

WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

THE LAWS OF WAR.

We alluded on Saturday last to the laws and usages of war as laid down by Mr. MARCY, while Secretary of War under President Polk, for the instruction of generals commanding our armies in Mexico.

Mr. POLK, in his regular annual message to Congress in December, 1847, alluded to the circumstances which had dictated the propriety of those orders. He stated that at the commencement of the war with Mexico it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this view early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population; to convince them that the war was waged not against peaceful inhabitants, but against their Government; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their rulers had artfully attempted to make—that the war on our part was one of conquest; that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and overthrown; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated. To remove these false impressions, he added, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated. They were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us. But as, in the progress of the war, it had become apparent that the Mexican people did not appreciate our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper by our Government to change the manner of conducting the war, so as to make them feel its pressure, "according to the usages observed under similar circumstances by all other civilized nations."

Accordingly, on the 22d of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Major General Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army "from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support, if in that way he was satisfied he could get abundant supplies for his forces." These instructions were as follows:

"The instructions heretofore given have required you to treat with great kindness the people, to respect private property, and to abstain from appropriating it to the public use without purchase at a fair price. In some respects this is going far beyond the common requirements of civilized warfare. An invading army has the unquestionable right to draw its supplies from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support."

"Upon the liberal principles of civilized warfare, either of three modes may be pursued in relation to obtaining supplies from the enemy: First, to purchase them on such terms as the inhabitants of the country may choose to exact; second, to pay a fair price without regard to the enhanced value resulting from the presence of a foreign army; and, third, to require them as contributions, without paying or engaging to pay therefor."

"The last mode is the ordinary one, and you are instructed to adopt it, if in that way you are satisfied you can get abundant supplies for your forces. . . . The President hopes you will be able to derive from the enemy's country, without expense to the United States, the sup-

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

The long threatened invasion of Kentucky by the rebels, in force, with the intention of cutting off Gen. Buell's army and carrying the war across the Ohio river, is now being made. Information received at Indianapolis states that the rebels have entered the State at several points. Somerset, it is said, has been captured. They are now moving on Glasgow and threaten Bowling Green. Kirby Smith, with about 15,000 men, twenty-four pieces of artillery, and an adequate force of cavalry, is supposed to be moving from East Tennessee to cut off the supplies of our men at Cumberland Gap, and compel its evacuation; and it is the advance forces of his command which have already taken possession of Somerset and Monticello. Gen. Morgan has withdrawn part of his force to Barboursville to hold the place and ask for reinforcements.

It is feared that the rebels will cut off Gen. Morgan's train for Cumberland Gap, and get in his rear. They are also said to have a force of 2,500 in Scott county, Tennessee. The crisis is alarming, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is putting forth all his energies to meet it. Two regiments were sent on Sunday, and at least seven were expected to leave on Monday last. They go amply prepared in all but discipline for any conflict. Gen. T. A. Morris, who distinguished himself in the Western Virginia campaign, will command one regiment, Gen. Lew. Wallace will command another. Others will be under the command of Gen. Dumont, Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Love, and Lieut. Col. King, of the Nineteenth Regulars.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE BAR.

We yesterday briefly adverted to a letter addressed to President Lincoln by Horace Greeley, Esq., in the name of "twenty millions" of the American people. These "twenty millions" say, through Mr. Greeley, that "a great proportion of those who triumphed in his election are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy he seems to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of rebels."

One of the "twenty millions," the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, referring to this mild allegation, says:

"We deny the truth of this allegation, believing, on the contrary, that the overwhelming majority of those who supported Mr. Lincoln, in common with tens of thousands who did not, do most heartily approve of the policy the President has thus far pursued as one pre-eminently wise and patriotic. Instead of being 'sorely disappointed and deeply pained,' they are proud of the man whom they were instrumental in elevating to the Presidency, and believe that the hand of a Divine Providence is plainly seen in that event."

The "twenty millions," speaking through Mr. Greeley, charge the President with wilfully refusing to execute the laws, (meaning the confiscation law, and that law only so far as it relates to slaves.) They say:

"We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipation provisions of the new confiscation act."

The "twenty millions" say that they believe the only way to end the war is to abolish slavery, and quote as authorities for this belief not only professed Republicans, but "such eminent loyalists as H. Winter Davis, Parson Brownlow, the Union Central Committee of Baltimore, and the Nashville Union." They add that an "intelligent Union banker of Baltimore" has been recently heard to say "that a majority of the present Legislature of Maryland, though elected as and still professing to be Unionists, are at heart desirous of the triumph of the Jeff. Davis conspiracy; and when asked how they could be won back to loyalty, he replied, 'Only by the complete abolition of slavery.' " Twenty millions" cannot resist this weight of testimony. They are surprised that the President is not equally open to conviction.

