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3., 1862.	
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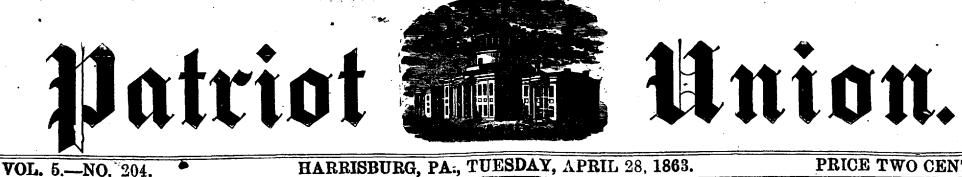
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UNION at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or

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position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every

county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall

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organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every fam-

ily. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without

ome influence in producing the glorious revolution in

the politics of the State achieved at the late election;

and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to

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mote its interests, with some experience and a moderate

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Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the fu-

ture than it has been in the past. We confidently look

dence of success.

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From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to market reports, is decidedly the UOON, Morchant Tuilar, 27 OHESNUT ST., between Second and Front, t returned from the city with an assortment of

Weekly "Patriot & Union," THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28 1863. THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT

> From the Boston Post. "How Washington was left Undefended,"

This committee-consisting of Wade, Chandler, Covode, Gooch, &c .- heard, according to Chandler, that General M'Clellan had gone to ready, a report to this effect in his hand .-

summoned Gen. Wadsworth, who swore that he had only 19,022 men left to defend Washington, and not a single gun mounted on wheels,

ing date April 2, 1862, from this officer, and this was made the basis of the most momentous military order that was ever given in this country-the order which prevented the capture of Richmond.

From the committee, now turn to General Wadsworth. He is a violent Abolition partisan-as ultra as can be found in the country. He stated, in the M'Dowell Court of Inquiry, that he served on M'Dowell's staff as a volunteer, from the 29th of June to the 9th of August, 1861; and, from the latter date to the 15th of March, 1862, commanded a division under M'Dowell. From the 15th of March to Nov. 25, he was Military Governor of the District of Columbia ; "and for the first three or four months of that time commanded the troops assigned for the defence of the Capital."----During this time, Col. Wm. B. Greene commanded at Fort Albany, at the time Gen. M'Clellan left for the Peninsula-and had charge of the forts covering the Long Bridge ; and this officer makes the following astonishing and

"When General Wadsworth commanded the defences of Washington, he never, to my knowledge, inspected any one of my forts, or reviewed any one of my companies; and I my's troops as far as Strasburgh, if possible." think it would have been impossible for him to The military horizon generally was so cheering do either of those things without my knowledge. It is my impression that Gen. Wads- | journals of April 1, 1862-"The overwhelming worth was never, while he was my commanding armies, navies and warlike means and facili-

PRICE TWO CENTS.

the movement of this corps, as a unit, was ' an essential part of the campaign.'

In this full understanding between the President, the General-in-Chief, the Corps Commanders, and in high hope and faith, was this Peninsula campaign entered upon. No sooner, however, had Gen. M'Clellan left Washington, than the radical cabal, civil and military, commenced their interference. Nothing was fur-ther from the plans of the General than siege operations; and, when he was supposing M' Dowell on the way to do his portion of the work assigned to him, according to his orders, he received by telegraph advices that this corps was detached from his command. "When in front of Yorktown," he testifies, "with a considerable portion of the army under fire, I received the first intimation of an intention to change the destination of M'Dowell's troops from the Army of the Potomac." The intelligence was received by the corps commanders with grief and astonishment; and the cause seemed inexplicable. It made a resort to, the spade, or a Fredericksburg slaughter, a ne-CARBILY.

The unity on which the campaign was based was destroyed in the fatal adoption of inde-pendent commands. This unity might have been less favorable to the purposes of individual military ambition, but it was immeasurably better adapted to secure the high purposes of country; and military men deplored the change. But the allegation, made in July, by Senator Chandler, that Washington was not covered, will not for a moment bear the touch-stone of facts. The force left disposable for the defence of Washington, M'Clellan testified, "was about seventy thousand men, independent of the corps of M'Dowell." On the 1st of April letters of instructions provided for the massing of this force, 'so that the whole force would be available" on an approach to the city. Gen. M'Clellan, in reply to a question put by Gen. M'Dowell, further testified that "the troops actually left in Washington, and in front of it, disposable for its defence, were rather more than double the garrison fixed by the engineer and artillery officers, and considerably more than the largest number recommended by any of the corps commanders to be left in the vicinity of Washington." The detail of this covering force appears in the elaborate letter of Gen. M'Clellan, dated April 1, 1862.

