

Semi-Weekly Globe.

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

TERMS.—This paper is published twice a week at \$1.00 a year in advance for six months—50 cents for three months in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, May 27, 1862.



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.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA, Harrisburg, May 26, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 23.

On the pressing requisition of the President of the United States, in the present emergency, it is ordered that the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and Colonels of regiments throughout the Commonwealth, muster, without delay, all the military organizations within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith to the city of Washington, or such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General. HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA, Harrisburg, May 26, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 24.

General Order No. 23 of these Headquarters, dated this day, being issued under requisition of the President of the United States, no commanding officer of higher grade than captain will be accepted by the United States, excepting where the regiment is already organized, and all expenses under it are to be defrayed by the General Government.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General. HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA, Harrisburg, May 26, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 25.

The call for troops by General Orders of these Headquarters, Nos. 23 and 24, of this date, is for "THREE MONTHS MILITIA MEN," as stated in the requisition of the President of the United States.

unquestionably daring, will prove to be a serious mistake. They will probably discover this themselves, before they attempt to cross the Potomac. Their army is liable to be cut off from two directions, and they have shown such good generalship on former occasions, that it is not probable they will, for the sake of a temporary advantage, run the risk of losing their forces entirely.

It is with no disposition to underestimate the importance of this bold dash of the rebels, we express these views. On the contrary, we think it is quite time that the Government and the people should be stirred up anew, and nothing is likely to do this so well as an alarm and a sense of danger. We want more troops and more vigor. We want a more distinct and decided policy in our course against the rebels. They have been daintily dealt with, and it is time that they be taught that the United States Government has not only the power, but also the will to subdue them. We have been lulled into security by our many and great successes. An alarm was needed to stir the popular heart and create a new uprising of the people.

HONOR THIEF ARRIVED.—A Bold, Impudent Game.—A young man came to this place the early part of last week, and carried on a high game for a day or two, hiring a horse and buggy from Mr. McManigal, and driving around through the county cutting a "terrible swell," spending money freely, and having a "gay old time generally," when information was received here that he had stolen a horse a week or two ago from Mr. Smith, (not the veritable John Smith) of McAlley's Fort. The constable started in pursuit of the "fast young man," and succeeded in "capturing" him at Alexandria, this county, where he had gone to "spurge" a little. He was taken before a Justice of the Peace in Alexandria where the following facts were elicited: After having stolen the horse at McAlley's Fort, he got over into Woodcock Valley where he traded horses with Col. Hayret, and got twenty dollars difference. He then went to McConeelsville, where he sold the horse to Henry Stoen for \$25 and a watch. He then made his way here, where he "cut a swell." When confronted by Col. Hayret in the Square's office, he denied ever having seen the Col. before, but when the Col. brought forward a man who had been told by the prisoner that he had traded horses with Col. Hayret, he then admitted the fact that he had stolen the one he had traded off. He was brought to town and lodged in the stone institution at the head of Smith street, where he now has a great (grate) prospect before him. We learn that his name is George Deamont, a young man about 20 years old, and a native of this county. We presume this is his first attempt at horse stealing, and, by the time he gets out of this scrape, he will have learned that the "way" of the transgressor is hard, and profit by the lesson it will teach him, and after he has served his time in "durance vile," he will "go and sin no more."

POST PITTS WORKS.—While on a visit to Pittsburgh last week we went to see the monster gas cast at these works a short time ago. It is just the same size as the "Floyd" and "Union," cast at the same works about a year ago. It is a monstrous weapon, with a fifteen inch bore, and will throw a ball weighing over five hundred pounds, a distance of six miles. It was all finished with the exception of a little dressing off at the butt, or, to use a term in military parlance, "the rear end." It has been christened "the Stanton Gun" by the workmen of the establishment, but we do not know whether it will retain the name. The company received an order from the Government a few days ago, for fifty guns of a still larger calibre, and they are now erecting an additional building for their already extensive works, for the sole purpose of manufacturing these huge weapons of modern warfare. The gun is to be of larger dimensions in every way, with a twenty-inch bore, and will throw a thousand pound ball a distance of eight miles. These immense works are engaged in making nothing else but instruments of war, such as mortars, cannons of all sizes, and shot and shell of every description. We spent an hour very profitably and pleasantly in this establishment, and saw many things that would interest any one.

