

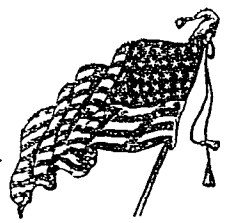
Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—The Globe is published twice a week at \$10 a year in advance for the month—50 cents for three months—10 cents for one month.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Feb. 13, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

We HAVE been pressed with job work for a few days at our usual fair prices, which has prevented us giving as much attention to this number of the *Globe*, as it should have had. Still, we are "up to time" with all the important news of the day—the same that the *Journal & American* may possibly give its readers next week.

THE NEWS.

—The fears expressed in regard to the action of the Emperor Napoleon, on the 27th ult., when the sessions of the French Chambers were opened, have not been realized. He contented himself with expressing a regret that French commerce was deranged by the existing difficulties in this country, and announcing that, so long as a rigid blockade was maintained by our navy, it was the duty of foreign nations to abstain from any violation of it. Vague rumors still reach us from England of his intention to forcibly break our blockade, but it is so common for English journals to attribute sinister designs to Louis Napoleon, in reference to every important movement, that but little reliance can be placed in such assertions. The successes which have lately been achieved by our army will prove a more effectual check to hostile action on the part of European Governments than any other influence we could exert.—When the news reaches the Old World of our triumph at Mill Springs, the success of General Burnside, notwithstanding the numerous obstacles he was unexpectedly obliged to encounter, and of the great preparations we have made for hemming in the enemy upon all sides, there will, we hope, be little disposition to sustain the infamous conspiracy which is now gasping in the last stages of a rapid decline.

—It is currently reported in the West that the different columns of Gen. Halleck and Gen. Buell will shortly be strengthened by the addition of fifty thousand soldiers drawn from the army of the Potomac. It is known that Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, has been travelling through the West for some time past, making arrangements for carrying out some such object as the above, and it is said that the whole line of railroad, with all its rolling stock, between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, has been hired for six consecutive days for Government use. A large mass of rebel soldiers have undoubtedly been removed from Manassas, to strengthen the Confederate generals in the West, so that they can overpower, by superior numbers, the armies of Generals Halleck and Buell. But the military authorities at Washington will, no doubt, counteract the rebel schemes, by speedily reinforcing our generals in the threatened quarter, and thereby prevent them from being overpowered by a superior force.

Edward L. Piers, the Government agent charged with the care of the contrabands at Port Royal, states that there are at present 8,000 negroes in the territory of South Carolina now occupied by the Federal forces. There are six hundred at Port Royal, five hundred at Beaufort, and the balance are either scattered among the different camps, or are living on the plantations, picking cotton for the Government agents, or doing the best they can to obtain support. Two hundred out of the six hundred at Port Royal are women and children. Most of these "contrabands" are very destitute, and sadly in want of clothing and other necessities of life.

—There are now at Leavenworth, Kansas, some fifteen thousand troops, with a large supply of cavalry and a fair proportion of artillery. The entire force that will accompany General Hunter in his expedition will consist of about thirty-four thousand troops,

and as they will march to the west of Missouri, through the Cherokee Nation, and enter Arkansas below Van Buren, it is supposed that they will have no difficulty in obtaining subsistence. They expect to march to the Cherokee Nation in ten days after leaving Leavenworth.

—Additional intelligence of an important character from our forces on the Tennessee river is published in another column. Our gunboats have ascended the Tennessee river as far as Florence, Alabama, and have succeeded in capturing or destroying all the rebel boats, transports, and camps they saw on their expedition. Gen. Grant has marched against Fort Donelson, and at the latest accounts he had surrounded it with seven batteries of artillery. If the rebels do not surrender a great battle will probably take place. It is reported that the redoubtable Gen. Pillow is in command at the fort, and that he has some well-trained artists under him.

—A Washington correspondent of the *Press*, of the 12th, gives the following items of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department:—The operations of the Quartermaster's Department as to forage may be judged from the fact that Captain Dana, Assistant Quartermaster, has in his employment on this side of the Potomac 1,314 teams, and issues daily 200 tons of hay and 6,000 bushels of grain—supplying in this distribution the divisions of Gen. Smith and McCall. On this side of the Potomac 4,000 persons are engaged in this work at a monthly aggregate of salaries of about \$85,000. On the south side of the Potomac, under Quartermaster Ingalls, there are issued daily 100 tons of hay and 6,000 bushels of grain, employing 600 men. The Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, under the supervision of Lieutenant Ferguson, has now on hand nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and all contracts for further delivery at that point have been annulled in consequence. The forage and subsistence for the army brought from Baltimore are now conveyed direct from the Washington station to the camps in Virginia, by railroad over the Long Bridge. This continuous line was opened yesterday, and prevents the delays heretofore experienced.

—The following items of news are taken from Southern papers received at Baltimore yesterday:—The bill to raise troops to meet the requisition on Virginia by the President of the Confederate States passed both branches of the general assembly on Monday, in secret session. It provides that all the companies now in the field shall be filled up to the number of one hundred men. That the governor shall call for volunteers, and if the requisite number be not thus enlisted, the deficiency is to be made up by draft from the enrolled militia. The injunction of secession has been removed from a bill passed by Congress, appropriating \$200,000 for the benefit of the State of Kentucky. The War Department has issued an order for the securing of all the corn in the hands of distillers or others to be used for purposes of distillation. This step is taken, not only on account of the pernicious effects of the unlimited manufacture of whiskey, but by the exorbitant prices the government is thereby obliged to pay for the article so indispensable for the subsistence of the army.