Washington was then in no danger of an attack. "Before I left Washington," General M'Clellan testifies, "I was satisfied that it was not then in danger;" and even Gen. Wads-worth's letter bearing date, April 2, reads: "I regard it very improbable that the enemy will assail us at this point." Before us are journals from March 26th to April 4th, and they show anything but danger to Washington. The rebels had fallen back beyond the Rappahannock and Rapidan. There is a letter of thanks from the Secretary of War to General Shields, (March 26) for the "brilliant achievement" of that officer at Winchester; Stonewall Jackson, "with the remainder of his army," were re-ported (March 28) at Woodstock; Adjutant Williams, in an order to Gen. Banks, (March 27) desires him to follow up rapidly the enemy's troops as far as Strasburgh, if possible." with victories, that according to the New York mander of the permanent guard on Long Bridge, informed me that Gen. Wadsworth, Southern rebellion, will assuredly, within a while he was in command of the defences of | few weeks, reduce its means of resistance to a Washington, never once crossed Long Bridge. Petty guerrilla warfare in distant holes and spected, to my knowledge, any one of my printed on the 3d of April reads : "General Banks appears to be following up the advantage gained by Gen. Shields at Winchester. prove that the statement of Gen. Wadsworth, and has driven Jackson's rebel troops farther off from the line of the Potomac than before." not a solitary gun was left on wheels, could At this very time, according to the Committee on the Conduct of the War and Chandler's imaginative speech in July, 1862, the rebel hosts were advancing on Washington, and had not the committee interfered, Stonewall Jackson, Chandler's words, " would have had this Capital before the fifteenth day of April !!" What ! Washington then in danger! Not a trace of such apprehension will be found at this time in the journals! This is the truth, and a thousand such reports as this partisan committee have made, would not make it a lie. Such are facts as to this monstrous civil interference with military operations in the field. It is idle, perfectly idle, to represent that Washington was in danger; assuredly it was But the committee present a letter bearing , not in danger. It is abourd to say Washington was left undefended ; the facts show that the covering was ample. How easy, if there were apprehensions as to its safety, to have made a patriotic appeal for the militia in the neighbor-ing States ! When did the PEOPLE fail to respond to such an appeal? But the simple statement of facts shows there was no danger and no apprehension of attack and no necessity of such an appeal. Never was a case lamer than this defence of the redical cabal who procured "he read with astonishment;" and adds, "I am the detachment of M'Dowell. It is ridiculous Let the people do justice to the noble corps commanders and to their commanding General. The plan of the Peninsula campaign was comprehensive and grand-a combination worthy of their genius and patriotism. Let us state but two points. When M'Clellan was moving tainly did not inspect the forts covering the from Fortress Monroe, he supposed M'Dowell with his splendid corps, as agreed upon, was moving to West Point and thence to flank the rebel army. "If this plan had been carried out," Headly writes, "one of two things would have happened, either M'Dowell'smarch would have been a surprise and the rebelarmy been cooped up between him and M'Clellan, or ad-vised of its danger, fallen back on Richmond. In the latter case there would have been no battle, no delay at Yorktown." "The best military men to whom the plan had been submitted pronounced it almost certain of success." The "astounding news" of the withdrawal of M'Dowell dampened the hopes of the brave officers and really broke up the campaign ; and the result, in Headly's words, was, "a defeated army and tens of thousands of our brave soldiers fallen in vain. The time for apportioning the tremendous amount of guilt that belongs somewhere, has not come," but he adds, "the mad attempt of marching unsupported on Richmond with only a little over one hundred thousand men, was never contemplated by M'Clellan or his fellow commanders." Never were truer words written than the judgment that this guilt does not lay at the door of M'Clellan and his noble fellow commanders.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DALLY PAREION AND UNION will be served to sub-scribers residing in the Borough for THM CHATS PRE WHEF, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS FER ANNUM.

