A. Logan arrived here to-day from Fort Donelson.

The steamer G. W. Graham returned this afternoon from Nashville.

A large number of St. Louis merchants, who went up on her with goods for sale, have returned, some having sold their goods at a sacrifice. Bank bills of loyal States and specie are scarce.

Every shopkeeper is getting Treasury notes every day, which are eagerly sought for.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1862. Mr. Editor:—Presuming that a little sketch of the recent discussions in the Senate, upon the resolutions instructing our Senators in Washington, to vote for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, might be interesting to you, I take the liberty to give you briefly some of the impressions which the remarks of your Senator, (Mr. Landon,) made upon myself and others who heard him.

Of Mr. Landon's first and principal speech, I will say little, as you have doubtless, ere this read it in print. Its fine delivery, and more particularly its noble and loyal sentiments, thrilled all who heard them with a deep conviction of their truth, however much they might conflict with party creeds, or political lodges.

But while his forcible appeals and knotty facts found an echo in the hearts of many, the Senators who were "booked" for a tilt against him, found various reasons to dissent from the opinions expressed by Mr. Landon.

Senator CLYMER, of Berks, once an old-line whig, now a full blown Democrat, took upon himself the task of replying to the Senator from Bradford, and gave an authoritative exposition of the Democratic position upon the Slavery question in general.

He thought it eminently just and proper, that Congress should show its good faith in the proposition, by enacting a law for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, over which it has exclusive jurisdiction, &c. &c.

In reply, Mr. CLYMER started out with the usual declaration that he was no friend or advocate of Slavery. After this very important information, (which certainly would not have been inferred from his argument,) he passed on to define the party lines, and party principles upon these great issues and finally arrived at the conclusion, that except for the abolition fanatics there would have been no rebellion and no war.

He then endeavored to confound all distinction between abolition fanatics and Republicans, and by this parity of reasoning came to the conclusion that but for the Republican party, there would have been no domestic insurrection.

The usual stereotyped argument, that Slavery agitation had riveted chains upon the slave was exhaustingly presented. Next in order came the Bible argument, and the life and teachings of Christ, to show that after all Slavery was not the heinous monster that some would represent it, and as Christ no where condemned it, neither would he.

Why Mr. CLYMER should have put his foot into such a trap as the attempt to make the Bible speak in defence of Slavery, was unaccountable to me, especially when he should have known that his opponent was at home in that field.

And he improved it well, by showering upon the head of his opponent and the party he claimed to speak for, some of the most well timed and merited rebukes, I ever listened to.

That a great party, numbering among its leaders such men as Yancy, Mason, Slidell, Wise, Floyd, Buchanan, &c. should attempt, in the face of the political antecedents of these men to declare itself free from any complicity with the rebel leaders was playing upon the popular credulity a little too strong, and was vigorously rebuffed and demolished.

The debate, as a whole, was able and conclusive. Mr. Inish, Mr. McClure and several others spoke upon the resolution, that day.—But Mr. Landon's was the speech of the day.

He was broad and comprehensive in argument, and most withering and severe in reply. In deed it was pronounced the best that had been delivered in the Senate for many a day. It was a Fort Donelson defeat to Mr. CLYMER, for he was prudent enough not to attempt a reply.

In the hands of Mr. Landon, the interests of Freedom will not be allowed to suffer, and happy are you in Bradford county, if you can always find a Senator to give such noble utterance to noble sentiments.

Yours Truly, A FRIEND OF FREE SPEECH.

By way of St. Louis, last night we learn that the forces of Generals Smith, McClellan, Sherman, Wallace and Hurlbut, had arrived at Savannah, Tennessee.

The force of the rebels in the vicinity was variously stated at from 30,000 to 100,000 men. The division of General Lewis Wallace advanced on Saturday to Purdy, in McNairy county, and burned the bridge and tore up the track of the railroad leading from Humboldt to Corinth, Mississippi, cutting off a train laden with rebel troops.

COL. CAMERON'S REMAINS.—The remains of Col. CAMERON have been recovered from their place of burial on the Bull Run battlefield, were borne through Washington on Monday under a large military escort, and taken to a special train to be conveyed northward.

