THE WAR FOR THE UNION. OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE. saying that the rebels left the latter place in saying that the rebels left the latter place in

Important Orders from the President.

EVACUATION OF MANASSAS. DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, greater portion of the track is also torn up. 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 AU-THORITY.

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

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 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 :--- That especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, the army near Mumfords ville, Ky., the army and flotilla at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico be ready for a movement on that day. That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respec tive commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given. That the Heads of Departments, especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities, for the prompt execution of this order.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 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, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows :

First corps to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Major General J. Mc-Dowell.

Second corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Sumper.

Third corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Heintzleman.

Fourth corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. L. Kevs.

at St. Louis, and by him published :-2d. That the divisions now commanded by the officers above asigned to the commands of corps shall be embraced in and from part of their respective corps. 3d. The forces left for the defence of Washington will be placed in command of Brigadier General James Wadsworth, who shall also be military Governor of the District of Columbia. 4th. That this ordered 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 Lander's division

ing, we passed at least one hundred who were making their way to Washington. Some of the refugees have come a distance of twenty pidly being convinced of their worthlessness. miles west of Manassas. They all agree in

is considered improbable, but if they did it was

by breaking the embrasures and casemates.

the fortifications of which, however, have not

Our troops, on arriving at Fairfax Court

House, found not more than a dozen families

remaining there. The soldiers rushed into the

records, but on this being discovered, the offi-

ed, principally of the Alabama troops. The

on which the names of the deceased were in-

an early hour on Sunday.

yet been fully examined.

cers directed their return.

committed.

their limited knowledge.

under Albert Pike.

They represent the contest as terrible.

their caunon when their shot gave out.

dred to one thousand wounded.

three by Colonel Paterson's brigade.

recaptured by our troops.

ng another.

killed.

spirited conflict with the enemy.

chester.

pentine and rosin ; and, although specie was great precipitation, and that the destruction offered, nothing of the kind could be had, exof their commissary stores was commenced at cept two hundred bales of cotton, shipped by a resident of Nashville on his own account. The contrabands state a portion of the force which left Manassas passed northwardly. This

nessee, are abundant.

On our way to Centreville, yesterday morn- Southern bank bills, especially those of Ten-

Sr. Louis, Friday, March 14. The following is a copy of an official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War :---

The people of Nashville, however, are ra-

Anxious inquiries are made for cotton, tur-

for the purpose of reinforcing Jackson at Win-" After several days' of skirmishing a num-They also state that all bridges along the ber of attempts by the gunboats of the enemy route by which they came had been blown up to dislodge Gen. Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort by the rebels in their retreat, and that the and entrenchments at New Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, The earthworks at Centreville had been greatly misrepresented. They were not of the mules, etc., etc. Brig.-General Hamilton has occupied the place. This was the last strong. formidable character supposed. The enemy, hold of the enemy in this State. No rebel before evacuating, had somewhat injured them ftag is now flying in Missouri. The same is probably the case at Manassas

INTERESTING STORY OF A FUGI-TIVE FROM RAPPAHANNOCK. WASHINGTON, March 14, 1862.

A Union man from Rappahannock arrived at Fairfax Court House this afternoon. His Court House and brought away some of the departure from rebeldom and advance within the Union lines was difficult and perilous. His name is William Ramsey, formerly a resident When our troops learned that Manassas of Ohio. Two years ago he went to Rappahad been evacuated their spirits suddenly be- hannock, and opened a dry goods store. At came depressed, as they had anticipated a the breaking out of the rebellion he attempted to come North, but was not allowed to do so, About a mile and a half before reaching although having disposed of his effects at a Centreville a number of graves were discover- great sacrifice. In the confusion attending the retreat of the rebels he managed, on Tuesday, graves were marked with head and foot boards, to get out of the town.

Before his departure he saw General Johnston and other officers taking dinner at the by the roadside. scribed. A guard was placed near them as if to shield them from mutilation, although it tavern. Before attempting to leave he had was not to be supposed such an act could be the foresight to don a shabby suit of clothes. When he came away there were about forty Most of the contrabands above alluded to thousand rebel troops in the town, and this were cheerful and happy in their liberty, and number was being augmented by a wild and

remarkably communicative to the extent of continuous pouring in of others. The story was that the rebel army was in

GREAT BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE. that our forces were close on their heels. His own journey was mainly by night. The entire road to Manassas was strewn with knapsacks. muskets, haversacks, blankets, provisions, &c., thrown away by the rebels in their precipitate

> Horses beyond number were left dead and Horses beyond number were telt dead and dying. Soldiers by hundreds lay by the road-side, fainting and exhausted. His belief is that at least five hundred must have perished lost twenty killed and wounded. The loss of on the way.