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to fire. When the Keokuk was going down, within a short distance of Morris Island beach. the rebels on the Island tossed their hats and cheered. I fear Charleston may stand in spite of us, but hope another attack will be made.

SERVED HIM RIGHT .- The Cleveland Plain Dealer is responsible for the following:

A curious scene occurred on the cars of the Little Miama railroad the other day. Some gentleman on the train, it seems, had a device cut out of one of the old fashioned cents, representing very neatly the "Goddess of Liberty." A very pompous and burley fellew, with a flashy vest, and an inordinate display of jewelry, took great offence at the device, when the following confab ensued :

Pompous Chap-"What in hell are you wear-ing that copperhead emblem for ?" Gentleman-"Will you answer me a question

first ?" Pompous Chap-"Yes."

Gentleman-"Arn't you an army contract-

"Well, suppose I am ?"

"Arn't you an Abolitionist ?" "Yes, dyed in the wool."

"Haven't you always sung 'let the South

slide ?' " "D-n em, they ought to have been in hell

long ago." "Don't you now sneer all the time at the

Constitution of the United States ?" "Constitution be d-d; this is no time to talk of Constitutions."

"Well," continued the gentleman, "do you ever wear any of these emblems," pointing to the device.

"No, by G-d !" said the flashy contractor. "Then, sir," said the geltleman, "it is to distinguish myself from such arrant hypocrites, money leeches and scoundrels as you, that I wear this."

The people in the car fairly roared, and the crest-fallen negro worshipper and Treasury pimp got up from his seat and went into another car.

Served him right.

The same paper contains this good hit : "Who is it that wishes the rebels success, but is too cowardly and mean to shoulder his musket and give of his money to assist them.' -Abolition paper.

We know of no one who answers the description so well as an army-contractor, who is an active member of the Loyal League Guard, and whose attention has been entirely given to swindling the government and abusing Democrats.

THRILLING INCIDENT .--- The Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel publishes the following extract from a letter received from Mr. James Evans Fallon, Third Assistant Engineer on the steam sloop Mississippi, when she was destroyed at Port Hudson, on the 14th of March:

I would give you an account of the fight at Port Hudson, but you will have read it in the papers ere this reaches you. One fact I will state: I was standing at my station when a shell burst beyond me; a piece of it hit my sword and broke it short off by the hilt, and sent the hilt plump into my stomach, which sat me down alongside the bellpuil (which

stars, &c. Shortly after I was struck with a splinter which broke one of my ribs, and made me senseless to all outside, but I had all my senses. I heard the order given to take me below to the cockpit; then I heard the Surgeon ask them why they brought a dead man down; then I heard the orders given to get all the wounded out of the ship. There I was, laid out among the dead men and amputated limbs, unable to let them know that I was alive; all the wounded were taken out, I was left; then they commenced to fire the ship forward and aft. The man who had been detailed to fire her forward passed by me; I threw out my hand and hit him on the leg; he stopped; I beckoned for him to put his head down, and I whispered to him that I was not dead; he took me up in his arms and put me into a boat, and took me to the Essex ; here I lay until daylight ; then I was put on board the Richmond; there I was made comfortable by Mr. Dove, of Andover, Third Assistant Engineer of the Rich-

CONDUCT OF THE WAR. The Report on the Conduct of the War and the Safety of Washington.

is one of the headings of the Wade and Chand ler Report; and the country, by the Report and Chandler's speech, knows now how the radical cabal, civil and military, used the pre-text that Washington was undefended, to wring out of the President the fatal order that detached M'Dowell's corps from the Army of the Potomac.

the Peninsula, and "had not left a solitary gun on wheels for a defence of the Capital," when, with this alleged fact, they hastened to Executive and the Cabinet, with their officious voice for a change of plan. They found al-There is a speech, containing this precise statement as from General Wadsworth, made by Senator Chandler, which may be found in the New York Tribune of July 17, 1862. This reads :