APPOINTED.—The President has appointed JOHN P. USHER, of Indiana, Assistant-Secretary of the Interior Department, the office having been created by a late act of Congress.

BY TELEGRAPH, Over the Towanda Telegraph Line.

CAPTURE OF NEWBERNE, N. C.

Just as we go to press, the telegraph brings news of the capture of Newberne, N. C., by Gen. BURSTEIN, with 46 large siege guns, a large quantity of small arms and ammunition, and 200 prisoners. Our loss is 90 killed and 400 wounded. Rebel loss not known yet.

We have also intelligence of another victory in South Arkansas, and the total route of the enemy.

CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10. ST. LOUIS, March 17, 1862. In response to a serenade to night, General Halleck announced from the balcony of the Planter's House that Island Number ten is ours, with all the ammunition and transports the enemy had there.

He said also, that another victory had been gained in Arkansas, in which three rebel Colonels were captured.

The particulars have not transpired up to the hour of the closing of the telegraph office for the night.

The Order of the Day. Major General McClellan, commanding in person the Grand Army of the Potomac, has issued, from his headquarters at Fairfax Court House, the following brief, stirring, Napoleonic Order of the Day:—

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: For a long time I have kept you inactive but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country.

The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories. These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit.—The Army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all as I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and my prayer that God may defend the right! In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you whither I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss. But I know that if it is necessary, you will willingly follow us to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us! Victory attends us! Yet I would not have you think that our success is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter—men who will wear of the steel that you will use so well. I demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over we will return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac!

GEO. B. McCLELLAN. Major General Commanding.

DIED. At Campbellton, March 9th, 1862, of diphtheria, SAMUEL ISAAC, youngest child of Elisha and Laura Bump, aged one year, seven months and twenty days.

REMOVED. On the 13th inst., by the Rev. E. P. Roberts, Mr. JOSEPH H. VAUGHAN, of Wytheville, to Miss ALBERTA D. ANGLE, of Bertie.

On the 5th inst., at the house of the bride's father, B. Cantonville, by the Rev. P. Camp, Mr. CHARLES W. SPALDING to Miss HELEN M. LINDSEY, of Canton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. In the matter of the Assignment of Hiram W. Root, in the Common Pleas of Bradford County, N. C., 473, Sept. T., 1857.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Smead, assignee of Hiram W. Root, has filed in this office, and filed account as such assignee, and that said account will be allowed by said Court, on the first Monday of May next, unless cause can be shown, by that time, why said account shall not be allowed.

E. O. GOODRICH, Prothonotary's office, March 17, 1862.

In the matter of the Assignment of the Farm of DANIEL E. WESTBROOK vs. JULIETTE WESTBROOK, No. 570, Dec. Term, 1861.

To Juliette Westbrook—Whereas a subpoena in Docket No. 570, was issued to you, and you returned non est inventus, and thereon an alias subpoena was issued in said case, and you returned non est inventus, and thereon an alias subpoena was issued in said case, returnable December Term, 1861, on the return of which, proof was made to the satisfaction of the Judges of the said Court, on the first Monday of May next to answer said complaint, &c.

A. H. SPALDING, Prothonotary's office, March 17, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.—Bradford County, N. C., DANIEL E. WESTBROOK vs. JULIETTE WESTBROOK, No. 570, Dec. Term, 1861.

To George Miller—Whereas a subpoena in Docket No. 570, was issued to you, and you returned non est inventus, and thereon an alias subpoena was issued in said case, and you returned non est inventus, and thereon an alias subpoena was issued in said case, returnable December Term, 1861, on the return of which, proof was made to the satisfaction of the Judges of the said Court, on the first Monday of May next to answer said complaint, &c.

A. H. SPALDING, Prothonotary's office, March 17, 1862.

HARRISBURG NAIL WORKS. The undersigned has on hand a supply of Nails, from these well known works. The nails are made from Pennsylvania Iron, man factured especially for this purpose, and are of a superior quality. For sale to dealers only, and on better terms than they can obtain in New York. Enquire at the Banking Office of RUSSELL & CO. Towanda, March 18, 1862.

DRIED FRUIT. GOOD DRIED APPLES, Blackberries, Raspberries, and Whiteberries, cheap.