

Semi-Weekly Globe.

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

HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, April 29, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor inclination, to dan personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing.

THE NEWS.

We have no very important news by this morning's mail. The fall of New Orleans has caused a glorious feeling throughout the loyal States.

The most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and the people were in great fear of an attack by General Burnside.

Further intelligence from General Banks' column, states that another skirmish had taken place with Ashby's Cavalry on Sunday, and that the enemy were repulsed.

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It is said of a certain animal that the more you stir it up the more it stinks. Just so in the case we are now considering.

THE REBELS have been obliged to resort to conscription, and that odious process is now going on in every part of the bogn Confederacy.

ANOTHER MATCH.—Massey and Richardson had another shooting match on Friday, at the Warm Springs.

A COMPANY of sharpshooters, from Minnesota, passed through this place on Saturday, en route for the seat of war.

THE BURNING ON.—In which the natives here, their dead. The smoke was curling up from the top of the building while the body of some poor—or rich—Hindoo was being turned to ashes.

OUR FRIENDS.—Sergeant Robert Stewart and Heavy Miller, both members of Captain Hayett's company, of the 110th, arrived home on Saturday evening.

PERSONAL.—Colonel McCrum, of the Altoona Tribune, paid us a pop visit on last Thursday, and we are sorry that we could not entertain him better.

DEATH OF GEN. SMITH.—The Union has lost one of its ablest defenders, and Pennsylvania a noble, upright citizen, ever zealous for the public good.

MUSICAL.—The gentlemen who so kindly favored us with a serenade one evening last week, will please consider our heaver elevated in the highest degree.

EDUCATION.—Rev. S. H. Reid will deliver a discourse on Education, in the German Reformed Church, of this place, next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TRAVELING IN THE COUNTRY.—On the morning of the 23d we left the great city of Calcutta and turned our faces toward the north-west.

Rungrunge. There we took coaches for 370 miles to Allahabad. These coaches are built very low and are drawn by one horse.

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WAR NEWS.

From General Halleck's Division.

Heavy Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Pittsburg.—A Battle Supposed to be in Progress at Corinth.—The Union Gunboats at Huntsville, Alabama.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Chicago, April 25.—Calro passengers, by the Belle of Memphis, say that at Savannah they heard heavy firing in the direction of Pittsburg.

The cannonading was brisk, and gradually grew louder, being heard for miles this side of Savannah. It is believed that a general engagement was brought on, which is strengthened by the fact that on Wednesday significant preparations were made by Gen. Halleck for an attack.

Our gunboats on the Tennessee had effected a passage over the muske shoals, and penetrated as far as Huntsville, Alabama, where they captured a quantity of rebel commissary stores.

From the Tennessee River.

Steamers Fired into by Guerrillas.—The Lower Mississippi Fearfully Overflooded.—Great Loss of Property.

Calno, April 25.—The steamers Belle of Memphis, and Choctaw, from Pittsburg, landing on Thursday morning, arrived last night. They were fired into thirty-five miles below Pittsburg by a band of guerrillas, from behind dwellings on the left bank of the Tennessee river.

The Choctaw received seven shots, and her mate was killed. The Belle of Memphis received twelve shots, mortally wounding one negro boy on board.

The roads at Pittsburg are improving. Skirmishing of pickets continue. The river there is still rising.

The lower Mississippi is fearfully overflowed, causing the greatest loss of property ever known.

Rebel Account of the Bombardment of Fort Jackson.

Fortress Monroe, April 25, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The Norfolk Day Book, of this morning, has telegrams from New Orleans, dated the 23d inst., from which the following information is obtained:

There was a heavy and continued bombardment of Fort Jackson, which was still progressing.

The rebels in the fort represent themselves still cheerful, with an abiding faith in their ultimate success.

They state that they are making repairs as best they can. Their barbette guns were still in working order, though most of them had been disabled at times.

They assert that they had fired 25,000 15-inch shells, of which one thousand had fallen in the fort. They think our ammunition must soon be exhausted, but assert that they can stand it as long as we can.

The Rebel Congress has adjourned. Assistant Secretary of War.

FROM YORKTOWN.

The Enemy's Works Shelled by One of the Gunboats.—Firing Along the Entire Line.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 25.—The principal event of yesterday, which mentioning was the shelling of Yorktown by one of the gunboats.

She moved up to the mouth of Wormly's creek during the morning, opening a well directed fire on their works, which was promptly answered by the rebels.