He was told that the rebels would make a stand at Rappahannock.

He heard an officer say that all through Fauquier county they were impressing every In his opinion the enemy are far from yielding

The rebel surgeons who came to dress the yet. Arriving at Centreville, Mr. Ramsey made his story known to a detatchment of the Ira Harris cavalry, and he was conveyed to their eadquarters, where he is at present. ed. We took sixteen hundred prisoners and h thirteen pieces of cannon, ten of which were

captured by General Sigel's command and circumstances that confirm the accuracy of his

AND ASHBY'S CAVALRY.

This afternoon, while twenty-six of our cavalry were foraging on the Strasburg road, three pied by Ashby's men.

was finally commenced.

Letter from Harrisburg. Bradford Reporter. HARRISBURG, March 12, 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 oriefly some of the impressions which the yon oriefly some of the impressions when and and 200 prisoners. Our loss is 90 killed and 200 prisoners. Our loss is 90 killed and 200 prisoners. upon myself and others who heard him. Of Mr. LANDON's first and principal speech,

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 dodges. It forced conviction upon the minds of many who were supposed to be as inacces-

sible, or impervious to such solid shot as is the iron-clad Monitor, of recent fame. 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 opinious 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 expositon of the Democratic position upon the Slavery question in general. Mr. LANDON had

based his opposition to Slaving upon broad general principles-its inherent wrong-and Order of the Day :because it always had, and always would result in evil both to the master and to the slave. But, aside from this, as the Preside nt had called upon Congress and the States to adopt some general plan for gradual emaucipation, he thought it emineutly just and proper, that certain results. I have held you back that Congress should show its good faith in the you might give the death blow to the rebellion proposition, by enacting a law for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, over hich it has exclusive jurisdiction, &c, &c. victories. These preliminary results are now In reply, Mr. CLYMER started out with the accomplished. I teel that the patient labors which it has exclusive jurisdiction, &c , &c. usual declaration that he was no friend or advocate of Slavery. After this very important information, (which certainly would not have and instruction, and excellently equipped and been inferred from his argument,) he passed armed Your commanders are al that loud 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 feel that you will do whatever I ask of you. and no war. He then endeavored to confound The period of inaction has passed. I will bing all distinction between abolition fanatics and you now face to face with the rebels, and m Republicans, and by this parity of reasoning pray that God may defend the righ' ! he came to the conclusion that but for the ever strange my actions may appear to you, Republican party, there would have been no ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with domestic insurrection. The usual stereotyped yours, and that all I do is to bring you when argument, that Slavery agitation had rivited

ment, and the life and teachings of Christ, to you from the depths of his heart. It shall be show that after all Slavery was not the hedi- my care--it has ever been-to gain success ous monster that some would represent it, and with the least possible loss. But I know that as Christ no where condemned it, neither would it it is necessary, you will willingly to to our graves for our rightcons cause. he. Why Mr. CLYMER should have put his foot into such a trap as the attempt to make Yet I would not have you think that our at the Bible speak in defence of Slavery, was is to be obtained without a manly struggleunaccountable to me, especially when he should I will not disguise it from you that you be have known that his opponent was at home in of the steel that you will use so well. (shall that field. And dearly did he pay for such demand of you great, heroic exertions, tak temerity. When Mr. LANDON had finished and long marches, desperate combats, prive

BY TELEGRAPH Over the Towanda Telegraph Line.

CAPTURE OF NEWBERNE, N. Just as we go to press, the telegraph bring news of the capture of Newberne, N.C.

Gen. BURNSIDE, with 46 large siege gau, large quantity of small arms and amnaultin 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 balcosy of the Planter's House that Island Number Ich is ours, with all the ammunition and transports the enemy had there.

He said also, that another victory had been gain in Arkansas, it which three rebel Cola onels were captured.

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

The Order of the Day.

Major General McClellan, commanding is pers n the Grand Army of the Potomac, ha issued, from his headquarters at Fairfax Court House, the following brief, stirring, Napoleoni

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC :-

For a long time I have kept you inactive but not without a purpose. You were to b disciplined, armed and instructed The forming able artillery you now have had to be created Other armies were to more and accomplish that has distracted our once happy country The patience you have shown, and you confidence in your General, are worth a dozen of many months have produced their fruit .--The Army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline 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.

