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The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
—PERSEVERE—
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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete in the country, and publishes the most complete facilities for printing, including all the following: HAND BILLS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, POSTERS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BALL TICKETS, BILL HEADS, LABELS, &c., &c., &c.
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The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Friday, August 15, 1862.

NOTICE.
We have not the time nor the inclination, to den personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Regulations for the Enrollment and Draft of the Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 3 P. M., Aug 9, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS No 99.—Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, in pursuance of an order of the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. Also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by a special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose. It is ordered—

The States to Furnish their Quotas Forthwith.
First. The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of the three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this department, and established according to the regulations hereunder set forth.

Resendees to be Designated.
Second. The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate resendees for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the locations of such resendees and the names of the commandants; and it is important that the resendees should be few in number, and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Enrollment.
Third. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 within the respective counties, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, etc., and in what capacity, or any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment, and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States, upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, approved by such Governors.

Manner of Drafting.
Fourth. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

Filing the Lists.
1. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the list of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside.

County Superintendents.
2. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

Exemption.
3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice by handbills posted in such township of his county of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make it necessary to enforce exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line

drawn through it, leaving it still legible. The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the roll the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States. All telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on Aug. 5, 1862; all engineers of locomotives on railroads; all persons employed in the military service of the United States; all officers—judicial and executive—of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; all custom-house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all persons who are employed at any ferry on post roads; all pilots; all marines actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence or on personal knowledge that the said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose.

Consolidation of Skeleton Regiments.
Sixth. In case any State shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of additional 500,000 volunteers called for by the President, on the 2d day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall be consolidated, under the direction of the Governor of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota; the number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

No New Volunteer Regiments.
Seventh. From and after the 15th day of August, no new regiments of Volunteers will be organized; but the premium bounty, and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments. By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

The Cedar Mountain Battle.
Heroic Valor Against Heavy Odds—Attempt to Overwhelm Banks' Column—How it was Frustrated—Regarding our Last Ground—Successful Mortality of Officers—Largest Victory since the Rebel Start—The Enemy's Loss Greater than Ours.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The editor of the Star, who was in a visit to his family at Culpeper Court House at the time of the battle on Saturday last, gives the following account of it, containing items of interest not mentioned in our accounts:
At noon on Friday Gen. Pope and McDowell received intelligence from the gallant Bayard—who, with two regiments of his cavalry command, advanced immediately under him, a New Jersey and a Pennsylvania regiment had been in the saddle all night and day guarding the Rapidan for a week from the Hudson, and had to point fourteen miles below and south of the railroad—that the enemy at daybreak had crossed the river, with two regiments of Cavalry, and three pieces of light artillery, and three small regiments of cavalry, and driven in his pickets. Bayard retired slowly before them, his force of six hundred tired out cavalry only, not being sufficient to hold the ground in front of such a force. He, however, disputed it inch by inch with the enemy, and succeeded in capturing two hundred and thirty prisoners, including a major, a captain, and two lieutenants, on his retreat. His own loss was not over three men. We must not, however, do credit to the gallant Bayard, as he was actually on the field on the next day (Saturday) for the admirable manner in which he effected his retreat. He retired to the north and east side of Robinson river, about eight miles from Culpeper Court House, and there awaited a supporting force of his own, which he started by the aid of the immediate vicinity of that point.

At noon of the same day, Gen. Pope, on learning these facts, instantly ordered Gen. Crawford to march his cavalry to that end. In half an hour after receiving this order Crawford was on the march. As his brigade, the 28th New York, was ordered to march into Pennsylvania, and 5th Connecticut, and ten pieces of artillery, filed rapidly through the village of Culpeper Court House to the rear of the enemy's position, and started out. Crawford proceeded rapidly to the front, and occupied a position about seven miles from Culpeper Court House, immediately in rear of the line of Bayard's cavalry. Shortly after ordering Crawford, General Pope also ordered the rest of Banks' corps to move rapidly from Hazel river bridge, near Gordonsville, nine miles from Culpeper Court House, where it had arrived the night before, to the scene of expected conflict.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the head of General Banks' column was descried marching around the village to its destination, which it reached before midnight. That point was immediately in the rear of Crawford. Major General Sigel was, also, at the same time ordered up from Sperryville, and, by a forced march of twenty miles, his advance reached the village by daylight. Throughout Friday night and Saturday forenoon, Bayard continued skirmishing with the enemy's advance, until the latter, at two o'clock, P. M., had progressed to within long range of Crawford's artillery. At four p. m. the enemy developed a heavy increase of artillery, when a portion of that of Genl. Banks came up, and went into the action, there not being room enough in the position occupied by our forces for bringing the rest of his battery. The contending forces, at the opening of the battle, were apparently about a mile or more apart, the rebels showing their front upon Slaughter's Mountain, a rugged eminence situated 2 miles to the west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Mitchell's Station. Our front was on much lower ground, with Cedar Run in our rear, and a small wooded ridge behind that. Gradually, from 4 to 6 P. M., the rebels opened new batteries from the wooded surroundings of the ridge, the contending forces, each succeeding one being nearer to our position than the former. Thus they were in a position on both sides, as well as a direct front one, upon our troops, including the most of Gen. Banks' infantry, that had been put into the field for the purpose. So many were the fire, that attempts were made to take the batteries nearest at hand by charges. Thus Bayard's