The boat then fell back a distance of three miles from Yorktown, when she again opened the shells exploding each time within the enemy's works, but obtained no response.

A few shots were fired during the day along the whole line to keep the rebels from strengthening their works. No one injured. It is raining this morning but the indications are that it will soon clear up.

The object of the flag of truce that went to the enemy's lines on Tuesday, by order of Gen. McClellan, was the purpose of exchanging four rebel prisoners for a similar number of our wounded in their hands in order that they might be better cared for.

The answer showed that they were disposed to comply with the General's request, but the wounded had been sent to Richmond.

Nineteen Rebel Vessels Taken in the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The gunboat Yankee has arrived from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Va., and reports that one day this week the Anconita, while passing Lowry's Point, on the Rappahannock, was fired upon by a small body of rebel infantry.

She threw a few shells, thus rapidly dispersing them.

The steamer Atlantic from Port Royal with dates to the 24th inst., brings eighty-five prisoners from Pulaski and 1677 bags of unopened and 36 bags of ginned cotton. She brings no news.

Official Despatch from Gen. Wool.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT, April 26.

To the Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Assistant Surgeon Warren, unconditionally released with 17 prisoners and four attendants, arrived here this evening from Norfolk.

They were the wounded left on the

field in the affair of the South Mills. The troops of the United States consisted as reported, of 3,000 men, under the command of Brigadier General Beauregard.

The Surgeon says the rebels reported that they had only a Georgia Regiment and three pieces of artillery.

The Norfolk Day Book reports a heavy bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river.

Major General Lovell is represented as saying that it was terrific. It was still continued at the latest accounts.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Great Excitement in the City.—Martial Law Put in Full Operation.—Destruction of Cotton and Steamboats.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Fortress Monroe, April 27.—A fugitive black just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg Express of yesterday, which contains the following dispatch:

MONROE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at four o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless, martial law was put in full force and business was completely suspended.

All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport corn, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock to day the operators bade us good bye, saying the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had.

The negro bringing the above report said the rebels have two fresh steamers nearly completed, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to-morrow.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told the Richmond Examiner, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows:

New Orleans taken.—Great destruction of Property, Cotton and Steamboats.—Enough saved to take away a ammunition.—Great Consternation of Inhabitants.

IRVIN M'DOWELL, Maj. Gen.

In addition to the above, we might state that his excellency Gen. Cartin, last night received 200 letters from the Secretary of War, announcing the capture of New Orleans.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND

The Enemy Still Retreating.—Deserters from their Ranks Coming into our Army.—Recent Discoveries at Staunton.—The Pursuit of Jackson.—5000 Rebel Deserters.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, April 25, via Washington, April 25.—Several deserters and refugees corroborate the previous reports that Jackson, after flying from our advance column on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing Magarhoystown, the south fork of the Shenandoah, the Blue Ridge, and running thence to Gordonsville.

Jackson's wagon train had been pushed towards Staunton, but hearing that the town was in the possession of the Union troops, he remanded it to Harrisonburg.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Jackson, with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville pike, and at the latest accounts had reached Magarhoystown.

On Saturday night a squadron of the First Vermont Cavalry, while scouting the Lerry road, beyond the Massanutten mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a lieutenant had his horse shot under him.

The inhabitants of this lovely and fertile valley, although they gave an almost unanimous vote for Secession, now sincerely regret it, and appear well pleased in the belief that the war in Virginia is nearly at an end. Fresh meats and breadstuffs abound in this section, and the owners are not disposed to conceal or spirit them away beyond our reach.

Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect upon the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of them are now in the Massanutten mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, and only waiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from Gen. Banks. One who came in yesterday reported that he found a cave a few miles hence, where there were concealed sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come into camp to-day.

A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting both sides of the mountain near Harrison, watching our movements and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, are believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be.

The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lieut. Col. Hatchler, provost marshal, and are examined by Colonel Clark, of General Banks' staff.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the Confederate hospitals are models of comfort, convenience, and cleanliness.

At Mount Jackson, three large two-story frame buildings have been recently constructed, and are now a proved plan, being lathed and plastered, and divided into appropriate wards.

The cottages are high and the ventilation perfect. They are capable of accommodating six hundred patients, and will be occupied by our sick.

The wagons are actively collecting forage and other supplies, which are more abundant here than they were in