In whatever direction you may move, how I know you wish to be-on the decisive battle chains upon the slave was exhaustingly pre- am to watch over you as a parent over b sented. Next in order came the Bible argu children, and you know that your General lore if it is necessary, you will willingly tollow an

God smiles upon us ! Victory attends us ! brave foes to encounter-forman well with his reply to this Bible argument, his opponent tions, perhaps. We will share all these togeth was left standing on nothing. Mr. LANDON er, and when this sad war is over we will return to our homes, and feel that we can ask " in his first speech had not alluded to parties higher honor than the proud consciousness that GEO B MCCLELLAN. Major General Commanding.

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. The spirit of the army

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 20, 1862.

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 on Friday. He states that there were 40,000 rebel troops in town when he left, and they continued to pour in wildly and hurridly, under the impression that the Union army was in pursuit of them. General Johnston and other rebel officers were dining at the tavern when he left. He states that the road from Rappahannock to Manassas is strewed with muskets, knapsacks, haversack, blankets and provisions, flung away in the retreat, and that numbers of soldiers lay fainting and exhausted

Affairs in the West go on bravely. The President received a brief but significant despatch on Fiiday night from Brigadier General Strong, that " New Madrid is ours." Hence the advance of General Bragg, with his command of 10,000 rebels from Pensacola, which was supposed to be intended to re-enforce New Madrid, comes too late.

Despatches from Cairo Friday night state that the rebels abandaned New Madrid on Thursday evening, leaving a quantity of guns and stores behind them. Some fighting took the enemy is not known, as they carried off all their dead and wounded with them. It was reported that the Island No. 10 had also been evacuated by the rebels.

We learn from Winchester that a portion of our pickets, thrown out on the Strasburg road on Thursday, came into collision with a party of Ashby's rebel cavalry, while our men were moving into the town with some teams laden with hay. The cavalry made no charge upon them, but some shots were exchanged on both sides. Colonel Ashby's cavalry are supposed to be protecting the rear of General Jackson's army on their retreat to Strasburg. The rebel General was said to be in person at Middletown on Thursday morning, a point five miles north of Strasburg.

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

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

rapid retreat, and it was generally believed

ROLLA, Mo., March 16, 1862. The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana regiment, killed at the battle of Pca Ridge, Arkansas, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother and two retreat.

or three other gentlemen. They left the bat-tle ground on the Monday following the fight. The rebels fought desperately, using stone in

Their force is stated at thirty five thousand, including two thousand two hundred Indians,

As near as could be ascertained, our loses was six hundred killed, and from eight hun- person able to carry a musket into the service.

wounds of their fallen acknowledge a loss of one thousand one hundred killed, and from twenty-five hundred to three thousand wound-

Aside from his own recital, there are other

Two of our cannon, belonging to Davidson's battery were taken by the rebels, but were SKIRMISH BETWEEN OUR MEN

The rebels were completely defeated ; one WINCHESTER, Va., March 13, 1862. division under General Price, flying in one direction, and the other, under Van Dorn, takmiles distant, they came upon a large barn, Major Herbert, of one of the Louisiana regibearing evidence of having recently been occuments, who was taken prisoner, says that Gen-

While our teans were loading with hay, Washington generally. about two hundred of Ashby's cavalry came near, and threw out two companies as skrmishers. Our men covered the departure of their teams, and prepared to resist an attack, which

At length six Wisconsin pickets came up batteries on the creek, but they did her no

is represented as exceedingly fine. The men are full of anxiety to be led into immediate action.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Signed)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

PRESTDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER NO. 3.

Major General M'Clellan having personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining command of the department of the Potomac.

Ordered further that the departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under General Buel as lies west of a north and south line, indefinitely drawn, through Knoxville, Tennessee, be consolidated and designated the department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered Major Gener. al Halleck have command of said department.

Ordered also that the country west of the department of the Potomac and east of the department of the Mississippi be a Military Department, and called the Momntain Department : that the same be commanded by Major General Fremont ; that all the Commanders of Departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally and directly to the Secretary of War ; and that prompt, full and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

(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. The place presented a ets. scene of the utmost desolation-a mass of blackened ruins.