cavalry in a gallant charge, is said to have succeeded in taking two of the rebel guns, with no loss to speak of. Subsequently, at six P. M., in pursuance of orders, portions of Banks' and Williams' divisions of infantry, including Crawford and Gordon's brigades, made three most desperate bayonet charges upon the rebel artillery. They were, however, each time received by a very heavy infantry fire, slaughtering them fearfully. That they should persevere, to make three successive charges, in the face of such a deadly fire from so superior numbers, concealed in woods, is really the wonder of the war. These charges developed the fact that the enemy actually engaged greatly outnumbered our forces about seven thousand in action.

Being thus informed of the location of the main body of the rebel infantry, our artillery layed said havoc upon them, driving the defeated regiment after regiment back into the shelter of the dense forest, to have their places instantly occupied by fresh regiments, to be decimated in the same way.—Among others, this fire killed the rebel Generals Winder and Trimble. The arm of the former was torn off by a shell, and he died very shortly afterwards from the flow of blood, and Trimble was knocked dead from his horse by the explosion of a shell. Having put the forces of McDowell and Sigel in rapid motion for the field of action, General Pope, with his staff, accompanied by Gen. McDowell and his staff, immediately proceeded to the front. As they passed Rickett's division, and the head of Sigel's army corps, the rest of the day was spent in miles, each regiment halted for the instant, wheeled into line, and gave Gen. Pope three cheers and a tiger, and then, by the explosion of a shell, the column, pushed forward with signal eagerness for the fray.

At seven o'clock, P. M., Generals Pope and McDowell reached the thick of the fight, and the advance of Rickett's, coming up at the same time, took position immediately in the rear of that occupied by Genl. Banks' two regiments of Cavalry. General Pope was under Banks, those of Rickett's could not get into actual action before the night fell, when the rebels advanced slowly as we receded before them. This movement on the part of General Banks, notwithstanding the fact that the overwhelming force opposed to him, was as regularly conducted as though he was executing an evulsion of a dressy white coat, and his men were in a deed of any other, showed the white feather, nor did a man even straggle to the rear to the distance of more than a few rods. His men, however, started his advance guard of Rickett's corps, bayonet in hand, to check any, if there should be, disposed to skulk off the field.

At eight o'clock, P. M., of Saturday, the field at eight o'clock for the night, in consequence of which, at midnight, a discharge from one of our batteries brought on a renewal of the engagement for two hours, in the course of which it is believed to have lost two or three hundred men in killed and wounded. By a cavalry charge, after midnight, of the enemy, Generals Pope and McDowell, and their respective staffs, were within an inch of being killed or ridden down. They had dismounted in the front to rest a few minutes, when the enemy's cavalry made so sudden a dash upon them that they had barely time to mount and get quickly out of the way. In so doing, they were taken by a company of the enemy's men for charging rebels, and received their fire, killing a few of their horses, only, we believe.

Our loss of regimental and company officers was very heavy. Among those were Colonel Crane, of the 2d Wisconsin; Maj. Savage, and Captains Russell and Goodell, and Lieut. Brown, of the Second Massachusetts. Colonel Donnelly, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, was, we fear, mortally wounded. Colonel O'Connell, and Adjutant Major, of the Seventh Ohio, are also very badly wounded.—Captain Robert W. Clarke, of the First District regiment, received a wound in the foot. General Augur received a minor ball in his back, as he was in front of his division turning in his saddle to cheer it on. General Gery was wounded in the arm so that he was likely to be killed, and Gen. Prince is slightly wounded. On Saturday evening, as Gen. Augur was being carried past us back to the hospital, it was thought his wound was mortal; but, on surgical examination, it was found to be a severe but not a dangerous wound.