The "twenty millions" complain that the President treats traitors with altogether too much tenderness and with a forbearance that does prejudice to the dearest rights of loyal men. In a word, not to put too fine a point on it, Mr. Lincoln is "a sympathizer."

In further proof of this deplorable fact, the "twenty millions," speaking through Mr. Greeley, charge that the President is "unduly influenced by the counsels, the representations, the menaces of certain fossil politicians bailing from the Border States," when it would be so much better

CIRCULAR OF THE TENTH CONGRESS OF ITALIAN SAVANTS.

Sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

[Translated from the Italian.]

SIENA, APRIL 8, 1862.

The Scientific Reunions of Italy, interrupted by the political events which have occurred in the Peninsula in the last fourteen years, to-day assume new life under the joyful auspices of an Italy politically regenerated. With a view to carry into effect what was determined by the extraordinary Congress of Italian Savants, held last autumn in Florence, the Scientific meetings, renewed and considerably extended by the new General Rule then adopted, will be appropriately revived this year in the same city, which was selected for the seat of the Tenth Reunion by the Ninth Scientific Congress assembled at Venice in 1847. Thus, there reverts to the city of Siena, after an expectancy of nearly three lusts, the honor of welcoming the Scientific Congress, which will first have the proud distinction of styling itself National.

Hence the grateful duty devolves upon us in the first instance of announcing that the Municipal Council of Siena (in the view of extending in advance to the Savants thus convoked such a testimony of peculiar consideration as shall coincide with the especial ends of their reunions) has determined to place at the disposal of the General Presidency the sum of three thousand Italian lire, to promote such researches and experiments as the members of the Congress may desire during its progress to execute and explain.

For the guidance of such as shall take part in the Congress, it is judged expedient to recite some portions of the new statute, which require attention in advance, and which are here literally transcribed:

Art. IV. The Congress is divided into two grand sections:

1. Of the physical, mathematical, and natural sciences.
 2. Of the moral and social sciences.
- The first section comprises nine classes: 1. The physical and mathematical; 2. The chemical and pharmaceutical; 3. Mineralogy, geology, and paleontology; 4. Botany; 5. Zoology, comparative anatomy, and physiology; 6. Medicine; 7. Surgery; 8. Agronomy and veterinary medicine; 9. Technology.

The second section is subdivided into five classes: 1. Archaeology and history; 2. Philology and linguistics; 3. Political economy and statistics; 4. Philosophy and legislation; 5. Pedagogy.

Art. V. It is directed that there be inscribed as members of the Congress all Italians who belonged to one of the preceding; those who are associates of academies and other institutions which publish their transactions; directors of higher studies and of scientific establishments; all professors, whether instructors or emeriti, and the official superiors of learned branches. There shall be admitted to take part in the Congress those who, not being Italians, shall be proposed by three members already inscribed in the same Congress.

Art. VI. At every Congress, each Italian Savant who desires to belong to it shall designate the class or classes in which he designs to be inscribed, and shall pay when admitted a single fee of twenty lire.

The Congress will be inaugurated in Siena, the 14th day of next September, and will be closed on the 27th of the same month. It is announced that in pursuance of the XII. Article, there have been nominated for Assessors the Honorable Seigneurs:

Count Augusto de'Gori, Senator, President of the Royal Academy of the Fisiocritici of Siena, Associate in Ordinary of the Society of Italian Political Economy and Corresponding Associate of the Royal Academy of the Geografi.

Count Scipio Borghese, Senator of the Kingdom, Associate in Ordinary of the Fisiocritici.

Finally, we ask the favor of the representatives of every scientific and literary institution, the superior authorities, whether political, judicial, or administrative, commandants in each branch of the service, and the directors of industrial enterprises, to make known the present convocation to all whom it concerns.

Prof. FRANCESCO PUCCINOTTI, General President.
Prof. GIOVANNI CAMPI, Sec'y for the Natural Sciences.
Prof. VALERIO CASTELLAI, Sec'y for the Moral Sciences.

SHAVERS' ERASER.—We have received a very convenient article patented by A. G. Shaver, of New Haven, Connecticut, for the desk and book-keeper. It combines in a highly-finished blade and handle an eraser, paper-cutter, folder, and pencil-sharpener. Nothing could be neater or better adapted to its purpose.

