

Semi-Weekly Globe.

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

HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, May 19, 1862.



Our Flag Forever. GREAT WAR NEWS.

Our army is onward! Rebellion is fast being compelled to back to the wall! Read the news.

We receive several papers claiming to be Democratic, that are continually scolding about the high taxes necessary to pay the expenses of the war.

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SOUND SENTIMENT.—The Germania Telegraph, one of the very best weekly papers published in the State, always independent, speaks our sentiments in the following paragraph which we take pleasure in copying from that valuable paper:

"Party organizations, however proper under ordinary circumstances, are wholly out of place and unwarranted in the present crisis in which the country is involved, and should be repudiated by every truly loyal man.

There is no time to allow this difference of opinion to become a party question, and thus distract our common efforts.

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WAR NEWS.

FROM YORKTOWN.

THE REBELS STILL FLYING.

Gen. McClellan catches up to them eight miles beyond Williamsburg. A severe skirmish.—The Rebels go Westward and Retreat Across the Chickahominy.—A Large Number of Rebels Captured.—Heavy Cannoning Heard on the River.—The Bridges Across the Chickahominy Destroyed.—The Enemy just where McClellan wants them.—Probable Capture of the Entire Rebel Army.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The following was received from Yorktown, dated yesterday at 12 o'clock: "Today, as I close my letter, the latest intelligence received from the field is that Gen. McClellan has come up with the enemy, about eight miles beyond Williamsburg, and after a protracted and severe skirmish with his rear, he again put him to flight across the Chickahominy creek.

A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including the entire staff of the enemy's rear, and they have had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuits for forty-eight hours and when brought in fell down in a state of exhaustion.

Heavy cannoning could be heard by the boats coming down the river at an early hour this morning. Nothing as to the result is ascertained.

There is no doubt but that the whole army of Lee, Johnson and Magruder are in a state of disorganization, and under the rapid pursuit of General McClellan are fleeing with great precipitation, and without the intention of making a stand anywhere, and unless some miracle occurs, they will be driven to the James river, where they will be captured and taken to West Point.

A large number of prisoners arrived at West Point, and others are being constantly brought in. On Monday the enemy took about eighty of our men prisoners and captured one of our heavy guns, and the rebels, having first killed all the horses and they having but a small support of infantry were overpowered by a superior force, and were compelled to abandon their guns, but before the close of the day this battery with one of the enemy's was recaptured by Gen. McClellan, and the prisoners taken were found in Williamsburg next day attending on the wounded of the enemy left behind. Their retreat was accompanied by too much confusion to be troubled with prisoners.

I just learn that the enemy has destroyed all the bridges across the Chickahominy, and that Gen. McClellan is crossing his army at night, and he remembered that the Chickahominy river runs parallel with the James river, into which it empties.

It is the general opinion of the troops that the enemy is progressing with great rapidity. A heavy battle took place on Wednesday afternoon between the troops of Gen. Franklin and Gen. Sedgewick and the rebels under Gen. Lee, who were endeavoring to make their way for the second time to the peninsula.

The rebels were totally routed and driven back towards the Chickahominy. The whole number of United States troops killed and wounded was three hundred. The enemy were driven back by our gunboats with great slaughter.

The enemy had not less than thirty thousand men, while our whole force, including the army of the James, did not exceed twenty thousand. It had it not been for the gunboats our force would have been defeated.

FROM WILLIAMSBURG. WILLIAMSBURG, May 8.—The details of the engagement of Monday are so full and so complete that it is difficult to do justice to them. It is necessary to avail of the report of Gen. McClellan, which is now being prepared.

Deserters from the enemy are hourly arriving. The expedition up the York river has been most successful, and our troops are now encamped near the mouth of the river. Heavy firing has been heard in that direction but the particulars are not known.

Yesterday the advance guard of our cavalry had a skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy about seven miles from here. The main body of the enemy was driven back towards the Chickahominy. The general impression with military men is that the rebels have made their last stand in Virginia.

FROM ARKANSAS. PRETSMAN'S FERRY, May 8.—Two gentlemen, who have been in the South since the commencement of the blockade, passed through here to-day. Provisions, clothing, and all merchandise are very scarce throughout the South. The price of cotton is at a premium of 20 per cent., and gold 10 per cent.

Drafting for the rebel army is going on regardless of their hopeless position. The Union men are flying to the mountains and swamps. Fort Pillow is the only defence on the Mississippi that is considered secure. Our army has gone to Fort Pillow and Corinth, where the rebel force is said to be 110,000 men.

FROM CHARLESTON. NEW YORK, May 10.—Nassau papers of the 30th ult., contain news from Charleston, obtained from rebel school-boys that had run the blockade.

attack, Semole, Susquehanna, Dacota, and San Jacinto, in the order in which they are named, stamed up to the fort, and the rebels were driven back to the fort. The position of the Monitor was far in advance of the rest of the fleet, and she continued in motion till within a mile or two of the Point, when considerable execution must have been done by her accurate firing.

Several shots were fired from the single gun on the extremity of the Point, when one from the Monitor struck in the vicinity, doubtless disabling the gun, as it has not been fired since.

At about one o'clock a black smoke was seen to arise, which was occasioned by a shell being exploded in the water. At about half past two o'clock the Merrimac made her appearance, when the fleet, with the exception of the Monitor, retired to the landing place.