At six P. M. yesterday, seven hundred and fifty of our wounded had reached Culpeper Court House by ambulance. Every church and other suitable building in the village, including private houses, was filled with them. The citizens, male and female—those of secession proclivities even throwing them aside for the time being—were generally anxious to do their part in rendering them every accommodation and assistance in their power.

The sides made some hundreds of prisoners in the course of the engagement, and it was from prisoners that it is made certain that the rebel loss is equal to ours, if not greater. It is estimated that the rebels were killed and wounded at one thousand five hundred, after striving to inform ourselves as correctly as possible on the subject. At six o'clock in the evening, as before remarked, seven hundred and fifty had been brought to Culpeper Court House, and there were then at least two hundred re-

giments were now thrown to the right, with the exception of the artillery, for the purpose of making a movement on the enemy's flank—the most important movement of the day. The 10th Maine was then moved forward to the support of the centre, and the remainder of the brigade formed, as remained, on the right, with the addition of the 3d Wisconsin, and an effort was made to drive the enemy from their cover in the wood.

During all this time the firing on both sides was terrific, and the men were falling by the score. The line advanced steadily, with the exception of the 3d Wisconsin, under a still galling fire and drove the rebels back.—The Wisconsin regiment fled at the first fire, and it was with great difficulty and at great personal risk that the general succeeded in getting them into line again. They had hardly returned into their position, however, when they broke and ran again—in fact, proved worse than useless. The remainder of the infantry charged upon the enemy's batteries, several of which could not be seen until they entered the wood, where they came suddenly upon a large infantry force that had lain concealed since the commencement of the fight. This force opened fire upon our men with frightful effect. The slaughter at this point was very great. More than one-half the men of the 28th New York were killed and wounded. Col. Donnelly, commanding, was mortally wounded; the Lieutenant Colonel Brown, and the major are both wounded, and there is not a captain of a company left to the regiment. The 10th Maine lost about 500 men killed and wounded; the 5th Connecticut suffered similarly, besides losing Col. Chapman, who was taken prisoner. The 40th Pennsylvania has hardly enough men left to form a full company. Col. Knipe was wounded in the head and in the arm, but not fatally; Lieut. Col. Solfridge was slightly injured, and the major was shot through his arm.

General Crawford and staff were near being taken prisoners twice during the fight. On both occasions they were examining different points, with a view to a change of position, when they came upon the rebel pickets. Fortunately they all escaped unhurt. While I am writing the wounded are being carried to the rear, for although the firing on both sides stopped at 9 P. M., it is expected that the fight will be renewed in the morning, with largely augmented forces on both sides. Our cavalry force at Madison Court House, under General Beaufort, has been driven out, and from every point we receive intimations that the rebels have determined to offer us an obstinate and bloody resistance.—What the rebel loss has been to-day, we cannot ascertain. It will learn as we send further accounts as soon as possible.

(From the New York Tribune.)
WASHINGTON, Monday, August 11, 1862.—We have received the following despatches dated
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Two miles from Battle-Ground, August 11, 1862.
There was no fighting yesterday.—The enemy made several efforts to flank us, but through the skillful disposition of our forces were checked at every point. At daylight on the morning after the battle, Genl. Milroy was pushed forward, and occupied the battle-ground with his pickets, the enemy having retreated two miles to the sides and summit of Cedar Mountain. It is difficult as yet to form an estimate of the number killed, but 200 is said to be a fair approximation, and it will take until late this evening to complete the burial. The number killed on the rebel side is said to exceed our own. This is explained from the fact that, as at Richmond, they hurled mass upon us, and our artillery moved them down in great numbers.

General Augur is at one of the hospitals, and General Gery is at the house of Mrs. Ward, a Union lady. Both Generals Augur and Gery are doing well.
General Hartstaff had an unofficial interview with the rebel General Stuart to-day. Stuart said but little of the battle, and was not at all exultant. Both Generals manifested a desire to renew hostilities.
General Sigel now occupies the front, and his Western successes lead us to expect much from him in the impending great battle. Captain Wilkins, of General Williams' staff, was taken prisoner. The rebel General Winder was killed by a shell.

A large number of our wounded officers were taken prisoners, but the rebel Generals would not give their names. Generals Stuart and Harry are encamped near the battle-field. General Stuart says he got in the rear of two brigades coming from Fredericksburg, made them fight him, and then went around by a cross-road and came up here.
During the battle, General Green, of Augur's division occupied the left wing, Generals Prince and Gery the centre, and Generals Crawford and Gordon the right. General Crawford lost in killed or wounded all his officers.