The rebels also blew up the bridges along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for some miles below Manassas. Such of the locomotives which were out of repair were also destroyed, it is supposed, by blowing up, and the vicinity of the depot is covered with fragments of machinery belonging to the destroyed locomotives.

It is said that the rebels left Centreville on Sunday morning.

Large numbers of contrabands have reached our lines (which now extend beyond Manassas)

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES ON SUGAR CREEK, ARKANSAS: SIR-ID accordance with the usages of war, 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 or the officers and men who fell during the en-

gagement of the 7th and 8th instant. Verey respectfully, your obedient servant, EARL VAN DORN, Major General Commanding Army.

eral Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, was

The following copy of correspondence has

been sent from the commander of the army in

Arkansas to the commander of the department

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, PEA RIDGE, March 9, 1862.

EARL VAN DORN, COMMANDING CONFEDERATE FORCES :-

SIB- The General Commanding is 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. I am directed to say, all possible facilities will be given for burying the dead, many of which have already been interred. 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. The Gen eral regrets that we find on the battle field, contrary to civilized warfare, many of the federal dead who were tomahawked, scalped, and their bodies shamefully mangled, and expressed a hope that this important struggle may not degenerate to a savage warfare. By order of

S. R. CURTIS, Brigadier General. T. J. MCKINNEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

"NEW MADRID IS OURS."

sage from Brigadier General Strong, saying : New Madred is ours."

CAIRO, March 14, 1862. The rebels vacuated 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. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our twenty-four pounders, killing four or five.

Captain Carr, of the Tenth Illinois, was killed on Wednesday night while placing pick-

The loss of the enemy is not known, as 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. are scarce.

Junction) and are still coming in by droves. levery day, which are eagerly saught for .-- quence.

with rifles and killed two of the enemy. One damage. of our cavalry dashed upon the enemy, amid

a shower of ballets, 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. It is a noticeable fact that for several months the inhabitants of this section have been entirely without coal and with limited means of transporting fuel into the towns.

The gas works at Martinsburg, Charleston The cars to day only reached Halltown, four miles out of Harper's Ferry, owing to the preous destruction of the bridge.

No movements of importance have taken lace to-day.

Gen. Jackson was in person at Middletown this morning, five miles north of Strasburg. Ashby's cavalry still hang on the rear of Jacksou's retreat.

FLOYD AND PILLOW SUSPENDED. - JEFF. DAvis sent a message to the Rebel Congress, on the 11, 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 President is dissatisfied with their reports. The message states that neither of them say that re-enforcements were asked for nor do they show that their position could not have been evacuated and a whole army saved as well as a part of it. It is also not shown by what authority two senior generals abandoned WASHINGTON, March 14, 1862. what authority two senior generals abandoned President Lincoln has just received a mes- their responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

> THE NEW ARTICLE OF WAR .-- President LIN-COLN 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 vice 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 carried off their dead and wounded. They or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found gnilty by a Court martial of violating this article of war shall be dismissed from service."

DIABOLICAL .--- The fiendish spirit which pos sesses some of the men who are in arms who went up on her with goods for sale, have against the Government was infamously exhib-returned, some having sold their goods at a ited in Arkansas by some of Price's clan.sacrific.e Bank bills of loyal States and specie They poisoned some of the provisions left behind by their retreating army, and forty-two Every shopkeeper is getting Treasury notes of our men are said to have died in conse-

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 bridge over Cedar creek, two miles north of Warrenton, was burned down, and a freight train of fifty-two cars. loaded with commissary stores worth \$20,000. and Winchester are closed for want of stock. was set on fire at Thoroughfare station, twelve miles from Manassas, on the road to Winchester, but were rescued from destruction by our troops before they were consumed. 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, and that they are removing the troops and munitions of war to some pcint on the Nansemond river. The frigate Cumberland, which was sunk by the terrible attack of the rebel monster Merrimac, still keeps her masts above water, and the Stars and Stripes are yet flying at the masthead of the lost frigate.

We give some further particulars of the bat-

said, had thirty-five thousand men in the field, among whom were twenty two hundred Indians under Albert Pike. The rebels acknowledge rebels in the vicinity was variously stated at a loss of eleven hundred killed and nearly three thousand wounded. Our loss was six hundred killed and from eight hundred to one thousand wounded. We took sixteen hundred prisoners and thirteen pieces of cannon. In reply to a correspondence from the rebel General Van Dorn to General Curtis, asking permission to bury the dead at the battle of Pea Ridge, the latter states that, although he grants the per-

of the Union soldiers who fell in that battle were tomakawked, scalped and otherwise shamepresent struggle may not degenerate into a savage warfare. The Indians of Mr. Pike's command are doubtless responsible for the

nor party issues-he could therefore allude to we belonged to the Army of the Polomac ! the charges of Mr. CLYMER with propriety .-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 deciare it self free from any complicity with the rebel leaders was playing upon the popular credulity a lit-

tle too strong, and was vigorously rebutted and demolished.

