NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(Sundays excepted,)
BY W. J. MURTAGH,
Northeast Corner of Tenth and D Streets,
(fronting Pennsylvania avenue,)
and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 50 cents per month.
Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $3.00 for six months; and $1.50 for three months, invariably in advance.

Auction Sales.

BY CHAS. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer, (Successor to J. C. McGuire & Co.,) Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON CAPITOL HILL.

On TUESDAY MORNING, July 6, at 10 o'clock, I shall sell, at No. 425 Inglis Place, on C street south, between First and Second streets, a large variety of excellent household furniture belonging to a family removing from the city, consisting in part, viz: One superior Rosewood Case Piano-forte, one very handsome solid Rosewood Parlor suit, upholstered in crimson silk, Parlor, Chamber and other Carpets, nearly new; French Plate Mirror with Gilt Table and Marble-top Etagere, Marble-top Walnut Center Tables, Mantle and Table Ornaments, Sideboard, Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Extension Table, China, Glass and Crockery, Table Cutlery, Plated-ware, very handsome Walnut Chamber Suit, Cottage Chamber Suits, superior Curled Hair Mattresses, fine Walnut Wardrobe, Toilet Sets, Cook Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.
jy1-2t CHAS. W. BOTELER, Auct.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 420 Southeast corner of Seventh and D streets.

LARGE STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY next, the 3d instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., we shall sell, at the warerooms of J. F. Barnhurst, sen., on Seventh street west, between Pennsylvania avenue and the Canal, all the Agricultural Implements, &c., remaining in said warerooms, of which we enumerate in part, viz:

Rifled Mills, Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Hay Cutters, Plows, Cider Mills, Cultivators, Bone Dust, Hay Cutters, Harrows, Rollers, Wheelbarrows, &c., Extras for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, &c., Fertilizers, Old Iron, Shelving, Desk, Drawers, Wagons, Carts, &c.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME,

Four or five Frame Warehouses for business purposes, prominently situated, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Terms cash. GREEN & WILLIAMS,
jy1-1d (Star) Auctioneers.

BY COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers, Successors to J. C. McGuire & Co., Southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

MATERIAL AT UNITED STATES TREASURY EXTENSION AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, July 6, 1869, at 10 o'clock, by direction of the Supervising Architect, we will sell at public auction, near the south front of the Treasury, the following articles:

Lot Enameled Washbasins, Old Safes, Lot Iron Doors, Lot Slate Mantels, Lot Iron Posts, Lot Sash Weights, Lot Scrap Copper, Brass and Zinc, Wire Railing, Doors and Gates, Lot Scrap Copper, Brass and Zinc, Lot Wrought and Cast Iron, 60 pounds Brass and Blackpipe, Lot Iron and Door Rolls, Lot Wire Counter Railing, Paint Mill, Hand Lathe, Lot Blocks, Planes, Squares, &c., Stone Drag, Lumber, Wheels, &c.

Terms—Cash.

The goods must be removed within five days after sale.

A. E. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.
COOPER & LATIMER,
(Star) Auctioneers.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

HEAD'S FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, June 7, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, commencing at 10 a. m. of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse at "Rocketts," Richmond, Va., the following articles of Quartermaster's property, viz:

Thirty-eight (38) Army Wagons, Eight (8) Ambulances, Twenty-six (26) Spring Wheel Harness, Fifty-two (52) sets Lead Harness, Twelve (12) sets Team Harness.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Currency.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required from each purchaser at the time of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

J. H. CLARKE,
Brevet Col. Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. 1st Military District.
jy1-1d

STEAM TUG AND BARGES AT AUCTION.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Gilbert and Bartlett's Dock, Baltimore, under the command of Captain D. G. Thomas, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock noon, the Steam Tug "ALICE FOX" and Barges HOPE and ANNIE E. GOULD.

The Tug is staunch, seaworthy, and in good order, and has been used as a tug harbor 3 years old. Philadelphia built, and will be sold with all her tackle and furniture, equipage is part of Charmal iron Boiler and Hitch Pressure Engine, 30 inch cylinder, 36 inches stroke, built by Neafie and Levy; metallic boat, 42 ft. clear, 8 ft. depth.