The Boston Evening Transcript says of it that it is an article of general utility, being a simple but highly finished instrument, combining in one handle an eraser, paper-cutter, folder, and pencil-sharpener, all made of a single piece of steel, requiring no change, making one of the

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, AUG. 21.—A despatch dated Poolesville, Maryland, gives the statement of a civilian who left Richmond on the 13th, that the rebel troops were then pouring out of Richmond on the Virginia Central Railroad. It was then known that the evacuation of Harrison's Landing had commenced, and heavy movements of troops were being made, supposed to be for the purpose of meeting the Federal operations against Richmond from the north. He stopped two hours at Gordonville, and saw ten trains arrive from Richmond and Lynchburg, bringing troops and supplies. He judges that the entire rebel army concentrated along the Virginia Central Railroad amounts to fifty thousand men.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT CHARLESTON, Mo.

NEW MADRID, (Mo.) AUG. 20.—A force of cavalry from this post under Capt. Frank Moore, while on an expedition to Charleston, attacked a rebel camp on White Oak Ridge, west of Hickman, and killed four of the enemy and took nineteen prisoners, including three captains. They also captured twenty-seven horses, and about one hundred stand of arms. Capt. Moore and one of the privates were wounded, none killed.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, AUG. 21.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana with advices to the 16th instant.

Dates from Orizaba to the 23th ultimo and Vera Cruz to the 1st instant are received.

Gen. Doblado had offered Gen. Cobos, who succeeded Marques in command, \$300,000 to turn his troops over to the Mexican Government, the money to be paid out of a loan negotiated with the representative of the United States.

The French steamer Grenade bombarded Campeachy, destroying several houses, but was driven off by a schooner hastily armed by the authorities.

Advices from Martinique report that 4,000 of the French reinforcements for the French army in Mexico had reached there—25,000 troops were expected.

FROM KENTUCKY.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 21.—A special despatch from Indianapolis says that the Mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, has fled to the rebel army, and that the entire City Council have been arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, but released upon resigning and giving bond in the sum of \$5,000 each. The property of the Mayor has been seized, and a new election ordered.

Ten Indiana regiments, four companies of cavalry, and one battery have already gone into Kentucky, and other regiments were expected to leave last night.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 18.—This morning at eleven o'clock Hon. James F. Robinson was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, in the hall of the House of Representatives, the Senate and its officers being present. Mr. Robinson made the best speech for the occasion I ever heard. He possesses the entire confidence of the Union party of Kentucky, and he will prove himself equal to the emergency. D. C. Wickliffe, of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, is to be Secretary of State, and James W. Tate is to be Assistant Secretary. These are most admirable appointments, and will meet the approval of all Union men. The Senate by unanimous vote re-elected Hon. John F. Fisk Speaker of that body. This is a high and deserved compliment to Mr. Fisk, and is indicative of the estimation in which he is held by the Union men of Kentucky. The Morgan scare has subsided.

MAINE REGIMENTS ON THE WAY.

PORTLAND, (Me.) AUG. 20.—The Sixteenth Maine Regiment, which left yesterday for the seat of war, will be followed to-morrow by the Seventeenth Regiment; on Monday, by the Eighteenth; on Wednesday, by the Nineteenth.

ST. MATTHEW'S FEMALE ACADEMY.

Corner of Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first day of September. aug 22—eot88

Bureau of Construction.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 21, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, the 1st day of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction and putting in place of Iron Lattice Girders for the roof of the west wing of the Treasury Extension.

Plans can be examined and all details ascertained upon application at this office.

Separate proposals will also be received until the same date for covering portions of the roof with copper.

Proposals must be separately sealed, and plainly endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for the Iron Roof of West Wing," and "Proposals for Copper Roof of West Wing."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in Charge, Treasury Department.

aug 22—6t

McGILL, WITHEROW & CO. have removed their Job Printing Establishment to the "Constitution Building," E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, one square north of Pennsylvania avenue. aug 22—3t (Star,Rep&Times)

ARMORERS WANTED.
EXPERIENCED ARMORERS will find employment on immediate application to
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Lt. Col. Commanding. aug 8—dt4th (Star&Rep)

NOTICE.
MEN OF COLOR who are in favor of emigration from the United States are invited to open correspondence with Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration, Washington, who will aid them to all information within his power touching Central America, Liberia, Hayti, or other proposed settlements of Anglo-Africans. aug 18—eot3t

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR SOLDIERS
At Reduced Prices.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR AMERICANS.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GIVE notice that they have issued a new style of Watch expressly designed for soldiers and others desiring a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of the most substantial manufacture, an accurate and durable time-keeper, and in sterling silver cases, hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy *Anercs* and *Lepines* of foreign make, already referred to.

