

TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Per annum in advance \$1.50. Three months .75. A notice to terminate at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. -PERSEVERE- TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance. VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. NO. 7.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE. THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and has the best and most complete facilities for printing in every branch.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Thursday, July 17, 1862.

NOTICE.

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

"A Revelation from the Chivalry."

The Baltimore American says as the chances of maintaining the great struggle become more and more uncertain in the South, then men who have done so much to bring it on upon false pretenses become more and more fierce in their bitter animosity, and desire to make the people of the two sections utterly irreconcilable.

It is this not "piling up the agony," what, in the name of all that is republican and Jeffersonian, is it? It is worth something to find the chivalry trying in this manner to put themselves "right upon the record."

It may be that the armies in front of this city are about to rush into mortal combat, perhaps, but upon such unequal terms as we generally encounter here.

Now, if that is not sublimated impudence and self-complacency combined, you know nothing about it. On the run for the last half year nearly, it would only be a tedious matter to enumerate all the reasons which have distinguished themselves in a hot chase after that "last ditch."

It is so long since I am almost ashamed to begin again, but the reason was that I had nothing to write that I thought would be interesting.

as to whether the teachings and the practices of two-thirds of a century here have all been based on a stupendous mistake; whether, in short, republican government is a dream and a farce, or a living, breathing beneficence, calculated to elevate man above the mass of the human race.

New Recruiting Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following is the substance of a general order that has just been issued from the War Department: In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the Governors of States are authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers hereinafter mentioned, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization, with authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted.

Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week; when they will be immediately examined by the surgeon of the regiment, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, they will be discharged from the service forthwith by the Surgeon, who will report such discharges to the Adjutant General of the State, and also to the Adjutant of the Regiment, noting particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment.

As soon as the organization of a Regiment is completed, it will be carefully inspected by the mustering officer for the State, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present. No absentees except the sick in the hospital will be counted. He will also compare the muster in the rolls, and if found correct, will sign the roll, certifying to the muster of each man at the date of his enlistment.

Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong. Until regiments are organized and their muster roll completed, they will be under the exclusive control of the Governors of the States, and all the requisitions for Quartermaster's, Medical and Ordnance stores, and contracts for subsistence, will be approved by them, be allowed and not otherwise.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, James River, July 6, 1862. DEAR GLOBE:—It is so long since I have written to you that I am almost ashamed to begin again, but the reason was that I had nothing to write that I thought would be interesting.

We arrived on the field at half-past 3, and immediately commenced firing with shell and canister, and it was not long before the rebel skirmish line was broken and the rebels fled in confusion. We then fired shell with five-second fuse, at a second battery.

As we were ordered to march on the right, we were ordered to march on the right, and we were ordered to march on the right, and we were ordered to march on the right, and we were ordered to march on the right.

A Voice from Illinois.

Letter from Governor Yates to President Lincoln.—The home State of the President again aroused—A Bolder and Stronger Policy Urged—Every loyal American is Entitled to Suppress the Rebellion, &c.

Government of Illinois, has addressed the human skeleton to President Lincoln, under date of July 11: Executive Department, Springfield, Ill., July 11, 1862.

The crisis of the war and of our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion.

Our armies should employ all available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subjugate the traitors. Summon to the standard of the Republic all men willing to fight for the Union. Let loyally, and that alone, be the dividing line between the nation and its foes.

bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater effort, and stronger measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the Republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of all loyal men, that will bear our banners to certain victory.

How General Butler Treats Criminals and Traitors.

We make the following extracts from N. O. papers: Death of Lieut. De Kay. Lieut. George C. De Kay, aide-de-camp to Gen. Williams, who was wounded at Grand Gulf, June 29th, died at the St. James Hospital, at half past three o'clock, A. M., June 27th.

General Butler and his Famous Woman Order.

The following is a private letter from General Butler to a friend in Boston, explaining the motives which induced him to issue his famous "woman's" order: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, July 2, 1862.

My Dear Sir: I am as jealous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expressions in regard to order No. 28, find me to say a word on the subject. That it ever could have been so misconceived as it has been by some portions of the Southern press is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim, what the Jew, O, Father Abraham, what these Christians are, whose own half feelings told them to suspect the very thoughts of others.

What was the state of affairs to which the woman order applied? We were two thousand five hundred men in a city seven miles long by two to four wide, of a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, all hostile, bitter, defiant, explosive, standing literally on a magazine, a spark being needed for destruction. The devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town, (you know seven of them chose Mary Magdalen for a residence,) to stir up strife in every way possible.

THE PRESIDENT COMPLAINS CONGRESS.—A Washington letter to the New York Commercial says: There is reason to believe that the President receives no small amount of advice from politicians, who intrude upon him with their opinions, and who are sometimes rather more than he can cope with. "I tell you, Mr. President," said a senator one day, "unless a proposition for emancipation is adopted by the Government, we will go to the sea." At this very moment we are not yet one mile from it.