The Barges are two of 50 tons capacity each, in good condition, and will be sold with furniture and tackle on board.

These vessels can be seen at above wharf (Gilbert and Bartlett's Dock) any time, by parties desirous of examining them, with a view to purchasing, on application to Captain D. G. Thomas, U. S. A., at Baltimore, Md.

Terms, cash on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General.
Brevet Gen'l U. S. A.
jy2-1d

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, June 2, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Washington Arsenal, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m., a large quantity of building materials, material derived from the Penitentiary buildings, also consisting of about one million of serviceable bricks, cleaned and ready for use; also a large quantity of broken bricks—together with coping stone, blue Pennsylvania stone slate, iron doors and shutters, lumber, &c., &c.

For further information inquire at the office of the Arsenal.

Terms cash.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.
jy1-12, 17, 22, 27, and July 6.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping.

MURRAY & WAYNE,
Stereotypers and Electrotypers,
273 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
PRINTERS' LEADS, SLUGS, METAL FURNITURE, a general assortment of BOREMAN CUTS constantly on hand.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND LAFAYETTE STS., NEW YORK CITY, June 28, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., July 21, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Monroe, Va., one hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable Hard Wood (128 cubic feet,) and seven thousand (7,000) bushels of Bituminous Coal, equivalent in quality to Anthracite Coal, egg size, and that should be delivered at such times, at the places, hereinafter named, as may be required prior to October 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, 250 tons Stove and 100 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. harbor, 157 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. harbor, 327 cords Wood, 537 tons Stove, and 50 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. harbor, 558 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. harbor, 27 tons Nut; 112 tons Stove and 253 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. harbor, 558 tons Egg Coal.
Willets Point, N. Y. harbor, 162 cords Wood, 727 tons Stove, 130 tons Egg, and 50 tons Nut Coal.
David's Island, Sixteen Mile Point, N. Y., 225 cords Wood, and 50 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Adams, R. I., 225 cords Wood, and 50 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn., 40 tons Egg and 20 tons Nut Coal.
West Point, N. Y., 281 cords Wood, and 900 tons Egg Coal.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 87 cords Wood and 120 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Warren, Boston harbor, 240 cords Wood.
Fort Independence, Boston harbor, 62 cords Wood and 250 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Preble, Maine, 120 cords Wood and 40 tons Egg Coal.
Fort Sullivan, Maine, 350 cords Wood.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places as ordered, the former measured and the latter weighed, and paid for according to the weight, as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for at each of the above named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bill is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one year, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the coal and wood at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Wood or Coal," (as the case may be,) to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of Brevet Major General Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster General, U. S. A., and Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

WILLIAM T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, First District, Department of the East.
je-2d

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1869.

On the petition of ABNER BIGELOW, of Chicopee, Mass., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of September, 1855, for an improvement in Steam Gauge Cocks;

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 8th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
Commissioner of Patents.
jy2-W3t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1869.

On the petition of JOSEPH ALEXANDER ADAMS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 6th day of September, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Mortising Blocks;

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at this office on the 18th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
Commissioner of Patents.
jy2-T&Sw

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1869.

On the petition of ALBERT G. HIBNER, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 9th day of August, 1856, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Books;

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers, should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
Commissioner of Patents.
jy2-S3w

The National Republican.

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GETTYSBURG.

CEREMONIES YESTERDAY

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT

GENERAL MEADE'S ADDRESS

SENATOR MORTON'S ORATION

GETTYSBURG, July 1.—The dedication of the monument to the memory of soldiers in the cemetery here took place this morning at 10 o'clock. The morning opened clear, but sultry, and there was every prospect for good weather. So thronged was the town that many persons had to walk the streets all night. Strangers were busily engaged in roaming around the battle-field, and listening to stories of the progress of the fight, or gazing upon trees shattered by the artillery.

The monument in the cemetery is greatly admired. It stands in the centre of the ample circle of glorious dead, the soldiers' cemetery east of the village. It is from designs by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., worked out in marble at Rome by Randolph Rodgers.

