



Our Flag Forever.

I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants at home and abroad.

WE STILL SURVIVE THE "READING OUT."—The press of the State have pretty generally responded to our request to notice the fact that the rebel sympathizers had read us out of their organization.

Citizens have a right under the provisions of the constitution to change their rulers at the expiration of their term of office, and elect those who will administer the public affairs differently, but no one has the right to destroy the government itself.

The charge at length will be found on our first page. Read it.

The following paragraph, purporting to be an extract from a diplomatic letter addressed by Secretary Seward to one of the Secretaries of a government in Europe is published in the last Monitor.

Showing their true colors.—In a controversy with J. H. O. Corbin, Esq., of this place, on Friday evening last, B. Milton Speer, Esq., one of the editors of the Monitor, said he would sooner the rebellion should succeed than that the Loyal League party should be successful in keeping out of power the "Democratic" party.

These may not be just the words used by Mr. Speer, but the words he did use conveyed precisely the same meaning. Such a bold declaration of sympathy for the rebellion does not surprise us, for we know that the leaders of the present "Democratic" organization everywhere would sooner the Union should be destroyed than that they should be kept out of office.

While the loyal people are fighting the rebellion, the treasonable organization, claimed by its followers to be the "Democratic party," are fighting the Government, and throwing everything in the way of a complete triumph over the rebellious South.

The rebel sympathizers may sugar-coat their language as they may, to deceive the honest masses of their party, still, occasionally, the "truth will out," and the damnable purposes of their organization and their opposition to the Administration and the efforts of loyal citizens to sustain the country, will leak out.

We have no confidence in the loyalty of any man who would not be willing to sacrifice his party feelings and attachments to save his country. The Monitor is the mouth-piece of the rebel sympathizers of this country, and every week it scatters its poison in the ranks of loyal men who are earnestly entreated to believe that its teachings are Democracy.

THE RAID IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The raid into West Virginia has dwindled in its proportions, and from 8,000 as first reported, the rebel strength has waned to 1,500 or 2,000. This is probable, as in most cases the force of the enemy has been greatly exaggerated.

The advance of Imboden and Jenkins' gangs of guerrillas had been gallantly resisted by the troops of Colonel Mulligan, near Phillipi, and Colonel Latham, near Buckhannon.—At Rowlesburg it was reported that the rebels had been beaten by a not large force, perhaps Colonel Mulligan's, who was said to have recaptured two field pieces in a brilliant charge.

The foregoing seems to prove that the numbers of the rebels could not have been great in any case. A fight also occurred at Strasburg, between a squadron of the 3d Virginia Cavalry, under Major McGree, and 400 of the rebels. The rebels were defeated, and lost 14 killed and wounded, and twenty-five prisoners.

SOME days ago a rebel mail was captured by a squad of General Milroy's men, near Winchester, Va. There was a letter in the mail sent from Richmond, and directed to Colonel Imboden, the guerrilla, notifying him of the concealment, in two different places in the valley, of a large lot of leather. General Milroy at once sent a force to each of the places described, and captured as much leather as twenty-two wagons could carry.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN HISSED AND SOUTH CAROLINA CHEERED IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 25th says that on Saturday night a Mr. R. E. Monegan, of Chester county, held forth at the rebel headquarters in Walnut st., below Sixth.

In the course of his speech he enumerated the original thirteen States.—The mention of the Northern and middle States was received in silence by the rebel crew; while each Southern State was greeted with cheers as it was named. When South Carolina was mentioned, the applause was loud and long continued.

The same traitorous set hissed when President Lincoln was spoken of. The fact that these treasonable conclaves are tolerated in the community, is full answer to any charge that may be made that the National Administration is arbitrary, or that the loyal people of the North are intolerant.

LOYAL MEN AND TRAITORS.—In his able charge to the Grand Jury of Dauphin county, Judge Pearson draws a clear distinction between loyal men and traitors, which it would be well for every citizen carefully to bear in mind. We condense and append this distinction for the benefit of those whom it concerns:

Citizens have a right under the provisions of the constitution to change their rulers at the expiration of their term of office, and elect those who will administer the public affairs differently, but no one has the right to destroy the government itself.

Every man receiving the protection of the government is bound to render it his warmest support, whether he approves or disapproves of the administration.

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insulted people are falling like molten lead upon the heads of these guilty men, and they shrivel in the fiery volcano of scorn like a parched scroll.—We congratulate our friend on being rid of the pestiferous nuisance, and every patriotic and loyal man in Huntingdon should see to it at once that his subscription list is published. Cheer him on to a speedy victory over these vile traitors. Give him a generous support, and our word for it his vigorous pen will annihilate the whole race before the next election.

