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This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pension Office, and being familiar with the practice in all the Departments of Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and other claimants, for the prompt and successful accomplishment of business entrusted to them, than any other firm in Washington.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1863. Apply at our office, or to our Associate at HARRISBURG, PA.—JOHN A. BIGLER, Attorney and Counsellor.

JACKSON & CO.'S SHOESTORE, NO. 90 1/2 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES All kinds of articles, in the newest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

MURINGER'S PATENT BEEF TEA, A solid, concentrated, and nutritious article.

BEANS AND VEGETABLES. Convertible immediately into a nourishing and delicious soup.

CHAR OAK FAMILY FLOUR! UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES!

FANCY BRANDS OFFERED IN PENNSYLVANIA! IT IS MADE OF CHOICE MISSOURI WHITE WHEAT.

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION—A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Portmanteaus, &c.

CHEESE!—100 Boxes Prime Cheese (on consignment) for sale at less than market rate.

NOTIONS—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at SOEPPERS' BOOKSTORE.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK at the BOMGARDNER HOTEL. Apply immediately.

CLARET WINE!!!—We are closing out a very superior lot of claret wine.

PRIME POTATOES—A LARGE LOT just received and for sale low.

MINCE MEAT—Very superior, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

Patriot



Union

VOL. 5—NO. 187.

HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers...

Business Cards.

DR. C. WEICHEL, SURGEON AND OCULIST, RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.

W. M. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDING, SECOND STREET.

THOS. C. MACDOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.

CHARLES F. VOLLMER, UPHOLSTERER, Chestnut street, four doors above Second.

SILAS WARD, NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS, MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions.

JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR! Has just received from New York, an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

SMITH & EWING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 27 CHESTNUT ST., between Second and Front.

DENTISTRY. B. M. GLIDE, D. D. S., NO. 119 MARKET STREET.

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.

E. S. GERMAN, 27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.

JOHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER, HERRN HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

DIOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURER.

MUSIC STORE! NO. 92 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8 1863. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The report of Messrs. Wade, Chandler, &c., is at length given. Instead of being on the conduct of the war, it is an inquisition into the conduct of President, Secretaries and Generals.

On the 24th and 25th of June, Gen. McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War that he is informed by deserters and contrabands that Jackson is contemplating an attack upon his right and rear.

"Received 8.50, p. m. 'McClellan's, June 25, 6 15, p. m. 'I have just returned from the field, and find your despatch in regard to Jackson.

"I have just returned from the field, and find your despatch in regard to Jackson. I shall probably be attacked to-morrow, and that all the available means of the government should be concentrated here.

"Since I commenced this, I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regard to Jackson's movements and Beauregard's march.

"On the 27th of June, the enemy in considerable force, made a vigorous attack upon the troops of Gen. McClellan's division, stationed at Mechanicsville, consisting of the two brigades of Seymour and Reynolds.

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Washington. We protected Washington and the enemy concentrated on you. Had we stripped Washington he would have been upon us before the troops sent could have got to you.

"The retreat to the James river having been decided upon, the army took up its march, being attacked by the enemy in the daytime, and however successful in repelling those attacks, evacuating their positions during the night.

"On the 2d of July the President telegraphs to General McClellan: 'Your despatch of yesterday morning induces me to hope your army is having some rest.

"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.

"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.

"I asked for 50,000 men at first, on the ground that I thought the army should be made as strong as possible, and as little as possible left to chance.

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well to push Sumner's corps here by water as rapidly as possible, to make immediate arrangements for placing the works in front of Washington in an efficient condition of defense.

"I have no means of knowing the enemy's force between Pope and ourselves. Can Franklin, without his artillery or cavalry, effect any useful purpose in front?

"At 1.50 p. m. Gen. Halleck replies: 'Yes; I think Sumner's corps should come to Alexandria. The enemy has appeared at Leesburg, and the commanding officer at Edwards Ferry asks for cavalry.

"On the morning of the 28th of August Gen. Halleck telegraphs to Gen. Franklin: 'On paring with Gen. McClellan, about two o'clock this morning, it was understood that you were to move with your corps to-day, toward Manassas Junction, to drive the enemy from the railroad.

"At 1.05 p. m. of the same day, the 28th, Gen. McClellan telegraphs to Gen. Halleck: 'Your despatch to Franklin received. I have been doing all possible to hurry artillery and cavalry.

"At 4.45 p. m. Gen. McClellan replies: 'Your despatch received. Neither Franklin's nor Sumner's corps is now in condition to move and fight a battle.

"At 10 p. m. Gen. McClellan telegraphs: 'Your despatch received. Franklin's corps has been ordered to march at six (6) o'clock to-morrow morning.

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as it is not agreeable to me to be accused of disobeying orders, when I have simply exercised the discretion committed to me.

"At 10 p. m., General McClellan telegraphs: 'On hearing from you, I have sent word to General Franklin to place himself in communication with General Pope, by advancing as soon as possible, and at the same time cover the transit of Pope's supplies.'