"The Committee on the Conduct of the War and part of this force was new and undisci-

for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, plined, and some nearly disciplined." and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to The report of the committee has a letter bearlend us his aid in running our supscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make

this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confi-The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the conse quence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suf fer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them

damaging statement :---

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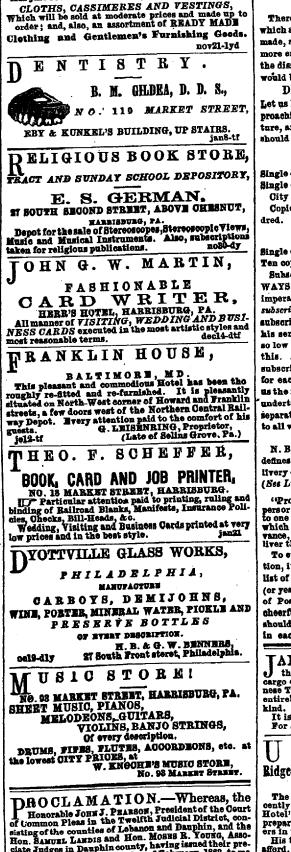
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WAR! WAR!-BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has roceived a large assortment of Swords, Sasmas and Balts, which h will sell very low.



PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARBON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, con-sisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. SAMUEL LANDIS and Hon. MOSES R. YOUKG, ASSO-ciate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their pre-cept, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to com-mence on the fourth Mondary of April next, being the 27th day of April, 1863, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Jus-tices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 c'clock in the forencou of said day, with their records, inquisitions, eraminations, and their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognisances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against the mass shall be just. Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and is the sighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States. J. D. BOAS, Sheriff.

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would be willing to make the effort to raise a club. DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!

Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news. TERMS

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Published every Thursday. Single copy one year, in advance......\$2 00 Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY AL-WAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. In every instance cash must accompany subscription. Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimencopies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa. N. B .- The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers :

livery of newspapers to club subscribers: (See Lettile, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 131, section 1.) "Provided, however, that where packages of newspa-persor periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in ad-vance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall de-liver the same to their respective owners." To emple the perturbation to complet with the parties

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regula tion, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfuliy accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle in each case, bepaid in advance. Send on the clubs

TAPANESE TEA.-A choice lot of this celebrated Teajust received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chi-ness Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind. It is the natural leaf of the Japenese Tea Plant.

For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.				
NION HOTEL,				
idge Avenue, corner of Broad stre	et,			
HARRISBURG, PA. The undersigned informs the public that he has re-				
The undersigned in refitted his well known "Union only renovated and refitted his well known "Union otel" on Ridge avenue, near the Round House, and is opared to accommodate citiz na, strangers and travel-				
s in the best style, at moderate rates. His table will be supplied with the best the mark				

afford, and at his bar will be found superior brands of liquors and malt beverages. The very best accommo-dations for railroaders employed at the shops in this vicinity. HENRY BOSTGEN. vicinity. ap14-dtf

FUR RENT-Two ROOMS, second story for corner of Market Square and his office	desirable OFFICE ront of Wyeth's Building 1 Market street. Applyat sep23d1	
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CONDENSED MILK ! Just received wM. DOCK jr., & CO.		
SELF SEALING Best and Chespest in	FRUIT JARS !	

No staff officer of Gen. Wadsworth ever in- | corners." The account of "the situation," forts."

These are extraordinary revelations, which as to the alleged withdrawal of cannon, so that not have been made on his own observation; for this officer never inspected the forts he commanded, and never crossed Long Bridge while he was in the defences that covered Washington? But on whatever authority the fact was stated, it was not true; for Colonel Greene says:

"I had, in eight of the forts, covering Long Bridge, (which were under my command, some seventy or more cannon 'on wheels'-I think the exact number was seventy-two. Some of these cannon were mounted, it is true, on barbette carriages, but, after all, barbette carriages have 'wheels.' Not one of the seventy-two cannon was without its carriage."

date April 2, 1862, which, they say, was also before the President. Now, officers at this time and subsequently reported direct to Gen. Wadsworth. From the 15th of March to the 2d of April would seem to have been time enough for him to have learned precisely the condition of his command either from official reports or from actual inspection ; and yet the General, in this letter, bearing date April 2, makes statements which Colonel Greene says, not able to comprehend." And he goes on to cite facts that show unparalleled blundering as to the condition of regiments, both of artillery and infantry! Was it possible for Gen. Wadsworth to have committed such blundering with official reports, made at the time, before him? Who will say that it was? He cer-

Long Bridge; and if he had no official reports before him and was ignorant of the facts, why did he make any statement at all? In any case the report, as to the state of the defences of Washington, was not the truth !

