Misses' and Children's hats, Plowers, MILLINERY GOODS. IN GENERAL, hich the attention of the trade is respectfully soli RIBBONS MILLINERY GOODS. DANNENBAUM & CO., No. 57 North SECOND Street, now open a large and admirably-assorted stock MERCHANTS and MILLINERS ments in styles and prices unequalled in 863 SPEING 1863 WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

VOL. 6.—NO. 209.

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Have now open their usual

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LADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c.

DAVID ROGERS,

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

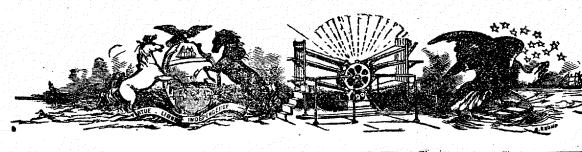
CPRING STOCK

727 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS.

All purchased since the recent

and which will be sold at a



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. MARYLAND.

A False Alarm—Reports of Deserters—Condition of the Rebels—The Enemy Still in Force on the Rappahannock, &c., &c. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, April 2, 1863 Thursday, April 2, 1863.

It has been rumored in camp, and published at Washington, that Stuart's cavalry have been prowling through the country west of this place, but, save the rumor, the doughty knight has not been heard of on this side of the Rappahannock since General Averill paid him his respects beyond Kelly's Ford. On Monday, however, a squadron of the 8th Illinois Carally righted up in the right that the control of the state of the respect to the state of the Cavalry picked up, in the vicinity of Dumfries; ten rebel cavalrymen from seven different regiments—

the 1st and 2d South Carolina, the 1st North Caroina, the 1st, 2d, 4th and 6th Virginia—representing Hampton's Legion and Fitzhugh Lee's division. The prisoners were doubtless stragglers, and had been on this side a long while, foraging. They were, perhaps, not averse to being captured, as they made but slight resistance. The capture of these prisoners, representing the several regiments above named, gave new credence to the report that a large body of rebel cavalry was scouring the country on our right flank; and yes-terday morning, at one o'clock, the matter broke out in a disgraceful fright. Some of the infantry pickets, alarmed at a phantom on the brain, or perhaps hearing the neigh of a horse belonging to the outer-pickets, reported to the officer of the day, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, that a cavalry force, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, that a cavary 10roe, with six pieces of artillery, was marching down the Hartwood road. Colonel Thompson perhaps even more frightened than the picket, at once telegraphed to headquarters that the enemy was moving on our lines with a heavy force. A second despatch of similar purport was sent. The troops forming the extreme right were ordered under arms, with inextreme right were ordered under arms, with inextreme. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, structions to march toward the Hartwood road at the sound of the first gun. The men were out of their beds and in the ranks in an incredible short Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, Lawns, and time, and all were in high glee at the prospect of meeting the enemy. All ears were "erect" to eatch the signal for advance; one, two, three hours passed, and not a sound was heard indicating the passed, and not a sould was least the presence of an enemy. In the meantime, General Averill, who never sleeps at his post, nor is alarmed at shadows, telegraphed to headquarters that he had no report from his pickets of any enemy being in front, and he believed the report to be utterly ground-GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO less. A cayalry scout was sent out by Gen. Couch, which returned at daylight and reported all quiet and no enemy anywhere in the neighborhood. The several brigades were ordered back to their quarters, and thus the "big scare" ended. Considering it as a scene for "All-fools'-day," it may be laughed at and passed as a joke; but as a military "scare" it reflects most disgracefully on the officer of the day who would thus easily be frightened into a stampede and

give the alarm to the entire army. It cannot be possible that he has ever snuffed the air of battle, even afar off, for an officer fit to lead in battle would ot perform thus foolishly when no enemy is nigh. rtions from the rebel army beyond the Rappannock are numerous. Scarcely a day passes without the arrival of one or more of these fugitives from starvation and oppression. Their stories are essentially the same, the oft-repeated tale of woe hard times, conscription, poor rations, no shelter, starvation, oppression and murder. From the reports of deserters and from informs ces, it is believed the enemy is still in full force on the banks of the Rappahannock. Samuel Boyer, formerly a citizen of Luzerne SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

but the privates, when alone, are not "afraid to speak North is too strong; even if all the men now in the field were Rilled, as many more would some at them.—
The privates are discouraged, and will never again go into battle with the same spirit and hope that caseburg reports that General Legislation, and A.

P. Hill were present at a review on Saturday. An
order was read reducing baggage and transportation,
and promising that the army would be in active service early in April. To this programme, it is believed, General Hooker will not object, but will say
to Lee, who seems so very anxious to fight, "Lay
on, Macduff."

MAXWELL.

A Card from an Anonymous Correspondent in the Dry Goods Business.

To the Editor of The Press:

We beg leave respectfully to take most positive exception to the tenor of the enclosed portions of your late money articles, and say that we have every reason to believe there is not a word of truth in either, nor do we think it the proper function of a public journalist to lend his influence to disturb the already (sufficiently) unsettled condition of the market for all kinds of merchandise, thereby rendering it impossible to do any kind of legitimate Trade; that there has been speculators, and always will be, we admit, but that, we opine, is no reason why newspapers should set up such a hue and cry, which the whole country take up in turn to such an extent that Trade as a natural consequence becomes a perfect dead letter no matter how correctly it may have been managed, thus "Trade" is made the Scape Goat for acts of irresponsible people, for Capitalists have, and will use their means just when, and where they please, irrespective of the laws of legitimate Business, or, public opinion. We have direct knowledge that some of the largest holders, or (speculators) if you please) in the New York market have already forced all of their property thro" regular channels into Jobbers hands, while they are now busily engaged in hammering the market into a panic (to which you seem to be lending efficient aid) in order to buy at a decline, knowing they will be able to take advantage of the necessities of the consumer thereby. Had you have taken pains to find out what you might have known for a certainty, instead of that which at present is at best but a chimera in the fertile brain of your Money Orrespondent, you would have discovered that the large manufactures Crozer & Sons, Kelly, Bancroft, below the city "Jamisons Mill" at Norristown, & smaller conserns here are going to stop immediately unless the present difficulty shates speedily. They assert that their Goods have been made out of Cotton at much less figures than the pre A Card from an Anonymous Correspondent in the Dry Goods Business.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. mong which will be found a more than usually attrac-LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the special attention of each buyers fells 2m YARD, GILLMORE, & CO., Importers and Jobbers of PHILA., March 31, 1863. Death of Hon. Henry Carleton.