THE TIME has come for meeting the Rebels with death and destruction.—Coaxing them any longer would be adding thousands to our already large number of sick, wounded and dead.—They must be conquered, crushed, annihilated, that true patriotism may enjoy the blessings of a Heaven-born Republic. Rebels are not entitled to the protection of our Constitution.—They have repudiated it, and by their own acts they have repudiated its protection. They must be met with the sword, the bayonet, the rope, and the death.

A CHANGE.—The Penna. Railroad Company are making a change in their offices in this place. The telegraph and ticket offices will be thrown into one, and the telegraph operator will attend to the selling of tickets, which will relieve Harry Wharton, the present able and efficient officer, of that part of the business, and who will have his office removed to the company's warehouse, where he will attend to the freight business alone. The business of the road at this place amounts to between \$30,000 and \$40,000 a month, and is entirely too much for one man and an assistant to get through with, consequently, the change will relieve Mr. Wharton of considerable labor.

THE theory that Northern soldiers are monsters is not yet given up by the Richmond papers. In the same page in which the Dispatch prints an account of the humane treatment of rebel wounded by our soldiers at Williamsburg, it asserts that of the soldiers of Gen. Banks' army:—"Some of the drunken stragglers shot hogs, sheep and other stock on the route, and selecting a fine joint, leave the carcass lying on the highway. Poultry was scattered all over the farm-yards and open raw. It is asserted, and has been proven by an eye-witness, that even the dogs, cats and rats were killed and eaten with a voraciousness that betokened starvation. Indeed they had no commissary, and it is believed their conduct was attributed to directions from their officers."

HERE is another specimen of the manner in which the ladies of the south conduct themselves towards the dead and the living who were and are engaged as soldiers in defence of the Union. We quote from the Northern Standard:—"A grave of Sergeant Poppe, who died from wounds received in fighting heroically the old flag, was being prepared in the church yard, a well dressed lady (?) walked up in company with two others, and remarked that they were not digging a deep enough." "Not deep enough," explained the sexton. "No, not deep enough," she replied, "dig it deeper, so that he can go to hell the quicker, and then she walked off."

MORE MEN WANTED.—A dispatch dated Washington, May 23, says:—"The War Department has called for no definite number of troops, but has re-opened the recruiting stations lately closed by order."

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages 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 package 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. Price 50 cts.

ANOTHER BOUQUET.—Another little lady friend, Miss Let. Thomas, has presented us with a beautiful bouquet. We never refuse such presents, especially when they are accompanied with letters so full of the flowers. Miss Let. we are so thankful. Price 50 cts.

GEN. HAYRET passed through this place on his way east on Saturday night. But very few of our citizens got to see him as it was not known that he would pass through here.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—D. P. Gwin has just opened a splendid lot of Ladies Dress Goods of the latest styles. He is prepared to please all who will favor him with a call.

THE PRESIDENT CALLING FOR MORE MEN.—The President has called upon the Governors of States for two hundred thousand more men, and the act has been legalized by Congress.

OUR Army Correspondence. CAMP GREENFIELD, NEAR NEW-MARKET, Va., May 8, 1862.

EDITHS GLOBE.—As nothing of very great importance has occurred in this part of the country since the 1st of March, I thought this may not be very interesting. We (110th Penna) left Winchester the 23rd ult., and marched sixty miles southward. We joined our regiment on the 29th inst., where we were joined our Division again.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—A dispatch from McConeelsville, Fulton county, dated May 22, says:—"One of the most terrific hail storms ever witnessed passed over this town about 5 o'clock last evening. Nearly all the windows in the place fronting the storm were shattered. The young leaves and shoots were cut out from the trees, and the ground covered several inches deep with hailstones, some of which were at least three inches in diameter, and weighed seven ounces. The grain fields in the vicinity of the storm were utterly ruined."