However, upon the reports of that officer, such as they were, backed by conclusions based on them by Adjutant General Thomas and the military adviser, General Hitchcock, who figures in this business, the committee says "the day after its date (April 3) the corps of General M'Dowell was ordered to be detached from the Army of the Potomac." On the 2d day of April General M'Clellan arrived at Fortress Monroe, and, on the 4th, commenced

a movement upon Yorktown. And now let facts be stated as to this great movement, not as they appear in hastily prepared newspaper reports from the army, which, though life-like and embodying the spirit of an occasion, are proverbially inaccurate as to plans and precise movements, but facts as they appear under oath, and will be used in the court of history. The truth, then, is, that General M'Clellan submitted the plan of the Peninsula campaign to the corps commanders, General M'Dowell among the rest, and by them it was unanimously approved. The suggestions made as to the forces to be left to cover Washington varied from forty to fifty thousand, which included the column then in the Shenandoah valley. "I think," Gen. M'Clellan testified, "Gen. M'Dowell proposed the latter number. Of one thing I am confident. That with the facts fresh in my mind, I thought that I had left more than was sug-

THE Paymaster of the iron-clad Keokuk. sunk at the recent fight at Charleston, gives

the following account of her: I will not attempt to describe the fight of the 7th, or the horrors of that afternoon. The Keokuk was struck 90 times ; more than hal gested by any corps commander." The corps of these shots went through the small vessel. of Gen. M'Dowell was left behind. "I did not It was as one chance out of ten, thousand of leave Gen. M'Dowell's corps behind for the our ever getting out of the fight. Never bepurpose of covering Washington, but expected it to follow me the moment the transportation for it was ready." This corps was designed to stoo, within 300 yards of Sumpter. We were be employed as a unit. It was under march- nearer the Fort and further up than any other ing orders to move in the direction of the vessel. The men were perfectly awe-stricken. Peninsula, and its designed service was to flank Such was the roll of fire along the sides, that WM. DOOK, JE., & CO. the rebel army. Gen. M'Clellan testified that we could scarcely open the ports of the vessel identification."

mond. 1 am still weak from my injuries, but will soon be all right. I am doing duty now on the prize steamer Antona.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN KENTUCKY .--- When the history of this war is written, Kentucky will be as greatly in arrears of gratitude to the Keystone State as to any of her other sisters, for its assistance has been as generous and hearty as it was prompt. The names of Negley, Stambaugh, Wynkoop, Williams, Jordan, Brown and others, omitted from no invidious motive, will always be remembered in our Commonwealth for their gallant services. Their commands were.among the first called to the State by the General government for its defence, and there is hardly a county from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, or from the Ohio to our Southern border, in which they have not visited and performed effective work. Among the more recent arrivals has been the 45th Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Col. Curtin, which is now at camp Dick Robinson, having left Paris on the 10th instant, where it was en-camped on the Fair Grounds. The Citizen says it is one of the best-drilled regiments it has seen, and won golden opinions from the Parisians for its orderly and good conduct during its sojourn in their midst .- Louisville Journal.

At a treaty held July 4, 1744, in the Court House at Lancaster, Pa., by the Lieutenant Governor and the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, with the Indians of the Six Nations, Canassatego the Speaker of the Indians, uttered the following beautiful and sublime sentiments :

"We have one thing to say, and that is, we beartily recommend union and a good agree-ment between you our brethren. Never disagree, but preserve a strict friendship for one another, and thereby you as well as we will become the stronger. Our wise forefathers established union and amity between the Five Nations; this has made us formidable, this has given us great weight and authority with our neighboring nations. We are a powerful confederacy, and by your observing the same methods our wise forefathers have taken, you will acquire fresh strength and power; therefore whatever befalls you, never fall out with one another."

AN HONEST M. C .- The New York Times says the Librarian o Congress has sent a polite note to a member of the last House from that State, asking him to return two hundred volumes beasking nim to return two number volumes be-longing to the Congressional Library, which he took away. He didn't steal them; he is only illustrating a new system of book-keeping.— The Librarian ends his request for the return of the books with the following hint :-- "The rebinding of the books will not prevent their