From the Hollidaysburg Register. "READ OUT.—It seems, by a resolution of the so-called Democracy of Huntingdon county at a recent meeting, that friend Lewis of the Globe was formally 'read out' of the party.—Well, well, we are glad of it, and yet sorry it had to be done. The command is not 'wait until you are read out,' but 'come out from among them.'"

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WAR NEWS.

Important from Hooker's Army.

The Crossing of the Rappahannock.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Gen. Banks' Late Brilliant Successes.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

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morning, but had hardly reached the river before the enemy opened a furious volley upon them. Portions of Wadsworth's division, First Corps, appeared a return fire upon them, which was kept up for some time, until several boats were finally launched, and a large body was rowed over. The 24th Michigan, Col. Morgan, and 6th Wisconsin, Col. Braug, of Meredith's brigade, were the first to reach the opposite bank. Gallantly the whole force charged up the steep bank, captured one Lieutenant Colonel, two Lieutenants, 84 privates, belonging to the 6th Louisiana and 14th Georgia.

The following casualties occurred in Pa. Regts.: Benj. R. Smith, Co. G, 56th Penna., shoulder. Geo. March, Co. H, 56th Pa., arm. M. R. Hunter, Co. B, 56th Penna., hand. Jas. Kelly, Co. B, 56th Pa., left thigh.

John Cunningham, Co. B, 56th Pa., and some seventy of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and N. Y. Regiments were wounded. Eighty-four prisoners were taken, including two officers. The eighty-four prisoners belong to the 6th Louisiana and Fourteenth Georgia, and also two Lieutenants, Fourteenth, and Lieutenant Col., Sixth Louisiana.

Four divisions have crossed the river; the remainder of the forces are still on this side. Details of the Crossing Above Fredericksburg. The Rappahannock is again crossed by the Army of the Potomac, and this time without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the firing of a single gun.

The great moment which we have been so long anticipating, began in earnest at daylight on Monday morning, by the movement of a very heavy force up the Rappahannock. The 11th Army Corps, General Howard, had the advance on the march, and still has it. At this hour it is hardly prudent to enter into the minute details of the force and the march, as they have undoubtedly a great deal of work yet before them.

The weather on Monday was remarkably fine—even sultry, and the men found marching in overcoats too fatiguing. They threw them away in large numbers, and the track of the column can be traced by the abandoned clothing.

Tuesday morning was a cloudy day, and before 9 o'clock a drizzling rain began falling. But our column kept steadily moving, and by one o'clock Gen. Howard's advance arrived at Mount Holly Church, one mile from Kelly's Ford, having marched sixteen miles since daylight. The rain continued until the middle of the afternoon, when it ceased, it having at no time been very severe, but just enough to make marching heavy, and to stall one or two of our very small number of wagons in some of the chronic mud-holes. Otherwise, the move prospered.

The arrival of the troops in the vicinity of the Ford was well masked by Col. Bushbeck's brigade, of the Eleventh Corps, who have been guarding the post for two weeks.

The troops marched rapidly and in fine spirits. Shown encamped last night near Hartford Church, and Meade just east of it—all were well up by 4 P. M. to-day.

At 8 o'clock morning, Genl. Hooker left his headquarters, and accompanied by his personal staff, rode straight to Morrisville, 20 miles distance, and but 6 miles to the Ford. His passage through various columns of troops was marked for miles by a tumultuous cheer, enthusiastically genuine.

At Morrisville he makes his headquarters for the day and night. A consultation of corps commanders, including General Stoneman, who had come from Warrenton Junction, was at once held, and then and there Genl. Hooker first revealed to these his principal subordinates, a portion of the plan and nature of the present movement. Beyond what has already been developed, none but those officers know anything. Yet there is reason to believe that it is startling in its magnitude of what it contemplates, and general officers remarked this afternoon that if officers and men did one-half their duty, it could not fail of success.

Howard rested his men four hours, and they were then got under arms, ready to support the operations at the Ford. The pontoon train for the bridges arrived with great promptness, having come from Beadston Station, being transported thither by a railroad from Alexandria. They are the usual wooden boat, save being smaller in size than those formerly used. The pontoons and timber were all unloaded on the bank of Marsh Creek, near its mouth, and the boats launched before dark.