"At 10 p. m., General McClellan forwards to General Halleck a dispatch received from Gen. Franklin, at Anandale, dated 7.15, p. m., in which General Franklin gives rumors concerning the battle of that day, closing thus: 'Pope is said to be very short of provisions, and the country will not support him.'

"At 5 a. m., of the 30th of August, General Pope sent a dispatch to Gen. Halleck, received at 3.20, p. m., from the battle-field near Groveton, Va., containing an account of the battle of the day before, and closing as follows: 'I think you had best send Franklin, Cox's and Sturgis's regiments to Centreville, as also forage and subsistence. I received a note this morning from Gen. Franklin, written by order of Gen. McClellan, saying that wagons and cars would be loaded and sent to Fairfax Station as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them out. Such a request, when Alexandria is full of troops and we fighting the enemy, needs no comment. Will you have these supplies sent, without the least delay, to Centreville?'

"At 9.40, a. m., August 30, Gen. Halleck telegraphs to Gen. McClellan: 'I am by no means satisfied with General Franklin's march, considering the circumstances of the case. He was very wrong in stopping at Anandale. Moreover, I learned last night that the quartermaster's department could have given him plenty of transportation if he had applied for it, any time since his arrival at Alexandria. He knew the importance of opening communication with Gen. Pope's army, and should have acted more promptly.'

"At 11 a. m. Gen. McClellan telegraphs: 'Have ordered Sumner to leave one brigade in the vicinity of Chain Bridge, and to move the rest, via Columbia Pike, on Anandale and Fairfax Court House, if this is the route you wish them to take. I have sent word to Sumner to join Pope as promptly as possible. Shall Couch move also when he arrives?'

"At 12.20 p. m. Gen. Halleck telegraphs: 'I think Couch should lead at Alexandria and be immediately pushed out to Pope. Send the troops where the fighting is. Let me know when Couch arrives, as I may have other information by that time. Send transports to Aquia to bring up Burnside's command. I have telegraphed to him, and am awaiting his answer.'

"At 2.15 p. m. Gen. Halleck telegraphs: 'Franklin's and all of Sumner's corps should be pushed forward with all possible despatch. I must see their legs and make forced marches. Time now is everything.'

"At 5 p. m. Gen. McClellan telegraphs to Gen. Halleck: 'Major Hammerstein, of my staff, reports, from two miles this side of Centreville, at 1.30 p. m., that Franklin's corps was then advancing rapidly. Sumner's corps moved at 1.45 p. m. The orderly who brought the dispatch from Hammerstein states that he learned that the fighting commenced five miles beyond Centreville, and that our people had been driving them out. Major Hammerstein says all he learned was favorable.'

"At 10 p. m. Gen. Halleck telegraphs to Gen. McClellan: 'All of Sumner's corps on the south side of the river, not actually required in the fortis, should march to Pope's relief. Replace them with new regiments. Franklin should also be hurried on to reinforce Pope.'

"On the same day—August 30, hour not given—Gen. McClellan sent the following to General Halleck: 'Ever since General Franklin received notice that he was to march from Alexandria, he has been using every effort to get transportation for his extra ammunition. But he was uniformly told by the quartermasters here that there was none disposable, and his command marched without wagons. After the departure of his corps, 6 a. m. yesterday, he procured twenty wagons to carry a portion of his ammunition, by unloading some of General Banks' supply train for that purpose.'

"General Sumner was one entire day in endeavoring, by application upon quartermasters and others, to get a sufficient number of wagons to transport his reserve ammunition, but without success, and was obliged to march without it.

"I have this morning sent all my headquarters train that is landed to be at once loaded with ammunition for Sumner and Franklin, but they will not go far towards supplying the deficiency.

"Eighty-five wagons were got together by the quartermaster last night, loaded with subsistence, and sent forward under an escort at one a. m. via Alexandria.

"Every effort has been made to carry out your instructions promptly. The difficulty seems to consist in the transportation on hand at Alexandria and Washington has been used for current supplies of the garrisons. At all events, such is the state of the case as represented to me by the quartermaster, and it appears to be true. I take it for granted that this has not been properly explained to you.'

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.] Does it not look remarkably noble and dignified to see the President of the United States come down from his high office to the level of black Republican street and rag-shop loafers, and brand a great party of his fellow citizens as "Copperheads" and "rebels," as is done in the order, which we published last week, discharging Lieut. A. J. Edgerly from service for "circulating Copperhead tickets" at our last election? Does not every true American citizen feel humiliated almost beyond endurance, that the Presidential office should be so degraded? It is unparalleled in our history.

We hope the administration will not have the unblushing impudence and audacity to call upon any of those who have voted or "circulated" what is called "Copperhead tickets," to do any more fighting in this war. If they are unfit to act in the capacity of lieutenants, they certainly are not fit for private soldiers in the ranks.—States and Union.