SILKS To the Editor of The Press:
SiB: Our community has lost one of its most honored members, and our country a sterling patriot, in the decease of Judge Carleton, which occurred on Saturday, the 25th of March last, in the 77th year of big age. FANCY DRY GOODS, Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a Saturday, the 28th of March last, in the 7th year of his age.

A native of Virginia and resident of Georgia in early life, he emigrated from thence to Mississippi, and at length eatablished himself in New Orleans in 1814. In the campaign which terminated so gloriously by the repulse of the English on the 8th of January, 1815, he served with distinction under General Jackson as a lieutenant of infantry.

Having become eminent by his literary and legal attanments, to which latter he devoted himself eastdoughly, he was soon a man of mark in his pro-LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK SPRING GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, General Jackson as a lieutemant of infantry.

Having become eminent by his literary and legal attannents, to which latter he devoted himself assiduously, he was soon a man of mark in his profession, and in 1832 was appointed by General Jackson United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Louisiana, vice John Sidell, removed. He was afterwards appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which post he resigned on account of ill-health in 1839, having earned by his learning and strict integrity, both as a lawyer and a judge, an enduring reputation. Having visited Europe several times, and travelled much in his own country, Judge Carleton at length, about eight years since, settled in Philadelphia, which he has every since made his home, and where, in the scientific, literary, and social circles which he found most congenial to his tastes, he will be long and affectionately remembered, as well for the gentleness of his manners as for the vigor of his intellect.

While his mind was of a philosophical and metaphysical character, he became, in his retirement, a great student of the Hible, and of biblical literature, for which his thorough familiarity with the New Testament in the original peculiarly fitted him, and he died, as he had lived, a practical Christian. Of his literary labors this is not the place nor the occasion on which to speak, but it may be said of them, they all hore the impress of an original mind, fraught with rich stores of varied crudition.

Judge Carleton was twice married. His first wife, long since dead, and by whom he has left descendants, was a creole lady of New Orleans, sister of the wife of the late Hon. Edward Livingston. Between these distinguished men always subsisted the most cordial friendship. The estimable lady, from a neighboring State, whom he last married, and with whom the closing years of his life were passed so happily, survives him. Necessarily brief and imperfect as this notice must be, it would be unjust to Judge Carleton's memory not to refer here t GLOVES, &c. Also, a full assortment of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-BROIDERIES, AND LACES.

The attention of the trade is requested. SPRING. JOHNES, BERRY, & CO., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.) No 587 MARKET, and 524 COMMERCE Streets

PHILADELPHIA. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF AND FANCY DRY GOODS, OPER & LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

DRESS GOODS, adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES. CASH BUYERS

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ave now in store a complete stock of

is stock before purchasing.

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BAW HATS AND BONNETS.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
PANOY AND CRAPE BONNETS.
PRINCE FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Mer

H BUYERS will find special advantage in examin

JOSEPH HIA MBURGER DIRECTORY OF THE PROPERTY O

Are particularly invited to examine our Stock. fell-tf GAS FIXTURES, &c.

517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUPACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER

GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronse Figures and Ornaments, Porcel and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Please call and examine goods.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN REVIEWED. CAMPAIGNS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA AND

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG. &c., Mr. Wade, from the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, submitted a report, of which the following is a synoptical summary, with reviews of the accompanying testimony:

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Soon after the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1881. General McDowell was superseded, and General McClellan was called by the President to the command of the Army of the Protomac. The campaign in Western Virginia, the credit of which had been generally ascribed to General McClellan; the favor with which it was understood he was regarded by the Protomac The Campaign in Western Virginia or an accommander of the Army of the Protomac The company of the Potomac The company of the Rappahannock in the Rappahannock of Rappahannock in the vicinity of Richmond before the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated there for its defence. Whatever probability there may have been for the realization of such a shopping the youte army of Richmond before the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated to reach the vicinity of Richmond before the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the realization of such a shopped to reach the vicinity of Richmond before the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the realization of such as the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the realization of such as the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protomac There may have been for the rebel army at Manassas could be concentrated by the Protom Mr. Wade, from the joint Committee on the Con-

Soon after the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. General McDowell was superseded, and General McClellan was called by the President to the command of the Army of the Potomac. The campaign in Western Virginis, the oredit of which had been generally ascribed to General McClellan; the favor with which it was understood he was regarded by General Scott, then General-in-Chief of the army of the United States; even his comparative youth holding out the promise of active and rigorous measures—all these considerations tended to incide hope into the public mind, and to remove the gloom and despondency which had followed the disastrous issue of the campaign just ended.

ITS CONDITION, STRENGTH, AND DISOI-FURLE.

Every energy of the Government and all the re-

of the campaign just ended.

ITS CONDITION, STRENGTH, AND DISOI-PLINE.