WAR NEWS. The Guerilla War in Missouri. ROLLA, May 20.—A train of seventeen wagons, laden with Government stores, which left here on Monday, was overtaken to-day, when about twenty miles out on the Springfield road, by a band of Rebel guerrillas, who burned the wagons and contents and carried off all the mules, 86 in number.

A Flag of Truce Fired Upon by the Rebels on the James River. FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.—The steamer George Washington, which had been sent to the front on Monday night, returned this forenoon.

Another Bouquet.—Another little lady friend, Miss Let. Thomas, has presented us with a beautiful bouquet. We never refuse such presents, especially when they are accompanied with letters so full of the flowers. Miss Let. we are so thankful. Price 50 cts.

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continuing for any great length of time. The rebel army, or, at least, a great portion of it, they represent being demoralized and dispirited to such an extent that it is only held together by the most rigorous discipline of military law. Still the work of conscription was progressing, and the roads to Richmond were thronged with unarmed men, old and young, being driven along under a strong guard of armed men. They represent that no people in modern times have suffered more than the people of Virginia are now suffering, every household being in mourning, with the prospect of an approaching famine.

They also state that Beauregard arrived at Richmond on Tuesday, On being questioned as to their authority for this statement, they said that it was so announced and understood at Petersburg on Wednesday morning, and no one doubted the fact.

Jeff. Davis and the military authorities have declared their intention to fight to the death before Richmond, but strong suspicions were entertained that it was really the purpose to abandon the city after a short defence at the works surrounding it.

Large numbers of women and children from Richmond had arrived at Petersburg, and they represent the distress prevailing in that city as beyond description. Threats were made by the soldiers from the Gulf States that they will only leave Richmond in ashes; and great fears were entertained that the threat would be carried into effect. It would produce the greatest efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent such a catastrophe.

The number of rebel forces at Richmond was generally believed to be fully 200,000, including the unarmored and poorly armed troops of recent levies, who are having pitifully put in their hands for active service.

Deserters from Fort Darling report that the infantry force in the vicinity of that work is nearly 30,000.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK. BALTIMORE, May 24.—The following is taken from the special correspondence of the American, from Fortress Monroe:—"There is but little change in the condition of affairs at Norfolk. The Mayor and City Council still refuse to take the oath of allegiance."

Gen. Wool had an interview with them yesterday, but they still remain in a state, so that he now refuses all intercourse with the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Even the little business they have been doing in the way of selling strawberries and peas is now stopped.

Gen. Wool sent up a proclamation to Norfolk this morning, notifying the people that the matter was entirely in their own hands. So soon as they acknowledged the supremacy of the Government, they will enjoy its fostering aid and encouragement, but while they remain in their present rebellious mood they will be cut off from all the advantages of trade and commerce, and the city will be governed by strict martial law. He also assures them that no continuing cause can possibly arise whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government, and that those who entertain any doubts on this subject are invited to them, with the assurance of being amply protected in all their rights as citizens of the United States.

driven back and completely routed. Col. Crook's force numbered 1,800. Our loss was 10 killed, 40 wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is much greater.

We captured four cannon, two of which were rifled pieces, 200 stand of arms, and about 100 prisoners, including a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and several Captains and Lieutenants. Lewisburg, where this fight occurred, is the county town of Greenbrier County, Virginia, and is 9 miles west of the famous White Sulphur Springs.

HARRISBURG, May 24.—As it might seem from the published responses of other States that Pennsylvania had not been equally prompt, it is proper to mention that Gov. Curtin, on the first intimation from the War Department that additional troops would be called for immediately, replied that Pennsylvania would furnish any number of troops required of her. The Department has asked for one regiment of infantry, which is now organizing and will be sent forward in a few days.