We have named the new series of watches WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks. Sold by all respectable jewellers in the loyal States.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents of the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, New York. aug 21—1mo

QUERY.

WHY is it that CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world?

BECAUSE eminent chemists say so.
BECAUSE it contains no caustic compounds.
BECAUSE it wears longer than any other.
BECAUSE it operates *instantaneously*.
BECAUSE it does not stain the skin.
BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the hair.
BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes.
BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected.
BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS.

Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York.

Sold every where, and applied by all hair-dressers. Price \$1, \$1.50, and \$3 per box, according to size. aug 21—1moWF&M

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the hair.

Price 50 cents, \$1, and \$2 per bottle, according to size. aug 21—1moWF&M

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Corner of 18th and G streets, Washington, August 20, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, August the 30th, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, at such a point as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet of Lumber, of the following kind and description, viz:

300,000 feet 4-4 (1 inch) common Callings, (White Pine.)
66,670 feet 6-4 (1 1/2 inch) common Callings, (White Pine.)
41,666 feet Joist, 3 by 6, 16 feet long, (Hemlock.)
16,666 feet Joist, 3 by 6, 14 feet long, do
16,666 feet Joist, 3 by 6, 12 feet long, do
33,333 feet Scantling, 3 by 4, 16 feet long, do
16,666 feet Scantling, 3 by 4, 14 feet long, do
8,333 feet Scantling, 3 by 4, 12 feet long, do

All the above described to be good merchantable Lumber, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government.

All the lumber to be delivered within twenty-five days after signing the contract.

Proposals from *disloyal parties* will not be considered. An oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government must accompany each proposition.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest district court or of the United States district attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or the proposals will not be considered.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Bonds, in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. EDWARD L. HARTZ, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber."

Form of Guarantee.
We, _____, of the county of _____ and State of _____, and _____, of the county of _____ and State of _____, do hereby guaranty that _____ is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded to him we are prepared to become his securities.

[To this guarantee must be appended the certificate above mentioned.]
EDWARD L. HARTZ,
aug 21—9t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the Northwest Executive Building, (War Department.)

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at the room of John Potts, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time at which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money.

The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and endorsed "Proposals for Enlarging War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept. aug 21—dt28th

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, at Westchester, (for boarders only).—This Academy will be opened on Thursday, September 4th, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, at its last session, with full collegiate powers.

In its capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements of the highest order for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of one hundred and fifty cadets.

A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the educational department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical.

The department of studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial, and Scientific, Collegiate, and Military. The moral training of cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President Penn. Military Academy. aug 21—1m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent man, thoroughly acquainted with the Stationery business. Address, with name and references, "Stationer," at this office. aug 20—3t

WANTED.—At the Government Hospital for the Insane, on the Anacostia Heights, opposite the Navy Yard, intelligent Single Men to attend upon patients, one Baker, two Women to cook, and two to wash. Good wages are given, and the situations are healthy, permanent to those who conduct well, and every way desirable. aug 21—10t C. H. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

VALUABLE AND HIGHLY-IMPROVED FARM

AND BRACKENRIDGE FOR SALE.—The subscriber has

may need."

On the 3d of April, 1847, Mr. MARCY recalled these instructions to the notice of Gen. Scott, and added that, "as the Mexicans persist in protracting the war, it is expected that, in the further prosecution of it, you will exercise all the acknowledged rights of a belligerent, for the purpose of shifting the burden of it from ourselves upon them." As we have already said, our Generals in Mexico found it impracticable to obey these instructions, and at a late date Mr. Marcy concurred in the theoretical propriety of their conduct.

GEN. CASS ON THE WAR.

It has been known that Gen. Cass has felt much interest in the progress of the war, and has very heartily espoused the cause of the Government. On the 14th instant, at Hillsdale, Michigan, the venerable statesman made a brief speech, from which we quote:

"Patriotism and policy equally dictate that our force should be such as to enable us to act with vigor and efficiency against our enemies and reduce them to unconditional submission to the laws. Force will then be converted into citizens by the restoration every where of the Constitution to its legitimate authority as it came from the hands of the framers. And shall this appeal be unheeded? A long life has taught me to know my countrymen better than to fear they will not answer to the calls made upon them. All, indeed, cannot repair to the field, nor is it necessary they should do so. It is a small portion only of the citizens able to bear arms who are required to become temporary soldiers. But we can all be useful in this labor of patriotism—those who go, by the discharge of their military duties, and those who remain, by words and works of encouragement testifying the public feeling and gratitude, and by contributions for the health and comfort of our citizen soldiers, and not less effectively by upholding the justice of our cause and by carefully avoiding every thing which would have a tendency to impede the efforts of the Government or to check the patriotic ardor of the people. Our business now is with the present and the future. The differences of the past, if not forgotten, should be adjourned till the standard of the Union again floats, unopposed, from Maine to Texas, and to the Pacific ocean."