Every energy of the Government and all the resources of a generous and patriotic people were freely and lavishly placed at the disposal of General McCliellan to enable him to gather together diother army and put it in the most complete state of efficiency, so that offensive operations might be resumed at the earliest practicable moment. The Army of the Potomac became the object of special care to every department of the Government, and all other military movements and organizations were made subordinate to the one great purpose of collecting at Washington, and organizing there, an army which should overpower the forces of the enemy, and forever crush out any hope of success which the rebels might cherish. Even when the Army of the Potomac had attained dimensions never before contemplated in the course of military operations upon this continent, and seldom, if ever, equalled in modern times, no portion of its rapidly increasing numbers was permitted to be diverted, even for a brief period, to the accomplishment of other enterprises. The generals in charge of the various expeditions from time to time inaugurated, and from which so much benefit was anticipated—General Butler, General Sherman, General Burnside, and others—were compelled to look elsewhere, for the troops to compose their commands, to rely upon the continued patriotiem of the people, and the zeal of the executives of the various. States for the raising of those regiments which would enable them to depart for the fields of duty assigned to them. No consideration was for a moment allowed to diminish or impair the efficiency of the Army of the Potomac, and the unexampled spectaclewas presented to other nations, who were intently watching the course of events in this country, of the largest army of the protomac, and the unexampled spectaclewas presented to other nations, who were intently watching the course of events in the brief period of a few months.

When Congress assembled in t GEN. MCCLELLAN OPPOSED TO "CORPS-ING" THE ARMY.

In reference to the proper organization of so large an atmy as that about Washington, in order that it might be the better able to act most effectively in the field, the testimony of the winesses examined

President.
THE PRESIDENT LETS HIM HAVE HIS OWN
WAY.
General McClellan, however, continued to oppose
the organization of the army into army corps, as
will be seen from the following despatch to him
Will of the May 0. 1869. The provisional corps of General Fitz-John Por-ter and General Franklin were thereupon formed by reducing the other corps from three to two di-visions.

men could not be sately landed, and such a move-ment might bring on a general engagement. Mor-tified at this disappointment, Captain Craven threw up his command on the Potomac, and asked for sea-service, which was immediately given him. GENERAL ADVANCE ORDERED.

GENERAL ADVANCE ORDERED.

On the 19th of January, 1862, the President of the
United States, as commander in-chief of the army
and navy, issued orders for a general movement of
all the armies of the United States, one result of
which was the series of victories at Fort Henry,
Fort Donelson, &c., which so electrified the country
and revived the hopes of every loyal man in the
land. and.

LINE OF OPERATIONS FOR THE ARMY OF
THE POTOMAC.

After this long period of inaction of the Army of
the Potomac, the President of the United States, on
the 31st of January, 1862, issued the following order:

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, bandary 31, 1862,
"President's Special War Order, No. 1:
"Ordered, That all the disposable force of the Army of
the Potomac, after providing Eafely for the defence of
Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the
railroad southwestward of what is known as Manassas
Junction: all details to be in the discretion of the General-in-Chief, and the expedition to move before or on the
2d day of February next. AERAHAM LINGOLN." GEN. McOLELLAN OBJECTS.

trance too great to enable the two portions we can't other, should either be attacked by the of the enemy, while the other is held in He then proceeded to argue in favor of a ent by way of the Rappahannock or Fortress, giving the preference to the Rappahannock Restated that thirty days would be required vide the necessary means of transportation. ted that he regarded "success as certain, by chances of war." by the route he proposed, THE PRESIDENT ASKS SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

To this the President made the following reply:

"Executive Mansion, Washington,"

"February 3, 1882.

"My Deae Sir: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potonac yours, to be down the Cheespeake, up the Rappshannock to Urbanna, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on York river; mine to move directly to a point on the "2. Wherein is a victory more valuable by your plan than mise?

"3. Wherein is a victory more valuable by your plan than mise?

"4. In fact, would it not be less valuable in this. that it would break no great line of the enemy's communication, while mine would?

"5. In case of disaster, would not a safe retreat be more difficult by your plan than by mine?

"Yours, truly."

"Major General McClellan." NO DIRECT ANSWER IS GIVEN.

NO DIRECT ANSWER IS GLYEN.

Your committee have no evidence, either oral or documentary, of the discussions that ensued or the arguments that were submitted to the consideration of the President that led him to relinquish his own line of operations and consent to the one proposed by General McClellan, except the result of a council of war held in February, 1862. That council, the first, so far as your committee have been able to ascertain, ever called by General McClellan, and then by the direction of the President, was composed of twelve generals, as follows: McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes, Filz-John Porter, Franklin, W. F. Smith, McOall, Blenker, Andrew Porter, Barnard, and Naglee, (from General Hooker's division.) Judge Carleton was twice married. His first wife, long since dead, and by whom he has left descendants, was a crole lady of New Orleans, sister of the wife of the late Hon. Edward Livingston. Between thee distinguished men always subsisted the most cordial friendship. The estimable lady, from a neighboring State, whom he last married, and with whom the closing years of his life were passed so happly, survives him. Necessarily brief and imperet as this notice must be, it would be unjust to Judge Carleton's memory not to refer here to his unshaken and devoted loyalty to the Government of his country, in the present struggle with armed treason. Neither the entreaties nor threate of the arch conspirators could induce him to swerve from it. With what admiration has the writer of these lies heard the venerable patriot denounce the "bad men" who indugutured the accuract rebellion. His property, when he has a curred rebellion. His property, when he country in the balance against the foreign invader, animated his heart to its latest pulsations, to pray for the confusion and overthrow of the domestic assassins of the nation's which prompted him in sarly life to take up arms against the foreign invader, animated his heart to its latest pulsations, to pray for the confusion and overthrow of the domestic assassins of the nation's overthrow of the domestic assassins of the nation's confusion of the latter of the Press:

Mr. Webster and the Hartford Convention. To the Editor of The Press:

In express opinions of their own, but confusion for the alloged object of that Convention, and one of the confusion of the alloged object of that Convention, and the proposed of the fartford object of

arrived on the field he was so satisfied that the enemy had been beaten, and would be compelled to evacuate their westion that might or be taken at a great disadvantings; that he countermanded orders to the divisions of Richardson and Sedgwick, and sent them back to Warktown.