The superstructure is sixty feet high, consisting of a massive pedestal, twenty-five feet square at the base, and the die and capstone, with a three-quarter globe on which stands a colossal statue of the Genius of Liberty, holding in her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, and clasping with her left a sheathed sword. Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting the same number of allegorical statues, representing War, History, Peace and Plenty. War is personified by an American soldier, who, resting from the conflicts, relates to History the story of the battle the monument commemorates; while History, with stylus and tablet, is chiseled as recording the achievements of the field. Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, with the accessories of a cog-wheel, hammer and chisel; while Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits, emblematic of peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph. The buttresses on which these statues which are all colossal—are seated have the sides ornamented with bas-reliefs in unison with the idea embodied in the statue. The upper die and cap of the monument are circular, and on the die is a circle of bronze stars made up of one of each State having dead in the cemetery. The cornice and plinth above the main die of the pedestal are octagonal and heavily moulded, and on the plinth rests an octagonal moulded base, bearing upon its face the national arms in high relief.

The panel of the main die, on the west side, between the statues, has engraved on it: "Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863." While the corresponding panel on the opposite side has the following from Lincoln's dedicatory address: "It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."—Lincoln, Nov. 19, 1863.

The procession was formed about 10 o'clock, and soon after commenced the march for the cemetery, headed by the military escort, under the command of Gen. Humphreys. The escort consisted of companies from York and Chambersburg, one from Utica, New York, and two from the (Adams) county. There were carriages following containing Gen. Meade, Gov. Morton, (the orator of the day,) Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Schmucker, and Bayard Taylor.

On reaching the cemetery the military were stationed about the foot of the monument. Facing the front of the monument was a large covered platform, which was soon filled by the orator of the day, invited guests and ladies entitled to admission by tickets previously issued. Upon the platform were also seated the Arion musical association of Baltimore, who opened the proceedings by singing the hymn from the Cantata of Esther, entitled "Once more the spot with solemn awe we tread."

David Wills, president of the commission, called the meeting to order, and announced that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would pronounce the opening prayer, which he did at great length.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's prayer the hymn "'Tis Holy Ground," written by B. B. French, of Washington, for the dedication of the cemetery in 1863, was sung by the choir.

President Wills then announced that Gen. Meade would address the audience preparatory to the unveiling of the monument, which would take place during the firing of a salute of one gun for each State having dead buried within the cemetery.

GENERAL MEADE'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Meade then took a position on the platform. He was received with cheers and said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Six years ago I stood upon this ground under circumstances very different from those which now surround us. The beautiful hills and valleys now teeming with luxuriant crops, these happy faces around me are widely different from the tumultuous roar of war and the terrible scenes enacted at that time.

Four years ago I stood here by invitation of some honorable gentlemen who have brought me here this time and laid a corner-stone of the monument to watch we are brought to meet these honored dead to-day. We meet now, for the third time, I appear before you at the request of the managers of the Monument Association, to render my assistance, humble as it is, in paying respect to the memory of the brave men who fell here, by dedicating this monument to them; and, at the request of these gentlemen, I am about to make to you a few, a very few remarks, the whole here incident to this occasion, and suggested by it.

When I look around and see so many brave men who were by my side on that memorable battle, among them the present governor of Pennsylvania, Geo. Geary, and others who were with me at that time, when I look back upon the noble spirits who then fought so well, and who now sleep in the sacred soil they died making gallant Reynolds, my bosom friend, as right hand officer; brave Zook, and Vincent, and Weed, and others for morals number than I have time to refer to in addition.

There is one subject, my friends, which I will mention now and on this spot, while my attention is being called to it and it which, I trust, will have influence. When I contemplate this field, I see it marked with hastily dug trenches in which the dead whom we fought are gathered. They are the work of my brothers in arms the day after the battle. Above them a bit of plank indicates simply that these remains of the fallen were hurriedly laid there by soldiers who met them in battle. We should we not collect them in some suitable place? I do not ask that a monument be erected over them; I do not ask that we should in any way indorse their cause or their conduct, or entertain other than feelings of condemnation for their course; but they are dead, they have gone before their Maker to be judged.