RECRUITING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The subjoined extract from a private letter recently received by a gentleman in this city from a patriotic friend in Boston gives a vivid idea of the enthusiasm of the Old Bay State:

"The Banshee has blown over 'Uncle Jeff's' wicked head at last. The activity here is prodigious. This is called the 'war week.' The mercantile houses are closed at two o'clock, and the bells are rung to announce to the people that the country is waiting for them at the recruiting office. These arduous which take one far back to the outbreak of the Revolution. This remarkable people, with a spirit of veneration which belongs to their blood, have converted a mere corner within the walls of the storied old South Church into a recruiting office. A tent is pitched there; an old banner and old guns, torn and worn in the grand days of our history, are there displayed to the faithful, and every afternoon the echoes of the old church are broken by fervent and manly appeals to the devotion of the people. It is an heroic moment to live in, and I am glad that I have reached the present time."

ARREST OF HOSTAGES.

The *ter talionis* doctrine having been enunciated by the Richmond military authorities, and seven Union citizens of Virginia having been recently arrested and carried to Richmond, where they were thrust into prison and treated with extreme severity, fourteen of the principal citizens of Fredericksburg, including the Mayor and some of his advisers, were arrested a few days ago and sent to this city to be held as hostages for the seven loyalists. Their names are: Mont. Slaughter, Mayor; G. H. C. Rowe, John J. Berry, Michael Ames, Edwin Carter, J. H. Roberts, John F. Scott, Wm. H. Norton, W. B. Mason, John Cookley, Benj. Temple, Abm. Cox, Dr. Cook, Lewis Wren.

THE FIRST BREAD RIOT.—Mr. Bacon, the manufacturer of aerated bread, recently celebrated his birthday in Boston by throwing out the national flag at his factory, and giving away bread to the company assembled. We have come so far towards the bread riots promised us last year by the secession leaders.

for him to draw all his inspirations, civil, political, social, religious, economical, and especially military, from the concave mirror and parabolic reflector of the universe, the New York Tribune. The "twenty millions" had expected better things of Mr. Lincoln, but, according to Mr. Greeley, they are deeply pained and disgusted by the President's "mistaken deference to rebel slavery," and by his shortsightedness in not having seen how to end the war before it began. On this point the "twenty millions" say:

"We complain that the Union cause has suffered, and is now suffering immensely, from mistaken deference to rebel slavery. Had you, sir, in your inaugural address, unmistakably given notice that, in case the rebellion already commenced were persisted in, and your efforts to preserve the Union and enforce the laws should be resisted by armed force, you would recognize no loyal person as rightfully held in slavery by a traitor, we believe the rebellion would therein have received a staggering if not fatal blow."

What the "twenty millions" said, through Mr. Greeley, a few days before the President delivered his inaugural, (in which he ought to have held this high tone,) was as follows:

From the Tribune of February 23, 1861.

"We have repeatedly said and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that, if the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they HAVE A CLEAR MORAL RIGHT TO DO SO. Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO FORWARD THEIR VIEWS."

ORDER RESPECTING INFANTRY TACTICS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, August 11, 1862.

The system of infantry tactics prepared by Brigadier General Silas Casey, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the infantry of the armies of the United States, whether regular, volunteer, or militia, with the following modifications, viz:

First. That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers will be suspended.

Second. In title first, article first, the following will be substituted for paragraph six, viz:

A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of captains.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,

Washington, August 21, 1862.

Official: HENRY W. SMITH, Asst. Adj. Gen.

