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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. PERSEVERE. TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance.

The Globe

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Thursday afternoon, June 6, 1862.

NOTICE

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

The Democratic Address.

What a Southern Democratic Paper
Thinks of Its Treason Denounced by
the Victims of Treason.

From the "Southern Union," May 17.
We have been intending for some days to notice a remarkable movement of certain Democratic Congressmen, well known as allies and sympathizers with Breckinridge, Cobb, Floyd, and Humphrey.

Unavoidable absence, we presume, on public business, prevented the names of Howell Cobb, Jefferson Davis, Jesse D. Bright, Humphrey Marshall, Gustavus A. Henry, Wigfall, and Neil Brown, from adding their lustre to this newly-risen galaxy of patriots.

The only party capable of carrying on a war, it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to successful issue, and the only party which has done it without a single day's suspension of its public duties.

It is a dreadful thing to go in debt, isn't it, to save the nation? The war should be carried on for little or nothing. In fact, it would have been better, as Mr. Buchanan thought, to have no war at all.

Such economy for instance as that of Buchanan's Secretary of War, J. B. Floyd, that paragon of statesmen, and fourth down in the list of States' rights patriots.

It is a dreadful thing to go in debt, isn't it, to save the nation? The war should be carried on for little or nothing. In fact, it would have been better, as Mr. Buchanan thought, to have no war at all.

Everybody knows that the 'reduced wages,' etc., are all the fault of Lincoln! The loss of fat salaries by the Southern friends also 'demands it,' but the thirteen are quite too modest to say so.

We have our own opinion as to the real origin of this damnable attempt. The Southern rebel leaders are at the bottom of it. Nothing is more certain than this to our minds.

Look at this attentively. What is the first duty of the people? To put down the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the Federal laws in the rebel States? That is what we had thought.

Johnson, and Campbell, and Prentice, and John M. Bots, and Gamble and others. Not one word does the address say of putting down and crushing out the Southern Conspiracy. It utters no rebuke against the rebels.

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

The Great Battle Near Richmond.
Account of the Battle on Saturday.

Headquarters of General Casey, Seven Pines, May 31, 1862. The advance of the Army of the Potomac on the left, under the command of Brigadier General Silas Casey, were attacked on Saturday the 26th.

At the time the attack was made, General Casey's outposts were within about five miles of Richmond, near Fair-quoil station. The position was gained by the reconnaissance made by Gen. Nagle, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

The loss of the enemy must have been very heavy, as they received the force of our batteries. The loss of the enemy was very considerable, but we cannot say how many were killed and wounded.

It is impossible to fix accurately upon the number of killed, wounded and missing to-night, but I should like to see the numbers of those who were unable to move owing to the loss of their horses.

Our batteries at this time were pouring into the rebel ranks a perfect shower of grape and canister, mowing them down in windows, but still they steadily advanced. Our aim was to get them down to give way when they were charged upon our batteries and succeeded in capturing seven guns which we were unable to remove owing to the horses having been killed.

The enemy were now in possession of our camp, and had turned our guns upon our retreating columns, while the infantry continued to follow them up as closely as possible. Our men, although compelled to fall back, did so without any symptoms of a panic, but still quite hastily.

The attack was made so suddenly and so unexpectedly that it was impossible to give the exact position which each regiment held in the engagement. Long lines of ambulances could be seen conveying the dead and wounded from the field, while those that could not be removed were being carried by their comrades.

Our surgeons did their utmost to mitigate their sufferings. Among our surgeons whom I noticed as being very brave were Des. Haven, Simpson, Brown, David and Smith. About dark a train consisting of six or seven cars was loaded with wounded and started for the White House.

It must be allowed that the rebels fought with great bravery, and their loss must have been very severe. They again succeeded in playing the old doggy upon our troops, by displaying a flag of truce till they got within good range, and then pouring in upon them a deadly volley.

They succeeded in this way at one time in silently closing the fire on our batteries. Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday, the rebels spoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond.

Account of the Battle on Sunday.
The battle opened on Sunday morning with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond.

Fremont in the Valley of Virginia.
FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, near Strasburg, June 2.—Genl. Fremont's advanced guard, under Col. Chazen, occupied Strasburg last night without resistance, Jackson rapidly retreating before our forces.