EXCITING NEWS! WASHINGTON, May 24.—Despatches were received at the War Department at ten o'clock to-night, from General Banks, at Winchester. He had marched from Strasburg to Winchester for the purpose of securing his stores and trains from the enemy and to prevent his communication from being interrupted. His advanced guard entered Winchester at five o'clock with all his trains and stores in safety. A strong attack was made upon the trains at Middletown by rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery, but it was repulsed, and a few wagons, abandoned by the teamsters, were secured. Gen. Banks will return immediately to Strasburg.

Colonel Kenly, in command of the forces at Front Royal, was not killed, but only wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of an engagement at Front Royal yesterday have been received. The enemy are in possession of Front Royal.

General Geary occupies a strong position at the Manassas Railroad, at White Plains. It has been reinforced. General Banks has also been strongly reinforced.

A despatch to the War Department, from Gen. McClellan, states as follows:—"There were three skirmishes to-day. We drove the rebels from Mechanickville, seven miles from New Bridge. The 4th Michigan have about finished the 'Louisiana Tigers,' taking fifty prisoners and fifty killed. Our loss is ten killed and wounded."

WASHINGTON, May 24.—11 o'clock P. M.—A gentleman, who is well acquainted with the localities of General Banks' army says he does not regard the report received to-day as indicating any danger to the main body of the troops of that command.

Col. Kenly's 1st Maryland regiment with a squadron of cavalry and a portion of a battery, was stationed at Front Royal as the outpost guard, a mile and a half from the main station of the Manassas Railroad, while other troops guard the track. The bridge supposed to be endangered is three miles from Front Royal Junction and is strongly guarded. It is considered almost impossible for the enemy to reach the bridge before reinforcements from Reston, or from Strasburg could arrive there, at all events the attack could not have jeopardized General Banks' army.

A large number of men have been detailed for the building of a number of bridges at different points on the creek. The balloon ascension which was made to-day by Lowe gave no assurance of the enemy being in any considerable force near at hand. From the best information that can be had, the enemy have selected a position between three and four miles on this side of Richmond to meet the federal troops. The advance of the army being now within seven miles of Richmond, its further progress must necessarily be slow, in order that the main body should come up to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise in approaching the capital of rebellion. Very little firing was heard to-day in the direction of the position held by our gunboats on the James river.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—From the army correspondent of the Associate Press, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 24. The driving of the rebels from the vicinity of New Bridge yesterday by our artillery, was followed up to-day by a movement wholly unexpected by our adversaries. A reconnaissance composed of the Fourth Michigan regiment, Col. Moorbury, and a squad of the Second Cavalry, Capt. Gordon, was made, which is worthy of mention.

Five companies of the Fourth Michigan, under Lieut. Bowen, of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Carter, of the First Cavalry, crossed the Topographical Corps, crossed the Chickahominy a short distance above New Bridge with thirty men of the Fourth Michigan. This small command succeeded in getting between four companies of the Fifth Louisiana regiment, who were out on picket duty at the bridge, and a brigade of the enemy, who were supporting them. In the meantime the balance of the regiment, and the squadron of cavalry approached the bridge from this side, thus attracting the attention of the rebels, and causing a serious panic while the main body advanced in front and opened a deadly fire. The result was that 31 of the enemy were taken prisoners, 15 wounded and six slightly. Lieut. Bowen had his horse shot under him during the skirmish. The light brigade under Gen. Stoeneman, and the brigade under Gen. Ainsworth, of General Smith's Division, to-day advanced from the New Bridge up the Chickahominy to Elison's Mills, on Bell creek. Here they encountered four regiments of the enemy's infantry with five pieces of artillery and a command of cavalry, of these two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery were in the opposite side of the creek. The balance of the infantry which was composed of the 8th and 9th Georgia regiments under General Howell Cobb.

From the Mountain Department. CINCINNATI, May 24.—Col. Holt, with 3,000 men, attacked our forces under Col. Crook yesterday morning at Lewisburg. After a severe fight the enemy was