A HOME VIEW OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Richmond Examiner indulges in the following comments on "the President of the Southern Confederacy":

"One of the most important duties that will devolve upon Congress at its approaching session will be to recruit the strength of our armies. The Executive branch of the Government has depleted our armies and jeopardized our contest by an easy toleration of desertion and straggling, which have reduced our military force to an alarming extent. It has trifled with the cause of the country; it has ignored the death penalty in our armies; it has neglected its discipline, winked at capital crimes, emasculated the war, preached sickly sentimentalism, and taught the country the misfortune of being saddled with a Government that takes a monstrous and unnatural pride in defying public sentiment, in treating the counsels of the people with insolence, and in snubbing advice with the air of autocracy. "It will be for Congress to repair as best it can the mischief done the public service by a weak and impracticable Executive; to correct the reduction of our forces in the field; the decay of military discipline; the demoralization of our armies, and the jeopardy in which our cause has been put by a long course of trifling conduct, childish pride of opinion, unworthy obstinacy, official obtuseness, conceit, defiance of public opinion, imperiousness and despotism affecting on the part of those entrusted with the execution of the war."

A HERO WITHOUT HIS SWORD.—Breckinridge, who undertook to rout Gen. Williams out of Baton Rouge, and who was driven out himself, left his sword on the field of battle, and it is now in good Union hands. The loss of his sword probably gave rise to the report that he had lost his right arm, for it is hardly expected that a hero will part with one without the other.

most convenient, valuable, and useful articles for the counting-room, artist's studio, and school room ever invented or brought before the public. It is an instrument that will be adopted as soon as seen. It will do all that is claimed for it. It is a decided improvement on all former easels heretofore sold by the trade. It can be procured of all the principal stationers in the city and booksellers generally.

WAR FEELING IN ILLINOIS.—The Adjutant General of Illinois, having received a despatch asking permission to recruit a company, sent back the following reply:

"Hold on—we are overrun with applications—the whole State is going into camp. Thirty thousand volunteers are now ready on the first call, and twenty thousand are already offered on the second call, and we have permission to accept them all for three years—and no drafting will be necessary in that State."

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

First, never use a desk or table with your face toward a window. In such cases the rays of light coming directly upon the pupil of the eye, and causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injures the sight. Next, when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards it, while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand, while reading or writing, with the window behind you, and next to that, with the light coming over the left side—then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked which is the best light—gas, candles, oil, or camphene. Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough, and does not flicker.—Scientific American.

LOCAL NEWS.

RETURNED PRISONERS.—Quite an interesting scene occurred at the War Department yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock. In the lower hall were upwards of one hundred of the returned prisoners, mentioned in a former report. All were desirous of getting some respite that they might visit their families for a few days, and the dejected countenances of a number of the brave fellows, as they emerged from the office, told too plainly that they had, instead of a leave of absence for a week or two, positive orders to rejoin their regiments at the earliest practicable moment. Those who were fortunate enough to obtain the desired leave were such as had sustained wounds, were still suffering from their effects, or sickness contracted while in Dixie.

PERSONAL.—Major Generals Cadwalader and Dix, Hon. B. F. Thomas, of Massachusetts, and R. C. Martin, of New York, are at Willards'.

Hon. Robert McKnight, of Pennsylvania, is at Brown's. Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, is at the Metropolitan. Hon. J. N. Wallace is at the National.

COLORED COLONY FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.—We understand that several of the more intelligent of our colored population are actively engaged in raising a sufficient number to emigrate to Central America to entitle them to the advantages offered by the President in his interview with the colored delegation some two weeks ago. Quite a large number have enrolled their names.

FINANCIAL.—The tendency of gold, silver, and demand notes has been upward. The quotations from New York yesterday were: Gold firm at 115½, silver 7½, and demand notes 7½. The stock market was dull and feverish, rather unsettled. Long bonds are quoted at first board at ½, and closed at ¼; Government 7 3-10 at 104; State stocks and share lists dragging.

In this city gold was freely bought at 114 and 114½, and sold at 116; silver bought at 107 and sold at 110 and 112; demand notes from 106 to 106½. Slight transactions in Government sixes of 1831 and 7 3-10 notes at 100½ for former and 104 for latter. The unsteadiness of the market arises principally from the dearth of reliable news from the seat of war.

WANTED.—A foreign Lady, who has had considerable experience in teaching the French and German Languages, desires a situation in some Seminary or private family. The best of references can be given. Address, for ten days, MEXIE M. K., care of Swiss Consulate, Washington. ang 13—dtf

Twentyeth Regiment. — on the Saturday following by the

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

From Richmond papers to the 16th instant.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The Confederate Congress will reassemble at the Capitol in this city on Monday next. Among the many matters of importance claiming their attention is one already brought to the notice of the grand jury of Richmond. We allude to the cases of persons guilty of stealing and arming our slaves, and inciting them to rebellion and insurrection. We have laws imposing severe penalties against persons stealing negroes, and it is no palliation of the offence that the thieves are Federal soldiers. Some policy should be adopted by the Government for the severe and summary punishment of every captured Yankee any way instrumental in despoiling Southern men of their property, and we earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the subject.