At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens and the city was formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and we now have possession.

FROM YORKTOWN. Battle Near West Point. The Rebels Defeated With Great Loss.—Our Loss, 300 Killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—By the steamer from Yorktown, I learn that Gen. McClellan had advanced 12 miles beyond Williamsburg, and had scattered skirmishes with the enemy, routing them with heavy loss.

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FROM CHARLESTON. NEW YORK, May 10.—Nassau papers of the 30th ult., contain news from Charleston, obtained from rebel school-boys that had run the blockade.

The Charlestonians were expecting to be attacked soon, and considerable excitement prevailed there. Business was almost entirely suspended. Forts Sumpter and Moultrie were being furnished with heavy guns, and there was a general uneasiness relative to the result of the successes of Gen. McClellan at Yorktown.

The steamship Octavi, with arms, etc., arrived on the 28th ult., from Liverpool, and the steamship Sicilian from Hull, England, arrived on the 29th ult., with an assorted cargo.

GLORIOUS NEWS. NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH SURRENDERED.

THE CITIES OCCUPIED BY THE UNION FORCES.

The Monster Merrimac Blown up and Sunk. No Portion of the City or Navy Yard Injured.—The Rebels Withdraw from the City Without a Battle.—Full Details of the Expedition.—President Lincoln's Superintendence in Person.—The Embarkation and Detachment of Troops.—He is First to Stop on the "Sacred Soil."

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following was received at the War Department this morning: FORTRESS MONROE, May 10th, } 12 o'clock at night. Norfolk is ours and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard. Gen. Wool having completed the landing of his forces at Wiltoughby point, about nine o'clock this morning, completed his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the General. About five miles from the landing place a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's creek. A few heavy discharges of companies of infantry the rebels burned the bridge; this compelled our forces to march around five miles further.

At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens and the city was formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and we now have possession.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI. All the Rebel Land Forces Withdrawn from Fort Wright.—Jeff. Thompson in Command.—The Fort to be Evacuated this Week.—Destruction of Property at Memphis Overlooked.—The Capture of 100 of Our Cavalry by the Rebels.—The Rebels Burning Cotton and Destroying Sugar and Molasses at Memphis.—Jeff. Thompson Enforcing the Conscription Act.—Beauregard's Army on Half Retrospect.—Arrest of Union Men in Memphis.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A special despatch from Fort Wright says that the rebels arriving at the fort yesterday asserted positively that all the land forces have been withdrawn from the fort save barely enough to work the guns.

FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 11.—The following dispatch has just been received at the headquarters of the army of the Mississippi: Near Memphis, May 9.—Major Gen. Halleck. The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond the bridge occupying the farther side of the creek in front of my camp.

The brigade held on for five hours, until it was heavily pressed in front and on the flank, after that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force, which was contrary to your orders, and would have brought on a general engagement, I withdrew to this side in good order.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY. HEADQUARTERS, CUMBERLAND, VA., Sunday Evening, May 11. } There has been no movement of troops to-day as Gen. McClellan was desirous of observing the day, and giving his men an opportunity to rest.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following despatch has been received by the Navy Department: FLAGSHIP BOSTON, ABOVE Ft. PULASKI, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, May 10, via Cairo, May 11. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The naval engagement, for which the rebels have been preparing, took place this morning.

THE REBELS. The rebel force, consisting of eight iron-clad gunboats, four of which were fitted up with rams, came up handsomely. The action lasted one hour. Two of the rebel gunboats were blown up, and one sunk, when the enemy retired precipitately under the guns of the fort.

Only six vessels of my squadron were engaged. The Cincinnati sustained some injury from the rams, but will be in fighting condition to-morrow. Captain Stemple distinguished himself. He is seriously wounded. The

first Delaware regiment, Col. Andrews, was pushed forward at nine o'clock, accompanied by Gen. Mansfield and Viele and staff. They were soon followed by the 10th Massachusetts Col. Wyman. The balance of the expedition consists of the Tenth New York, Col. Benedict, the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. Booley, the Ninety-fourth New York, Coast Guards, Major Dodge's battalion of mounted rifles, and Capt. Polett's company D, of the Fourth regular artillery.

The President accompanied by Secretary Stanton, accompanied General Wool and staff to the wharf and then took a tug and proceeded to the Minnesota where the President was received with a national salute.

It is generally admitted that the President and Secretary Stanton have infused new vigor into both naval and military operations here, and that the country will have no cause for further complaint as to the insulting course of the rebels in this quarter.

The iron-clad gunboat Galena, accompanied by the Port Royal and Aristocrat, went up the James river on Wednesday night, and although I have been unable to obtain any positive information from them since she silenced the forts in the lower part of the river, it is understood that the President has despatched from Gen. McClellan to the effect that they have given him most valuable aid in driving the enemy to the wall.

It is even stated, to-day, that the Galena not only captured the Yorktown and Jamestown, but has put crews on board of them and run them up within shelling distance of the river defenses of Richmond. Of the truth of this, however, I cannot vouch for, as Old Point is becoming famous for fabulous rumors.

Capture of the Rebel Steamers Yorktown and Jamestown. NEW YORK, May 11.—Special despatches state that the iron-clad steamer Galena has sunk the rebel steamer Yorktown and captured the Jamestown in the James river.

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