The next day the pursuit was continued for a short distance by Geni. Stoneman and the dayabry, with a small body of infantry. Several of the generals testify that, had the enemy been promptly for lowed up after the battle of Williamsburg, they could have been followed right into Richmond—one of them says without firing a gun. Gen. Mo-Clellan says that the roade were so bad, in consequence of the rains, that it was impracticable to make a vigorous pursuit.

The battle of Williamsburg appears to have been fought under many and serious disadvantages. Nothing was known of the nature of the country or, the defensive works of the enemy intil our troops arrived before them; there was no controlling mind in charge of the movements; there was uncertainty in regard to who was in command; each general fought as lie considered beat; and, by the time the general commanding appeared on the filed, the principal part of the fighting was over.

Some three or four days were spenf at Williamsburg for the putpose of bringing up stupplies, &c., and then the line of march was taken up for the Chickahominy. It was about the time that the army left Williamsburg that Norfolk was taken and the Merrimas destroyed. But preparations had been made before those events occurred to have supplies sent up York river instead of the James, and the line afterwards followed was adopted. The consequence was, that the junboats were of little or no service in the operations signing Richmond, and remained entirely inactive, except in some operations against Fort Darling, until they were called upon to protect the army, when, in July, it fell back to the James river. imperative, in order to provide for the safety of the capital against any attack of the enemy. Thus, to use the language of General McClellan himself, in reference to the movement proposed sgalast the enemy while at Manassas, "committing the error of dividing our army by a very difficult obstacle, and by a distance too great to enable the two portions to support each other, should either be attacked by the masses of the enemy while the other is held in check." The army, in moving direct from Washington, avoided all the delays and disorder consequent upon the embarkation and disembarkation of so large a force, with all its material. And by investing Richmond on the north and northwest, we cut them off from one of their great sources of supply, the Shenandoah valley, and at the same time prevented their raids through that region of country, which so paralyzed all efforts to send the few troops left in Washington to the assistance of the army on the Peninsula. Peninsula. General McClellan states in his testimony that by

commanuers, to go, by way of Yorktown and the Peninsula.

One great objection to the Peninsula route, as indicated by the testimony of all the witnesses who testify upon that point, including General McClellen himself, was the total want of information in reference to the nature of the country there, the kind and conditions of the roads, the preparations for defence, &c. The difficulties and embarrasaments our army labored under from the beginning of that campaign, from that want offinformation, are very evident from the testimony.

The decision of the council of twelve generals in February was to showed by way of Annapolis and thence to the Rappahannock of the question of reopening the navigation of the Potomac, by driving the enemy from their batteries upon the river, was discussed. It was however, finally decided that the enemy should be left in possession of their batteries, and the mevement should be made without disturbing them. ADVANCE TO THE CHICKAHOMINY. THE FIRST MOVEMENT ANTICIPATED BY THE ENEMY.

Before the movement by way of Annapolis could be executed, the enemy abandoned their batteries upon the Potomec, and evacuated their position at Centreville and Manassas, retiring to the line of the Rappabanock THE ADVANCE TO MANASSAS.

James river.

ADVANCE TO THE CHICKAHOMINY.

The distance between Williamsburg and the line of operations on the Chickahominy was from forty to fifty miles, and the army was almost two weeks in moving that distance. The first troops that offiscance the first troops that offiscance the first troops that offiscance the corps of General Keyes, which crossed on the 25th. The rest of our army remained on the left bank of the Chickahominy was the corps of General Heintzelman on the 25th. The rest of our army remained on the left bank of the Chickahominy until the battle of Fair Oaks, when the corps of General Summer crossed to the assistance of General Summer crossed to the assistance of General McClellan continued calling for reinforcements, representing that the force of the enemy in his front was superior to his own, and that the force under General McDowell would do more for the protection of Washington, if sent to his army, than in any other position in which it could be placed. In a letter written on the 21st of May he asks that General McDowell's corps be sent to him by water rather than by land, as the more expeditious mode, and that he and his forces be explicitly placed under his orders, "in the ordinary way." He closes his letter by saying:

"I believe there is a great struggle before this army, but I am neither dismayed nor discouraged. I wish to stengthen I s force as much as I can but, in any event, I shall fight with all the skilt, and caution, and determination that I possess. And I trust that the result may either obtain for me the permanent confidence of my Government or that it may close my career."

In reply to the request of General McClellan that General McDowell should join his forces by water, the President states, on the 21st of May: "McDowell can reach you in two weeks, judging by past experience. Franklin's single division did not reach you in two days after starting; whereas, by water, he would not reach you in two weeks, judging by past experience. Franklin's single division did not reach When General McClellan, then in the city of Washington, heard that the enemy had evacuated. Manussas, he proceeded across the river and ordered a general movement of the whole army in the direction of the position lately occupied by the enemy. The enemy meved on the morning of the 10th of March, the greater part of it proceeding no further than Faifax Court House. A small force of the army proceeded to Manassas and beyond to the line of the Rappahannock, accertaining that the enemy had retired beyond that river and destroyed the railroad bridge across it.

THE MOYEMENT TO THE PENENSULA. THE MOVEMENT TO THE PENINSULA.

On the 11th of March General McClellan ordered, by telegraph, the transports from Annapolis to Washington, (Alexandria) to embark the army from there, and informed the department that he proposed to occupy Manasas with a portion of General Banks' command, and throw all the force he could concentrate upon the line previously determined upon. Subsequent events in the valley of the Shenandoah, teiminating, for a time, in the battle of Winchester, of March 23d, prevented the force under General Banks from leaving that valley.

On the 13th of March General McClellan convened, at Fairfax Court House, a council of war, consisting of four of the five commanders of army corps (Gen. Banks being absent), and informed them that he proposed to abandon his plan of movement by way of the Rappahannock, and submitted to them instead a plan of movement by way of the York and James.