FROM GORDONSVILLE.

Latest reports to half-past twelve yesterday report every thing quiet. It is said that the forces under Pope are concentrating in Madison county, and will perhaps attempt a flank movement on Jackson, while Burnside, who is being heavily re-inforced by McClellan, advances through Culpeper and Orange.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. JACKSON.

RICHMOND, AUG. 12.—The following official despatch was received at headquarters here to-day:

VALLEY DISTRICT, AUGUST 14—6½ A. M.

COLONEL: On the evening of the 9th instant God blessed our arms with another victory. The battle was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Culpeper Court-house. The enemy's force, according to the statements of prisoners, consisted of Gen. Banks's, McDowell's, and Sigel's commands. We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brigadier General Prince. Whilst our list of killed is less than that of the enemy, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brigadier General Charles Winder was mortally wounded whilst ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about fifteen hundred small arms and other ordnance stores.

I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,

Major General Commanding.

Col. R. H. CHILTON, A. A. G.

GEN. STURGIS' COMMAND.

It is stated that the following regiments have been assigned to the command of Gen. Sturgis: Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Second New York Battery; Eighty-sixth New York; Sixty-third Indiana; Thirteenth Massachusetts, and the Ninety-first and One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiments.

ON THE WAY.

A despatch was received yesterday morning stating that seven thousand troops were at Port Deposit waiting transportation to this city.

BUFFALO, AUG. 21.—The Board of Trade is corresponding with other boards of the Lake cities, proposing to organize, by voluntary enlistment, two thousand or more lake sailors who are unemployed during the winter, and offer them to the Government for ocean service, the several boards paying their wages, so that they will be of no expense to the Government except rations, clothing, and equipments.

NEW WOOD AND COAL YARD.

BRINTNALL & CO.

Corner of Tenth and H Streets,

ARE prepared to furnish the different kinds of WOOD and COAL in large and small quantities. All orders will be promptly filled and punctually delivered, full weight and measure being given, and the quality of the Wood or Coal will always be of the best of its kind.

N. B.—Now receiving a cargo consisting of Baltimore Co.'s and Lancaster Colliery Coal, both being excellent kinds for family use. aug 22—eo3t

RETURNED.

DR. VON MOSCHIZSKER, OCULIST AND AURIST, has returned to his Office, 237 Pennsylvania avenue, and is ready to see his patients and all who require his services for any malady of the EYE or EAR. Deafness in its worst stages, no matter of how long standing, treated. All surgical operations on the Eye, to restore sight, performed. aug 15—dt

BORDING can be had, for cash, at No. 490 E street near the City Hall.

By W. L. Wall & Co., Auctioneers,

(Successors to Wall & Barnard.)

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Corral, near the Naval Observatory, on MONDAY, August 26th, 1862, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a number of HORSES AND MULES.

Condemned as unfit for public service. Terms cash in Government funds.

J. J. DANA,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

W. L. WALL & CO.

Auctioneers.

aug 12—d (Star)

RECRUITS WANTED

For the United States Ordnance Department.

Rates of Pay:

SERGEANTS \$34 per month and 14 rations per day. Corporals \$20 per month, 14 rations per day, and clothing.

Privates, 1st class, \$17 per month, 1 ration per day, and clothing.

Privates, 2d class, \$13 per month, 1 ration per day, and clothing.

Term of enlistment three years. Apply at the Washington Arsenal.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,

Lt. Col. Commanding.

aug 8—dt24th

NEW AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED will attend to Claims against the Government, &c. He must have just claims, and then will carry them through speedily, no matter how difficult they are or erroneously they may have been managed, or, indeed, though there may have been an adverse decision, provided it is possible to bring them forward again. A just claim is so sacred that no effort should be spared to have it prevail. Where there is justice there is almost always law; and if there be not, Congress must supply its place by a grant. Sometimes claims are lost by the Agent throwing out the very points upon which the legal merit of them rest. If the view taken of claims be not deep and comprehensive, the justice and legal merit of them may be overlooked. Thus many a diamond of the first water has been swept out by some ignorant servant who thought it a bit of glass. And so hundreds of claims are deemed worthless that would enrich many a poor family.

No claim less than one hundred dollars will be attended to. Twenty-five per cent. will be the standing commission. If not successful no charge whatever of any kind.

