

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. PERSEVERE. TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance. VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862. NO. 2.

The Globe. HUNTINGDON, PA. Thursday afternoon, June 12, 1862.

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

Banks' Retreat.

It is generally acknowledged by all parties, that the retreat made by Gen. Banks was a masterly affair. A few civilians raise a great hue and cry about it, and declare that he ought to be cashiered for his cowardice; that he should have stood his ground at all hazards.

Sword Presented to Capt. Zentmyer.

Some time in May, Captain Frank Zentmyer, Company I, 5th Regiment, P. R. C., was presented with a handsome sword by his company. We take pleasure in laying before the many friends of the gallant Captain and his company, the speeches on the occasion.

Sergt. Funk, Corp'l. Wilson and Corporal Lee, were the committee acting for the Company in making the arrangements for the presentation. Sergt. J. J. Patterson, in presenting the sword, addressed the Captain as follows: Captain—I have the honor, on behalf of the members of your company, to present you with this sword as a slight token of their appreciation of your merits as a military officer, and also for the uniform gentlemanly treatment that they have received at your hands.

And, fellow-soldiers, I am proud to say, this beautiful sword shall first be drawn in a just war whose only object is the preservation of a Constitution whose equal never gave to the animals of any nation, to prevent the dissolution of a Union—the fear and admiration of the known world, and the enforcement of the Laws—the most wholesome and just ever enacted by any people.

The noble cause he has espoused; that no false idea of revenge will induce him to so far forget himself as to be guilty of any act unbecoming a freeman; let us hope that our Legislators will catch the inspiration from the times in which they live, and actuated alone by the broad principles of Justice enact only such laws as become the representatives of American freemen, going not behind the Constitution. The present is no time for vain and untried theories.

WAR NEWS.

Full Details of the Second Day's Fight.

BATTLE-FIELD, Monday, June 2.—The rebel army still occupied the camps of Casey's and Couch's Divisions on Sunday morning, with a strong picket force guarding the road facing Snead's house and the wheat field where our earthworks were thrown up, extending from our extreme left to the railroad, near Fair Oak Station. The distance from the point where our earthworks were located to the edge of the wood could not have been more than four hundred yards.

Preparations for the Battle on Sunday. Gen. Heintzelman, at 6 A. M., ordered a reconnaissance to be made by a small force on the left, of the wood and to the right toward the railroad.

The Battle. It was about a quarter of seven when Gen. Heintzelman ordered Gen. Hooker to attack the rebels in his front, and drive them from the woods.

At a little after one o'clock General McClellan mounted his horse and rode along the lines of his troops, back and forth, until all the soldiers had a good opportunity of seeing him. Napoleon never was received by his enthusiastic troops with greater manifestation of delight than was McClellan by his army, showing that he possessed the confidence as well as the hearts of his men.

wounded at the first fire of the rebels was Lieut. Lawria (formerly an aid to Gen. Sickles) and Capt. Nolan.

The fire of the enemy immediately became simultaneous along their entire line. The New Jersey troops fought splendidly, loading and firing without flinching from their position. Gen. Sickles' regiments did great execution, advancing at every fire upon the rebels masked by the wood.

Major Herbert of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, was taken prisoner at this time. His horse had been shot under him, and as he fell he received a shot in his side. He sprang to his feet, however, almost instantly, and seeing several of our men in front of him, mistook them for some of his own regiment.

The Rebel Commanders. The rebel Generals, commanding in this engagement, were Gen. Longstreet, Roger A. Pryor, Hill Bromick, Howell Cobb, Raines, Ingler and five others whose names I could not learn.

At 11 o'clock the firing on both sides ceased. The rebels had fallen back to beyond our original lines, leaving guards stationed to watch our advance and bring their wounded off the field.

At a little after one o'clock General McClellan mounted his horse and rode along the lines of his troops, back and forth, until all the soldiers had a good opportunity of seeing him.

The number of guns lost. We lost 19 guns in the fight on Saturday. Not one of them has been recovered. The rebels sent a train down near Fair Oak Station, and carried away our commissary stores, guns, etc., to Richmond.

much information relative to the number and movements of the rebel force, which is highly important. It is not improbable, that General McClellan, with his Generals, will dine at Richmond on Sunday next.

The Pursuit of Beauregard by Halleck's Army—Official Despatch.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following message was received at the War Department this morning: CORINTH, June 9.—To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy has fallen back to Tupelo, 50 miles by railroad, and nearly 70 by wagon road.

The Rebels during the fight had picked off our officers—a fact discovered in the early part of the action. One of those sharpshooters had been wounded, and lay down at the foot of a tree; as General Sickles was riding in the wood, he took deliberate aim and fired, but fortunately missed.

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From Gen. Fremont's Army. Battles with Jackson's Rebel Army—Death of the Rebel Gen. Ashby—The "Bucktails" from Clearfield Lose Heavily.

HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURG, Va., June 6.

The advance guard of Gen. Fremont reached Harrisonburg this afternoon, at two o'clock. There was no fighting during the march. Jackson camped here last night and left this morning.

Many of the prisoners of war begot not to be exchanged, saying that they purposely allowed themselves to be taken. Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin, on Saturday afternoon, to Okaloosa.

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to give ground. General Schenck, on the right, twice drove back the rebels who attempted to turn his position. Along the whole line our artillery, under Colonel Pilon's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and our final success was largely due to its effect. The enemy suffered most severely. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its number in an attempt to capture Widrick's Battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their positions.

The Garibaldi Guards, lost nearly 200, the 25th Ohio 60. The total loss is estimated at from 600 to 800 killed, wounded, and missing. The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields. The enemy's advantages of position and numbers were counterbalanced by General Fremont's skillful handling of his troops and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success.

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