The results of this consultation, with reports, &c. THE MOVEMENT TO THE PENINSULA. REINFORCE McCLELLAN

Preparations were accordingly made for General MoDowell to leave Fredericksburg on the 25th of May to join General McClellan. Just at that time, however, Jackson commenced his expedition down the Shenandoah valley, and General McDowell, together with General Fremont, from Western Virginia, was sent to the assistance of General Banks, and to intercept Jackson in his retreat. Upon being informed of this, General McClellan Explied that the movement of Jackson was probably incended to prevent reinforcements being sent to him. The President replied, giving him full information as to the condition of 'affairs in the valley, and closed by saying! The results of this consultation, with reports, &c., have been published in The Press. A majority of the

generals were in favor of the movement f McDowell's force was now beyond our reach we that Washington should be left secure, &c. This, it should be utterly helpless. Apprehensions of something like this, and no dawlillingness to sustain you, has always been my reason for withholding McDowell's force from you. Please understand this, and do the best you can with the forces you now have." seems, was not properly attended to. CAMPAIGN ON THE PENINSULA. General Heintzelman, who commanded the first troops of the Army of the Potomac that landed on Peninsula, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 22d of March, two weeks after the evacuation of Manassas. from you. Please understand this, and do the best you ean with the forces you now have."
"SEVEN PINES" AND "FAIR OAKS." On the 31st of May and the 1st of June the battles Troops continued to arrive at Fortress Monroe, and on the 2d of April General McClellan himself arrived. On the 4th of April the army commenced its movement in the direction of Yorktown, and on the 5th appeared before the enemy's lines. General McClellan states that he moved from Fortress Mon-

of battle were formed—one in the rifle-pits, and another about one third of a mile in advance—composed of five or six regiments and four pieces of artillery. A regiment had previously been sent out to support the pickets. About twenty minutes to 1 o'clock the enemy commenced the attack in force, supposed to amount to about 35,000 men, attacking in front and on both flanks. After fighting for some time, the enemy continuing to come on in force, the forces in front fell back to the rifle-pits, and fought there until nearly surrounded. Reinforcements had been promised, and General Clasey had selected the position to which they were to be assigned; but no reinforcements came up to his position until just before he was forced to fall back from his second line, when a single regiment arrived. After about three hours' fighting, the division fell back from its second line with a loss of 1,433 in killed, wounded, and missing. In the course of an hour after Casey's division had been driven back, the remainder of our forces were swept back from a mile and a half to two miles from Casey's first line, when the enemy were checked, and the fighting cased for the day.

During the battle General Sumner, whose corps was on the left bank of the Chickshominy, was or cared by General McClellan to hold his forces in readiness to cross. General Sumner not only did that, but at once called out his forces and moyed them until the heads of the columns were at the bridges, ready to cross, thereby saving between one and two hours. When the order came to cross he immediately moved his forces in the direction of the field of battle, came up with and engaged the enemy. commanding a division, for permission to force the enemy's lines. No answer was received to the application.

General McClellan, however, did not deem his forces sufficient, and objected very strongly to the order of the President detaching McDowell's corps for the defence of Washington, as "imperilling the success of our cause." He called again and again for reinforcements, asking for Franklin's and McCall's divisions of McDowell's corps, to be under command of Franklin's insisting that Franklin's division, at least, should be sent to him. On the 11th of April Franklin's division was ordered to Alexandria to embark for Fort Monroe. On the 14th General Franklin's division was ordered to Alexandria to embark for Fort Monroe. On the 14th General Franklin reported to General McClellan near Yorktown, but his troops remained on board the transports until after the enemy evacuated the place, when they were ordered to West Point.

On'the 5th of April General McClellan telegraphed to the President, "I have by no means the transportation I must have to move my army even a few miles;" and asks that all his orders for wagon trains, &c., may at once be complied with. All was sent him as desired, until even General McDowell found himself so stripped of the transportation designed for his corps that, when he moved to Fredericksburg, it was with the greatest difficulty he could move supplies for his small force from Acquia to Falmouth, until the railroad was completed.

A month was spent before Yorktown, our army, in the opinion of some of our ablest officers, becoming more demoralized by the labors of a long slege than it would have been evently an unsuccessful assault. The returns in the Adjutant General's office, signed by General McClellan and his adjutant general, show that, on the 20th of April, 1862, the Orees on the Peninsula, under General McClellan, amounted to 112,892 present for duty.

On the 1st of May, the President telegraphs to General McClellan. "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me, chiefly b

field of battle, came up with and engaged the enemy, and relieved the pressure upon the troops engaged on his left.

The nextday, the first of June, the enemy attacked General Sumner at Fair Oaks. General Hooker, who had been ordered forward the day before, by General Heintzelman, with one-half of his division, hearing the firing of the enemy upon General Sumner's forces, proceeded at once in that direction, and engaged the enemy. In a short time the enemy were repulsed, and fell back in confusion. There was no communication between the forces under General Sumner and those under General Heintzelman (Hooker's), but each fought as he deemed best under the circumstances. General McClellan was with the main part of the army on the left bank of the Chickahominy. After the fighting was over he came across to the right bank of the river.

On the morning of Monday General Heintzelman ordered General Hooker to make a reconnoissance in force, which he did, advancing to within four miles of Richmond, meeting with no resistance except a little from the enemy's pickets. Upon being informed by General Heintzelman of what he had done, General McClellan ordered the troops to be recalled and occupy the position that had been held by Casey's division.