According to the latest official statements, the territory of Russia comprises 370,042 German square miles. This does not include the possessions of the Russo-American Company, and the territories of the Caspian and Aral lakes. Of these, European Russia, with the districts of Prussia and Georgia, comprises 90,134; the Caucasus, as far as it belongs to Russia, 8,033; Siberia, with the islands, the Amour country, and Sachalin, 292,745; the kingdom of Poland, 2,257; and Finland, 6,870 square miles.

An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

THE POLICY OF EMANCIPATION.
Letter from Robert Dale Owen.
To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
My political antecedents are known to you. Always a Democrat, but never a pro-slavery Democrat; opposed, in principle and feeling, from my youth up, to human slavery, but believing, until recently, that in the interests of liberty itself, it was the part of the wisdom in the North to abstain from interference with the danger fraught doctrine of institution of the South, and to trust to time for its eradication; opposed, with a hereditary aversion, to war, I was willing, before the sword was drawn, to make any honorable concessions that might avert its horrors.

But political convulsions bring with them great lessons and new duties.—War would not, under the divine economy, have been, if it had not its mission. But to attain the good it brings we must recognize its necessities. No civil war of proportions so gigantic as that now raging ever existed before. It differs from all others, both in the results sure to ensue from its prosecution beyond a brief period, and in the conditions under which, out of evil, it may eventuate in good. In calculating these, time is an essential element.

Seven or eight hundred millions are spent. At the best, as much more is likely to go. Two thousand millions are expended in the purchase of arms. That is half the national debt of England; and the interest on it (probably at almost double the rate she pays), will make our annual burden nearly equal to hers. If the war lasts three years longer, these figures may be doubled. It must not last three years longer, unless we are willing to risk national bankruptcy.

How is this to be terminated? By concession? That is no longer in our power. We can buy a truce, a pause, by concession to the South; nothing more. By force of arms, then? But if by force, it must be quickly done. Delay is fatal. And it must be effectually done.—After one such war the nation may revive, its energies still elastic; solvent still, and respected. A second will ruin it financially. If the war lasts three years, to save the country, then, the war must terminate without a sufficient guaranty against its resumption.

How can the war be quickly and effectually terminated? What guarantee is sufficient, that it will not be resumed? Gradually, very gradually, as this contest proceeded, have I been approaching the conviction that there has been but one such guaranty; the emancipation of negro slaves throughout this continent. Perhaps—but as to this I am less certain—that measure is the only one such guaranty; the quick and effectually this war. The recent reverse under Gen. McClellan, the scattered rebel fires daily bursting forth in States such as Georgia, and already overrun, the fact that we are fighting against brave men of our own race, all increase the probability that we must deprive the South of a legal right to its four millions of laborers, before we can succeed against their masters in a reasonable time and in an effectual manner.

I am not an advocate of revolutionary short cuts out of a difficulty. I am not in favor of violating the Constitution by way of escaping a danger. There might be immediate advantage, but the precedent is replete with peril. Could slavery have been abolished, by northern action, white peace yet exists between the North and the South, without a violation of the Constitution? In other words, without a revolutionary act? Clearly not. Can slavery be eradicated now, in war, without such violation? If emancipation be necessary to ensure the permanent peace and safety of our Government, and if we are willing to pay to all loyal slaveholders, a reasonable price for their slaves, clearly yes. For no principle in law is better established than this, that when important public interests demand, even private property may be taken, at a fair appraisement, for public use. The opening of a street in improving a city, the running of a railroad, are held, in this and other civilized countries, to be objects of sufficient importance to justify what the French law calls "appropriation force pour cause d'utilite publique."

But of importance how utterly trivial is the opening of a street or of a railroad compared to the preservation, in its integrity, of the greatest republic upon earth!

Ought we to declare general emancipation, coupled with a provision for site payment, to all loyal slaveholders, of the fairly appraised value of their slaves? This question resolves itself into another. Have things gone so far that the Union, in its peaceful integrity, and negro slavery within its borders, can no longer co-exist? That is the great question of this day. I think it must be answered, even now, in the affirmative. Every month that passes is converting hundreds of thousands of moderate and conservative and peace-loving men to the same opinion. They despise of sectional friendship or national peace, until the tearing cause of mortal hatred and enmity is rooted out forever.

Here we see the means of paying loyal slave owners a fair price for their slaves? If we act now, before a protracted contest has exhausted our resources, yes; if we wait, until the price of a three or four years' war, very certainly, no.

In that price deportation must not