—A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Feb. 12th, says: Our army in central Kentucky is in motion. Gen. Nelson's division is marching along the Glasgow turnpike, Gen. Mitchell's division crossed Green river on Monday, taking the advance of the main column to Bowling Green. —A dispatch dated Leavenworth, Feb. 11, says:—The greatest activity prevails at Fort Leavenworth in preparation for the expedition to start from here under Gen. Hunter. Troops and supplies being concentrated in the southern portion of the State, and indications appear favorable for an early advance. The general himself is working earnestly and unceasingly in perfecting the details of the expedition, and every department is pushed to its utmost capacity. Seven regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry and three full batteries of artillery, with parrot and viand guns, are now en route from the east and are daily expected to join the expedition, which will be one of the most formidable yet organized during the war.

—WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The news of the brilliant success of the Federal arms has created the greatest enthusiasm. Dispatches concerning them were read in both houses of Congress to-day, causing great rejoicing. The President has signed the bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats. It has been ascertained that there is a clear majority of Senators in favor of the legal tender clause on the Treasury Note bill, with the proviso that the interest be paid in coin.

—The remains of George White, a member of Capt. Zenley's company, 5th Regiment, who died in camp at Washington on Saturday last, of consumption, was brought to town on Tuesday night by his brother Henry T. White. His remains were interred on Wednesday in our Cemetery. COUNTERFEIT DETECTIONS, for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

NEWS FROM FORT HENRY.

The Gunboat Expedition on the Tennessee River.

A New Rebel Gunboat Captured.

INVASION OF ALABAMA.

The Stars and Stripes at Florence.

Rebels at Fort Donelson Reinforced.

GEN. PILLOW IN COMMAND.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Democrat* says that Commodore Foote has just received despatches from Capt. Phelps, of the gunboat *Conestoga*, announcing the return of the gunboat expedition up the Tennessee river, after capturing a new rebel gunboat and destroying all the other rebel boats on the river, as far up as Florence, Alabama. The *Republican* of Port Henry despatches says that a portion of the army encamped near the river has been notified two miles farther back, with all their batteries, from which point the roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired. Two more regiments arrived to-day and two steamers laden with troops are just coming in sight.

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Our Army Correspondence.

GREEN SPRING RUN, Va., February 8, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing it is always satisfactory to our friends at home, to hear occasionally from the 110th, I sent myself to write a few lines for the *Globe*.

After witnessing the defeat of the rebel General Jackson at Hancock, we wound our way through hill and dale until at last our feet pressed the sacred soil of old Virginia.

We left Cumberland with the expectation of trying the courage of the rebellious sons of the Old Dominion and hope will not be disappointed. Our regiment is now lying at the southern branch of the Potomac. Our company (Capt. Benner's) is on picket at a place known as Green Spring Run, a watering station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; we guard a portion of the road and also the telegraph office; our pickets extend about four miles on the Pike leading to Romney. Captain Benner sends out scouting parties every day; the boys as yet have not captured any rebels, but have been very successful in pressing turkeys, chickens, geese, &c., into the service. We expect to mingle in the real tide of battle before long. All the troops are being moved from Patterson Creek and Camp Kelley; the movement indicates an advance on Winchester as the troops are all going east. Our friends may be assured that the 110th are in for some tall fighting and our company intends to give its full share. Capt. Benner is the man that will lead us through; he is at present commander of this post. The only village in this vicinity is on the Maryland side of the Potomac, opposite this place, and all who wish to cross the river have to apply to the Captain for a pass. A dispatch was received here yesterday that the Rebels have evacuated Winchester; I cannot believe it as Winchester is said to be a strongly fortified place. How long our regiment will remain in this vicinity, and where we will go when we leave, is more than I am at present able to inform you. The 84th Penna. Regiment (Col. Murray) passed here yesterday. The 84th is composed of fighting boys and will no doubt, give the rebels "jessie."

I close hoping that the rebellion will be crushed ere the close of another six months and that every man and woman, who has sided in any way the Rebels in their work of treason and rebellion may be destroyed and that without remedy.

Yours, &c.,

— WITH.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's splendid Variety Envelopes are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other envelope or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself.

Another supply of the Old Franklin Almanacs just received at Lewis' Book Store.

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numbers over one thousand. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same. Middlebushman Carven had his arm shot off. The other casualties are unreported.

A late arrival this morning, says Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on through to Edenton.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—A rumor has prevailed that Commodore Lynch's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the Confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape.

The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke Island, and was probably burnt at the former point.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—[Received in Richmond at midnight.] A courier arrived here this afternoon at four o'clock, and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by the inhabitants. During the confiscation the Federals landed a large force. The *Republican* of Port Henry despatches says that a portion of the army encamped near the river has been notified two miles farther back, with all their batteries, from which point the roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired. Two more regiments arrived to-day and two steamers laden with troops are just coming in sight.

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The rebels were forced to burn six steamers and we captured two others, besides the half complete gun-boat East Point.

The steamers burned were freighted with rebel military stores. The East Point had about 250,000 feet of lumber on board.

We also captured two hundred stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores, and destroyed the encampment of Col. Crews, at Savannah, Tennessee. We found the Union sentiment strong.

Further from the Expedition up the Tennessee River.