The officers engaged in that battle, who have been examined, testify that the army could have pushed right on to the city of Richmond with little resistance; that the enemy were very much broken and demoralized, throwing away arms, clothing, &c., that might impede their flight. General McClellan seems to have contemplated an immediate movement upon Richmend, for, the day after the battle, June 2, he writes to the Secretary of War:

'The enemy attacked in force and with great spirit yesterday morning, but are every where most signally repulsed with great loss. Our roops charged frequently on both days, and uniformly broke the enemy. The result is, that our left is within four miles of Richmond. I only wait for the river to fall to. cross with the rest of the force and make a gener On the night of the 3d and the morning of the 4th of May the enemy evacuated Yorktown without loss. One of the witnesses testifies that General McOleilan was very much chagrined and mortified at the evacuation, as he had made his preparations to open from his batteries on Monday, the 5th of May. The evacuation was discovered by daylight on the morning of the 4th. Between ten and eleven o'clock, General Stoneman, with the cavalry and some light horse artillery, started in pursuit. About one o'clock, General Hooker, with his division, left Yorktown, with orders to support General Stoneocioos, General Hooker, with his division, left Yorktown, with orders to support General Stoneman. Generals Summer, Heintzelman, and Keyes also moved out during the day with the whole or portions of their corps. About five miles from Yorktown the division of General Hooker was delayed for some time in consequence of other troops, coming from another direction, getting into the road before him.

In the meantime, General Stoneman had overtaken the rear of the enemy with his cavalry, and followed them up closely, keeping up a running fire all the time, until the enemy reached their works in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, when the pursuit was checked. Governor Sprague was sent back to hurry up the infantry support under Gen. Hooker. After considerable delay, finding it impossible to pass the troops ahead of him, General Hooker turned off and proceeded by another road, of which he had obtained information from some of the inhabitants; marched till 11 o'clock that night, renewed the march at daylight, and came up to the advanced works of the enemy a little after 7 o'clock, about a half a mile from Fort Magruder, and at once engaged the enemy.

There seems to have been great misapprehension

SEIGE AND EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

half a mile from Fort Magruder, and at once engaged the enemy.

There seems to have been great misapprehension and confusion in relation to the management of the troops at Williamsburg. When the pursuit first commenced on Sunday, General Heintzelman was instructed by General McClellan to take charge of operations in front. On the morning of Monday orders were sent to General Sumner to take the command; General McClellan remained behind in Yorktown to superintend the sending two divisions up the York river to West Point. A heavy rain set in on Sunday, rendering the roads almost impracticable for the passage of troops. The troops of the different commands became mingled—divisions and brigaces, to some extent, were separated from each other—and it seems to have been difficult to get the troops up in time.

During Monday forencon, General Hooker, finding himself hard present by the enemy, and understanding that General Summer had 30,000 troops with him sent repeatedly for reinforcements. So did General Stoneman and General Heintzelman; but no reinforcements arrived. General Summer states that, having seat General Hancock to the right, he had at having seat General Hancock to the right, he had at having seat General Hancock to the right, he had at having seat General Hancock to the right, he had at having seat General Hancock to the right, he had at the centre only about 3,000 infantry—the cavalry there not being fitted for operations against the enemy, on account relationship to the country being so wooded. Upon receiving the call for reinforcements to be sent to hurry up troops from the rear, his own torps being some ten miles off, and ordered Kearny to reinforce Hooker. Reinforcements and ordered Kearny to reinforce Hooker. Reinforcements are some to make the result of the front or urge General McClellan to come up to the front and take charge of matters there. Governor Sprague went to the front and take charge of matters there. Governor Sprague went to the front and take charge of matters there. Governor Sprague went to the front our going down. He testifies that when General McClellan to come up to the front and take charge of matters there. Governor Sprague went to the front our going down. He testifies that when General McClellan was told the condition of affairs at the frent, he remarked that he had supposed "those in front could attend to that litting the senior in rank to General McClellan to come the condition of the senior in rank to General McClellan to come the condition of the senior in rank to General McClellan to depart the senior in rank to General McClellan to the free calculation of the senior in rank to General McClellan to the free calculation of the senior in rank to General McClellan to the free calculation of the senior in rank to General McClellan telegraphs to the senior in rank to Genera

THREE CENTS. river.
On the 24th and 25th of June General McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War that he is informed, by descriters and contrabands, that Jackson is contemplating an attack upon his right and rear. As this despatch of General McClellan, and the one of the President in reply, are dated immediately previous to the "seven days" battle," they are given here in full:

vious to the "seven days" dathe," they are given here is full:

"Received 8.50 P. M. "Motificiars," June 26. 8:15 P. M. "Motificiars," Land and find your despatch in regard to Jackson. Several countribands, and that Beauregard arrived; with strong reinforce ments, in Richmond yesterday. "Incline to think can all all and the feature and the second property of the second stated at 289,005, including Jackson and Beauregard. I chael have to course a sgaint vestly superior odds; if these reports be twee; but this army wiff do all in the power of man to held their position and repulse any at tack. Frègret my great inferiors, of numbers, but the second of the decisive point; and that I am in no way responsible for it, as have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcerséchie; that this was the decisive point; and that all the available means of the Government should be sontentrated here. I will do all that algeneral can do with the spiendid army I flave the honor to command; and if it destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least die with it and share the face. But if the result of the action which shall occur to-morrow, or within a short time, is a dispaster, the responsibility can be thrown only sheuident; it must receive the long.

Since I considered this, I have received additional not be thrown on my shediters; it must retowned it heldings.

Since I considered this, I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regard to Jackson's movements and Beauregard. I shalf probably be attacked to-morrow and now got be to other side of the Chickshominy to arrange for the defence on that side. I feel that there is no more in my again as the fact of the confirming for the defence on that there is no more in my again as the fact of the defence of

VICTORY OR DEFEAT. VICTORY OR DEFEAT.

The answer of the President is as follows:

"Your three despatches of yesterday, in relation to
the affair, ending with the statement that you completely'
succeeded in making your points, are very gratifying."

"The latter one of 6.6-P. Mr. suggesting the processbility of your being overwhelmed by 200,000 men, and
talking of whom, the responsibility will belong, paints
me very much. I give you still can, and act on the presumption that you will do the brest you can with what
you have; while you continue; ungenerously, I think,
to assume that I could give you more if I would. I
have omitted, I shall omit, no opportunity to send you
reinforcements whenever I possibly one.