A midnight reconnaissance, which was made three miles beyond Strasburg, came upon a rope barricade and ambush of Jackson's rear guard. Our men retired successfully, with a loss of one hundred and thirty men.

Colonel Fitzgerald, of Fremont's staff, with only fifteen men, brilliantly charged and put to flight a body of cavalry composed of Ashby in person. The loss of the enemy must have been very heavy, as they received the force of our batteries.

Danger in Kentucky.
[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 21.]
There is not the least doubt but the traitors in Kentucky are, by concert, preparing to desolate the State by predatory warfare. They are well organized, and have been preparing for months to strike a blow.

Official Confirmation of the News.
WASHINGTON, June 2.—Information was received at the War Department this evening, that Gen. Fremont had encountered and beaten, near Strasburg, yesterday afternoon and this morning, a portion of Jackson's army, which is in full retreat.

General McClellan's Department Extended.
WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following general order has just been issued: The Department of Virginia is extended so as to include that part of Virginia north of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg and Weldon.

Colonel Kenley En Route for the City.
BALTIMORE, June 4.—A telegram from Martinsburg, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Mr. C. West-

is always a work of time. The necessary time has elapsed; and now three or four hundred thousand of the most powerful and determined soldiers, commanded by skillful and enterprising officers, are quelling a gigantic rebellion with a rapidity and a success which has seldom been paralleled.

HON. JOHN A. GRIMMER, of NORTH CAROLINA.—There is some light amid all the gloom. With our improved facilities for communicating with the Southern States, it becomes more certain that through all that part of the country there is still a considerable number of prominent men who have never lowered their knee to the image of Baal, and are certain to prove staunch supporters of the Union.

I also, while I am up, desire to call the attention of those gentlemen who are opposing this measure to the fact that, and they alone, were chiefly instrumental in carrying North Carolina out of the Union. Yes, gentlemen, it is you who were in favor of contracting a great debt by carrying on a war with the Union. You claimed that secession was necessary, in order to give better security to the institution of slavery; hence, it was for the exclusive benefit of your property that secession took place, and this enormous debt was contracted, and a part of this misery and slaughter brought on the country. At the commencement of secession you were exceedingly patriotic, and said that the South must secure her independence, at whatever sacrifice of blood or treasure.

Gentlemen, you have succeeded in forcing the State out of the Union; you have succeeded in saddling a great debt upon the State; thus far your wishes have been realized. You have had your way. In gratifying your wishes this debt has been incurred. You have remained at your firesides while the fearful struggle was going on, and obliged those who represent the State to fight your battles. Now that the debt has been contracted, and you, who represent the slave interest of the State, you nevertheless have the coolness, with all these facts staring before you in the face, to propose, places and refuse to be taxed. By objecting to pay your share of this great debt, you are obliging those who fought your battles to pay it for you. I desire to know if there can be anything more ungrateful and inhuman than this? I had no hand in bringing about this unwise war. It was not I who advocated secession, and am not now. I love the old Union, and long to return to its folds. I had no voice in contracting this debt; I have been opposed to it all along. Notwithstanding this, I am willing that my slaves should be heavily taxed to liquidate this unjust debt. Yes, I would gladly emancipate them all if it would restore us such a mere before. The slavery question is the cause of this war, and we shall never have peace until a gradual emancipation measure is adopted.

These are the words of a Southern patriot. Let the sympathizers with Secession read and ponder them.

Testimony of a Breckinridge Democrat.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1862.—The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in New Orleans (a twenty-years resident) to his brother in this city, will be found interesting, as it reveals several very important points:

"NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1862.—'MY DEAR BROTHER: If I had no other cause for gratification, I should be reconciled to the occupation of this city by the United States forces in enabling me to communicate with my dear relatives once more. This circumstance however does not constitute the only gratification I feel at the result. For one, I am entirely willing to resume my allegiance to the old flag, whatever may have been my convictions which led me to throw it off. I have undergone a radical change. I have seen enough to convince me that the leaders of this rebellion are a pack of knaves, and, to me any Government is preferable to the reign of anarchy and terror the South has suffered under."

Chaplains in the Army.—Of the chaplains in the U. S. Army there are: Methodists, 124; Presbyterians, 23; S. 94; Congregational, 57; Episcopal, 68; Baptists, 43; Presbyterian, (O. S.), 24; Unitarians, 23; Catholics, 23; not known, 9.—Total, 472.