The debate, as a whole, was able and conclusive. Mr. IRISH, 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 utter ance 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, McClearnand, Sherman, Wallace and Hurlbut, had arrived at Savannah, Tennessee. The force of the 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 battle-field, 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. UPSHER, of Indiana, Assistant-Secretary of the Interior Department, the office having been created by a late act of Congress.

OLABBRAD.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. E. F. Roberts, Mr. JOI R. VAUGHAN, of Wyalusing, to Miss ALMEDA Mr. JOHY ANGLE, of Herrick

On the 5th inst., at the house of the bride's father, CHARLES W. SPA Canton, by the Rev. P. Camp. Mr. CHARLES W. S DING to Miss HELEN M. LINDLEY, of Canton,

DIED.

At Camptown, March 9th, 1862, of diptheria, SAMUEL ISAAC, youngest chi d of Elisha and Laura Bump. 45 ed one year, seven months and twenty days.

Ecw Advertisements.

N the matter of the Assignment of Hour W. Root, in the Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 479, Sept. T., 1857.

479, Sept. T., 1857. Notice is hereby given that Thomas Smead, accepting Assignce of Hiram W. R. ot, has filed in this office, his final account as such assignce, and that said account will be allowed by said Court, on the first Monday of May act, index course on the shown by their time, why said next, unless cause can be shown, by that time, why said

account shall not be allowed. E. O GOODRICH, Prot. Prothonotary's office, March 17, 1862.

IN the matter of the Assignment of the Farm er's Union Insurance Company, No. 155, Sept. Ters

1860 Notice is hereby given that Henry C. Baird accepting Assignce of said Farmer's Union Insurance Company, ha Assignce of said Farmer's Union Insurance Company, as filed in this office, his final account as such assignet, and that said account will be allowed by said Court, on the first Monday of May next, unless cause be shown, byth time, why said account shall not be allowed.

ODRICH, Prot. Prothonotary's office, March 17, 1862.

DROCLAMATION --- Bradford County S.

DANIEL E. WESTBROOK vs. JULIETTE WSS-BROOK, No. 570, Dec. Term, 1861. To Juliette Westbrook...Whereas a subpena in Direct was issued to December 2010 and the December 2010 and To Juliette Westbrook.--Whereas a subpenain Direct was issued to December Term. [1861, which was do returned non est inventus, and thereon analias signal was issued in said case, returned to Feb. Term. [81] on the return of which, proof was made that the sub-liette Westbrook could not be found in my bailing being This notice is therefore to require you to appear being the Judges of the said Court on the first Mondar of bu next to answer said complaint, &c. A. H. SPALDING.

A. H. SPALDING. Towanda, March 17, 1862.

DROCLAMATION .-- Bradford County LYDIA ANN MILLER by her next friend, oks vs. GEORGE MILLER, No. 320 Sept. Term Brooks vs. GEORGE MILLER, No. 320 Sept. Tem. To George Miller--Whereas a subpoena in Director issued to September Term 1861, which was duly rein ed non est inventus, and thereon an alias subpoen we issued in said case, returnable December Term. Ist on the return of which, proof was made that the George Miller could not be found in my balliwick. This notice is therefore to require you to appear fore the Judges of the said Court on the first Monity May next to answer said complaint. Ac. A. H. SPALDING. A. H. SPALDING.

Towanda, March 17. 1862.

HARRISBURG NAIL WORKS HE undersigned has on hand a supply Nails, from these well known work. The nails of Mails, from these well known work. The interface experience of the purpose, and are of as uperior quality. For set to dealers only, and on better terms that they can state in New York. Enquire at the Banking Office of 3. RUSSELL & CO. B. S. RUSSEL

Towanda, March 18, 1862.

DRIED FRUIT,

GOOD DRIED APPLES. Blackberries, Raspberries and Whortleberries, rore.

ser

mission required, he regrets to find that many

fully mangled, contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and expresses the hope that the

hideous tomahawking and scalping basiness.

tle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. The rebels, it is