"Major General McClellan."

BATTLE OF GAINASS WHILL.

On the afternoon of the 28th of June, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the enemy, in considerable force, made a vigorous attack upon the troops of General McCall's division, stationed at Mechanissville, consisting of the two brigades of Seymour and Reynolds. The action lasted until nightfall, when the enemy were repulsed. Troops were sent up by General Porter to the assistance of those engaged, but they were not in the battle, though some of them were in position to suppoit the right of the line.

About 12 o'clock that night the troops were complished without loss. ordered to fall back to Graines' Mill, which was accomplished without loss.

On the 27th the battle of Graines' Mill was fought, principally by the troops under General Porter. Our forces there engaged were from 27,000 to 30,000, the force of the enemy being from two to three times that number. The enemy were in such superior force that, although our troops fought with a loss of about 9,000 men, in killed, wounded, and missing. nissing.

General McClellan was questioned as to the policy of leaving the right wing, consisting of only about 30,000 men, to meet the attack of the superior force of the enemy, instead of withdrawing it to the right bank of the Chickahominy before the battle of Gaines' Mill. His testimony on that point is as TESTIMONY OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

"Question. Whatever might have been the intentions of the enemy, as the attack was to have been made by him, would it not have been better to have placed both wings of our army on the same side of the Chickshominy prior to the battle of Gaines' Mill?
"Answer I do not I hink they ought to have been brought to the same side of the river before they actually were. brought to the same side of the river before they actually were.

"Q. What advantage was gained by leaving the right wing of our army to be attacked by a greatly superior force?

"A. It prevented the enemy from getting on our flank and rear, and, in my opinion, enabled us to withdraw the army and its material.

"Q. Will you explain what was done by the right wing of our srmy at or about the time the left was engaged which saved our flank from attack and enabled the army and its material to be withdrawn?

"A. By desperate fighting they inflicted so great a loss on the enemy as to check his movement on the left bank of the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the way." army and its meterial to be withdrawn?

"A. By desperate fighting they inflicted sogreat aloss on the enemy as to check his movement on the left bank of the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the river in the teach with the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the river in the teach with the river in all our forces were concentrated on the right bank of the Chickahominy, and the next day the movement to the James river was determined upon: Gen. Heintzelman testifies that the night after that battle he was sent for by General McClellan; that he found everything packed, ready to leave; that Gen. McClellan said there were two things to be done—to concentrate his forces and risk all on a battle, or to withdraw to the James river; that if he risked a battle there, and was beaten, the army was destroyed. General Heintzelman advised him not to risk a battle under such circumstances, for if that army was lost the cause would be lost; that it were better to go to the James river and await reinforcements, General McClellan replied that he was of that opinion himself, and that was determined upon. That night, at twenty minutes past welve A. M., Gen. McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War that he (General McClellaa) is not responsible for the result, but feels that the Government has not sustained

had reached the James river at Malvern.
While at headquarters, receiving his instructions, he was shown, as he testifies, a printed order, not then issued, directing the destruction of the baggage of officers and men, and the tents, camps, equipage, and things of that kind; appealing to the army to submit to this privation, as it would be only temporary—"only for a few days." He remonstrated with Gen. McClellan against issuing such an order; that it would have a bad-effect, would demoralize the army, as it would be telling them more plainly than they could be told in any other way that they were defeated and running for their lives. The order was not issued, and Gen. McClellan testifies that he has no recollection of any such order.

The retreat to the James river having been decided upon, the army took up its march, being attacked by the enemy in the day time, and however successful in repelling those attacks, evacuating their positions during the night. The actions of Savage's. Station, Glendale and Malvern were fought during the movement of the army to the James, the enemy falling back, under orders, during the night.

It would appear, from all the information your committee can obtain, that the battles were fought, the troops handled, new dispositions made and old ones charged, entirely by the cores commanders. committee can obtain, that the battles were fought, the troops handled, new dispositions made and old ones changed, entirely by the corps commanders, without directions from the commanding general. He would place the troops in the morning, then leave the field and seek the position for the next day, giving no directions until the close of the day's fighting, when the troops would be ordered to fall back during the night to the new position selected by him. In that manner the army reached the James river. BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

The battle of Malvern Hill, of the 1st of July, was the most fiercely contested of any upon the Peningula. The troops were placed in the morning, under direction of Gen. McClellan, who then left the field, returning to it again in the afternoon. The first action of the day commenced about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, but did not continue long. The principal action, when the enemy attacked most vigorously and persistently, commenced late in the afternoon, and continued till, after dark, the enemy being repulsed and beaten at every point. Many of the officers are mined by wone committee are of the opinion.

the army, meeting again as fast as I can."

On the 3d of July, after the army, had resched Hargrison's Bar, General McChellan writes to the Secretary of War:

"I am in hopes that the enemy is as completely worn
out as we are; he was certainly very severely punished
in the last battle.

"I he footness, impossible to
in the last battle.

"I he footness, impossible to
estimate as yet our losses, but I doubt whether there are
to-day more than 50,000 man with their colors.
"To accomplish the great task of capturing Richmond,
and putting an end to this rebellion; reinforcements
should be sent to me rather much over than less than
100,000 men."

CHARACTER OF THE RETREAT.

The retreat of the army from Malvern to Harrison's Bar was very precipitate. The troops upon their arrival there huddled dogether in great confusion, the entire army being collected within a space of about three miles along the river. No orders a were given the first day for occupying the heights which commanded the position, nor were the troops so placed so as to be able to resist an attack in force by the enemy, and nothing but a heavy rain, thereby preventing the enemy from bringing up their artillery, and threw some shells into the camp, before any preparations for defence had been made. On the 8d of July the heights were taken possession of by our troops and works of defence commenced, and then, and not until then, was our army secure in that position.