The operations, he it known, were conducted in plain sight of the enemy, who appeared only in small force, few struggling pickets, who seemed to be far as lookouts only. They kept a sharp watch, but not a shot was fired. The work went rapidly on. The pontoons were at once shoved from the mouth of Marsh Creek into the Rappahannock. Seventeen boat-loads of men from Colonel Bushbeck's brigade were thrown over at once, followed by a reinforcement of as many more.

The bridge laying began at 8 o'clock and proceeded vigorously, under the direction of Capt. Comstock, Engineer officer on Gen. Hooker's Staff. By 9 1/2 P. M., one bridge was completed, and another under way. Howard's corps was put under motion for crossing. Bushbeck's brigade leading, followed by Schurz's division, then by Diven's, the balance of Von Steinwehr bringing up the rear. This force was disposed on the south bank, for the night, doing picket duty on the different roads. Just before our forces landed, a small body of cavalry, numbering twenty, perhaps, dashed down nearly to moon to-day the enemy had not discovered this movement. Every citizen on the line of march was put and will be kept under close guard until they can do no damage. We

speculate freely on the events of the morrow ere we reach our destination, which is Culpepper on the one hand, and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, on the other. We shall undoubtedly meet the enemy before we reach either place, though each are less than a day's march distant. Stuart's cavalry have not shown themselves to any extent, and Fitzhugh Lee is reported absent, sick.

We are certain of one or more things. There are no heavy fortifications in front of us. There are no very strong positions which can be defended. The enemy must have as great a force as ours to beat us back.

Bridges will undoubtedly be laid at other fords, further down the river, for the benefit of our transportation, which is in a safe place. Once well across here, we can protect the laying of bridges at any of the fords below.

The sun set clear and red to-night, and gave promise of a fair day to-morrow. But the night is thick with mist, and the moon is "cutting fog," which sailors say is a sure sign of a coming storm.

Before to-morrow night there will undoubtedly be some blood-letting.—Our commander looks and feels as though he was in his element. There are other important movements on foot by other portions of the army.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—From the best attainable information from persons arriving from the Rappahannock it appears that some important movements of the army took place on Wednesday, although there was no fighting of any importance.

The United States forces crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. Pontoon bridges were laid two or three miles below Fredericksburg, and we took possession of those points on Wednesday night. The enemy formed lines of battle, and planted batteries on the heights of their rear, and also fired a few shots in order to get the range. In crossing we lost one or two officers killed and from thirty to forty men wounded. Our men crossed first in boats, drove the rebel pickets out of their rifle-pits, killed and wounded many, and took one hundred and six prisoners, including several officers, one of whom was Lieut. Colonel Hammond, of the 6th Louisiana regiment. These prisoners arrived here yesterday, and were sent to the Old Capitol prison.

Another informant says the left wing, 35,000 strong, crossed four miles below Fredericksburg, a little below the last battle. They fought twelve hours and drove the enemy eight miles out of their rifle pits and behind their entrenchments. The third brigade of the first division of the first corps has suffered more than any other in the fight.

Our forces have captured between 500 and 600 prisoners, who will soon be brought to this city. Many of these prisoners have voluntarily come over to us, having thrown away their arms, in small squads, and begged for food. They pick up what the soldiers have thrown away on the march. Other rebels, however, say they have plenty to eat.

The right wing crossed at Kelly's Ford, and Stoneman's cavalry is reported to be somewhere in the rear of Fredericksburg. Our army corps remains at Falmouth as a reserve.

Genl. Banks' Expedition.—Its Brilliant Success.—Semi-Official Summary. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The National Republican of this afternoon publishes semi-official despatches from General Banks, dated near St. Martinsville, April 17th, from which it appears that when he left Baton Rouge three regiments of colored troops remained for its defence. The results, among others, of his expedition, are as follows: Accomplishing a march of over three hundred miles, beating the enemy in three battles, two on land and one on Grand Lake; dispersing his army utterly, destroying his navy, capturing his foundries at Franklin and New Iberia, and demolishing the salt works (ten miles southwest of the latter place); capturing his camp equipage, several guns, and between one and two thousand prisoners. He cannot for some months, if ever, reorganize his land or naval forces in that part of Louisiana. Other successes, already known to the public, are mentioned. Our loss in the two battles is about six or seven hundred. Nothing could exceed the conduct of the commanding officers and privates. The despatch says we have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captured his materials for reorganization of his forces, but we have also in our possession his ablest officers, of the sea and land.

The Late Rebel Demonstration on the Pennsylvania Line. The facts in reference to this demonstration appear to be as follows: The rebels first entered Morgant