ESTWICK EVANS, Counsellor at Law, No. 202 New York avenue, near 4th street. aug 20—eo3t

FOR RENT—A large Brick House, well furnished throughout, water and gas, a large yard with flowers and fruit trees; also, good brick stable and carriage-house. Possession given immediately. A superior toned Piano included. Inquire of W. Y. FENDALL, 44 street, near City Hall. aug 5—eo3t

TRAVELLING TRUNKS!

LARGEST STOCK IN WASHINGTON.

Our Assortment Never Better!

We offer to citizens and strangers all sizes and qualities of best SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, PACKING TRUNKS, HAT BOXES, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., at prices to suit all purchasers, and invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. 322 Penn. avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. WALL, STEPHENS & CO. aug 16—1v1f

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,

August 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office. Proposals to be sealed, endorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON,

Chief Engineer.

aug 7—eo3d

THE METROPOLITAN BATH ROOMS,

Fronting D street and Pennsylvania Avenue,]

(Between 11th and 12th streets,)

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

ARE NOW OPEN and ready for all persons who desire Hot or Cold, Shower, Steam, Vapor, and Medicated Baths.

At great expense these Baths have been fitted up to meet a want long felt in this city, and we now offer to the citizens of Washington as fine a suite of Bathing Rooms as ever opened to any public in the United States.

All are invited to call and see for themselves. Open from 5 A. M. until 12 P. M.

These rooms are under the immediate superintendence of Justice CHOLLAR, from New York, (one of the proprietors,) who thoroughly understands the Bathing business in all its branches. [Star] aug 11—d2w

authorized to sell a very desirable, and highly improved Farm, containing about ninety acres, situated within a few hundred yards of the Bladensburg Depot, and distant from the city, by turnpike, about six miles. It adjoins the farm of Hon. Charles B. Calvert, and is improved by an excellent Frame Dwelling-house, large and nearly new Barn and Stables, Granary, Ice House, several fine springs of water, Hot-beds, Grapery, &c., and is believed to be the best Trunk Farm in the vicinity of Washington. No expense has been spared to make this one of the best farms in the vicinity of the metropolis. For terms, &c., apply to

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.

Auction and Commission Merchants,

(Rep.) Washington, D. C.

aug 8—d2w

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND OTHER BUSINESS MEN.

HAVING enlarged my place of business, and having an increased force, I am now prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE REPAIRING with the greatest promptness. Having none but first-class workmen, using none but the best of material, and charging a just and fair price, persons wishing to have their work done well and promptly would find it to their interest to give me a call.

ROBERT H. GRAHAM, Coachmaker, ang 11—d1m 477 Eighth street, and 374 D street.

NOTICE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having recently completed the erection of his new building, on the site of his former premises, (destroyed by fire some time since,) begs to call the attention of his old friends and the public generally to the fact, and to remind them of his ability to serve them in all branches of the

GENERAL GROCERY TRADE,

having ample room and increased facilities to transact business.

He has recently returned from the various Northern markets, where he has carefully selected a complete stock of

EVERY THING REQUISITE FOR A FINE FAMILY GROCERY,

and, having purchased exclusively for cash, can offer peculiar inducements, both as to price and quality.

His stock of Fine Teas, Wines, Liquors, Sugars of all grades, Spices

Bourbon, Monongahela, and Rye Whiskey Fruits, Mustards, Sauces, Wooden Ware, &c.

Are of the best description, and all adapted to the trade of Washington.

JESSE B. WILSON, No. 327 Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, south side. aug 18—d1m [Repub&Star]

Wall, Stephens, & Co.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS,

EPAULETTES, SHOULDER STRAPS,

GAUNTLETS, GLOVES, &c.

And every variety of READY-MADE CLOTHING, At Reasonable Prices.

WALL, STEPHENS, & CO. 322 Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. Jan 13

COAL, COAL! A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS at the lowest possible rates, for cash only.

2,240 lbs. to the ton. All coal thoroughly screened before delivery. WM. M. GALT, No. 282, Pa. av., bet. 11th and 12th sts. aug 13—101f

VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE NEAR THE CITY HALL FOR SALE.

WILL be sold as a bargain to a cash purchaser a substantial and well-finished Dwelling-house, containing all the modern improvements, situated in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, and admirably adapted for a professional gentleman.

The House is well furnished and will be sold entire, if desired. Apply to JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO. aug 19—6td Auction and Com. Merchants.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Bankers,

No. 452 FIFTEENTH STREET,

OPPOSITE TREASURY BUILDINGS,

WASHINGTON,

BUY AND SELL

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,

7 3-10 Treasury Notes,

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

5-20 Year Bonds,

COIN, CURRENCY, AND EXCHANGE,

ap 11—ly