THE ARMY AT HARRISON'S LANDING.

By reference to the testimony of Mr. Tucker, As-CHARACTER OF THE RETREAT.

By reference to the testimony of Mr. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, it will be seen that prior to the 5th of April, 1882, 121,500 men had been landed on the Peninsula. Shortly afterwards Gen. Franklin's division of General MoDowell's corps, num-

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To the getter-np of the Club of ten or twenty, an

The corps, of about 10,000 men, was sent down, to the with about 11,000 men from Haltimore and Puress Monroe, and about the last of June some 5,00 men of General Shields' division were also sent down. Total 189,500 men.

On the 25th of July, 1892, according to the returns sent to the Adjurant General's office by General McClellar, the Army of the Potomac, under his command, was as follows: Present for duty, 101,691; special duty, sick, and in arrest, 17,825; sbeart, 39,795; total, 183,314. This included the corps of General Dix, amounting to 9,997 present for duty, or in all, 11,772 men.

The army revisited at Marrison's Bor during the month of July and a part of August. It engaged in the army revisited at marrison's Bor during the month of July and a part of August. It engaged in the army revisited by the energy. The object of the five are operations of the army was a matter of much deliberation on the peri of the Government. General Ecclellan claimes that the James river was the should be reinforced in order to Richmond, and that he against that place. The Presenter's visited the army about the 8th of July, Dir nothing was then decided upon.

On the 25th of July, General Hallack visited the against that place. The Preadent visited the army against that place. The Preadent visited the army about the 8th of July, Extending was then decided about the 8th of July, Extending was then decided by the Sth of July, Extending was then decided by the Sth of July, Extending was then decided by the Sth of July, Extending was then decided by the Sth of July, Extending was then decided by the Sth of General Pope's campaign is reviewed at length at

ublic. The same slowness of movement and callgrams published.
THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND. Of the Maryland campaign the committee make ut a brief report, if we except the official doesnents and testimony; most of which have been published. This portion of the report concludes with the order of the War Department relieving Mo-Clellan from the command of the Army of the

Upon assuming command of the Army of the Po-tomac, Gen. Burnside at once determined to follow the line of operations which he had previously sug-gested to Gen. McClellan; that is, to make Fre-dericksburg the base of his operations. He assumed command on the 7th or 8th of November, and on the 9th forwarded to Washington his proposed plan of operations. On the 12th of November Gen. Halbeck centrate the army in the neighborhood of Warren-ton; to make a small movement across the Rappa-hannock, as a feint, with a view to divert the atten-tion of the enemy, and lead them to believe that we

General Burnside states the following in regard his plan of attack:: to his plan of attack::

"The enemy had cut a road along in the rear of the line of heights where we made our attack, by means of which they connected the two wings of their army, and avoided a long detour around through a bad country. I obtained from a colored man, from the other side of the iown, information in regard to this new road, which proved to be correct. I wanted to obtain possession of that new road, and that was my reason for making an attack on the extreme left. I did not intend to make the stack on the right until that position had been taken, which I supposed would stagger the enemy, cutting their line in two: and then I proposed to make a direct attack on their front and drive them out of their works."

GEN. FRANKLIN'S ORDERS.

The following is the order to General Franklin,

General Franklin states, when last examined, that he received the above order at about half past seven A. M., and that he at once took measures to carry out what he considered to be the meaning of the order, that is, "an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was." In his testimony, given when your committee were at Falmouth, he says: "I put in all the troops that I thought it proper and prudent to put in. I fought the whole strength of my command, as far as I could, and at he same time keep my connection with the river

The commanding general, however, determined to fall back from Malvern to Harrison's Bar, notwithstanding the victory won there by our army. He seems to have regarded his army as entirely unfitted to meet the enemy, for on the day of the battle at Malvern, evidently before that battle took place, he writes to the adjutant general of the army from Haxall's plantation:

"My men are completely exhausted, and I dread the result if we are attacked to-day by fresh troops. If possible, I shall retire to-night to Harrison's Bar, where that gunboats can render more aid in covering our position. Permit me to urge that not an hour should be lost in sending me fresh troops. More gunboats are much needed."

On the 2d of July the President telegraphs to General McClellan:

"Ycur despatch of yesterday morning induces me to hope your army is having some rest. In this hope allow me to reason with you for a moment. When you sak for 50,000 mes to be promptly sent you, you must surely labor under some gross mistake of fact. Recently you labor to then plan. I find included in and about Washspring for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of Washington, and advised a resping for the deenes of THE REAL CAUSE OF OUR MISFORTUNES.

The teatimony of all the witnesses before your committee prayes most conclusively that, had the attack been made upon the left with, all the force which General Franklin could have used for that purpose, tha plan of General Burngide would have been complainely successful, and our army would have been complainely successful, and our army remained an position until Monday night, when it was withdrawn across the river without loss.

Your committee have not considered it sessential to report upon, the operations of the right wing of our army in this battle, for the reason that the successful operation of the left. Although our troops on the right fought most left. Although our troops on the right fought most left. Although our troops on the right fought most left. Although our troops on the right fought most left. Although our troops on the right fought most left. Although our troops on the right fought most left. Provided to retire.

General Burnside made up another plan to attack

General Burnside made up another plan to attack the enemy across the Rappahannock, but the de-talls were discovered by rebel sympathisers in Washington and forwarded South. It was thus GEN. BURNSIDE RELIEVED FROM COM-MAND. GEN. BURNSIDE MAND.

General Burnside states that, besides the inclemency of the weather, there was another powerful reason for abandoning the movement, viz: the almost universal feeling among his general officers against it. Some of those officers feely gave went to their feelings in the presence of their interiors.

In consequence of this, and also what had taken place during the battle of Fredericksburg, &c., Gen., Burnside directed an order to be issued, which has styled general order No. 8.

That order dismissed some officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President, re-