Will not the authorities it is the usage to bury the dead with decency and respect, and even to fallen enemies respectful burials are accorded. I earnestly hope that this suggestion may have some influence; that throughout this broad land, for this is only one agony in a hundred crowded battle-fields, some persons may be designated to collect these neglected bones and bury them without commemorating monuments, but simply indicating that below sleep misguided men who fell in battle for a cause over which we triumphed. I shall delay you no longer, for you are about to listen to one of the most eloquent men in this country.

My purpose was simply to comply with the kind invitation given me to speak meet words of praise for the dead heroes sleeping around and to aid in the solemnities of this occasion. I thank you for your attention, and will now unveil the statue.

UNVEILING THE STATUE.

At the conclusion of General Meade's remarks, the passage was cleared in front of the platform leading to the monument, and, assisted by the Secretary of War, Rawlins, the veil that shielded the front of the monument was dropped, and the first full view of all its beauties was met with enthusiastic applause from the thousands of lookers on at this interesting monument, mingled with music from the band and the firing of a salute.

President Wills then announced that the Hon. O. P. Morton, Senator from Indiana, would pronounce the oration, and it was delivered, as follows:

SENATOR MORTON'S ADDRESS.

When the monument we are about to dedicate shall have crumbled into dust, when the last vestige of this cemetery shall have been obliterated by the hand of time; when there shall be nothing left of all we see now but the hills, the valleys, the streams, and the distant mountains, the great battle which here took place, with its far-reaching consequences, will still live in history. Nations have their birth, youth, maturity, old age and death; and ours, though we can it eternal, and our institutions immortal, will be no exception. But though nations must pass away, and all physical evidence of their existence be lost, yet may they live through all time, in the brightness of their examples, in the glory of their deeds, and in the beneficence of their institutions. These are the inheritances they may leave to the far-coming centuries.

When the pyramids of Egypt shall have sunk to the level of the Nile; when the last remnant of Grecian architecture, the last inscribed block of marble shall have perished, men will still read of Moses and the Pass of Thermopylæ. Monuments, after all, are not for the present, and may only instruct a few generations. But a glorious deed is a joy forever.

Six years ago, day after to-morrow, the Union army was stretched along three heights from Culp's Hill to Round Top—a human breakwater, against which the great tidal wave of rebellion was that day to dash in vain, and be thrown back in bloody spray and broken billows. The rebel chieftain, flushed by his success at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, forgetting that his triumphs had arisen from the fact that he had fought upon his own soil, behind natural fastnesses, having the advantage of choice of position and knowledge of the country, had insolently crossed the Potomac, and invaded the loyal State of Pennsylvania. But from this invasion he was to be hurled back in bloody rout, and in disordered flight to recross the Potomac, never again to set foot upon the soil of a loyal State. On yonder high ground across the plain was drawn out in battle array the rebel host. It was an open field, the terms were nearly equal, and steady Northern valor, animated by the love of country, was to meet the boasted chivalry of the South fighting for slavery, sweep it from the field, strip it of its meretricious plumes, and give the confederacy a fatal wound.

It is true, that the qualities of men and nations that win in the long run. The chivalry of false pride, the arrogance and vanity of a favored class, whose elevation is only seen by the depression of others, may by spasmodic efforts for a time dazzle the world, but they cannot long maintain a successful contest with truth, justice, and the strength of free institutions. This was illustrated in the war of the rebellion, and in the battle of Gettysburg. This battle was not won by superior strategy or military genius, although managed with great courage and skill by General Meade and his subordinates in command, who left nothing undone that the occasion seemed to require, and who made the best use of the forces and opportunities at their command.

It was a three-days battle, with varying fortunes to the rebel host on the second day, when the steadiness of Northern valor, animated by the convictions of a just cause, and the love and pride of a great free country, finally wore out, the strength of the rebellion. The rebel host was driven back and swept from the field, the rebel masses, composed of men of equal physical courage, but whose moral power was impaired by the absence of that strong conviction of the right, which is a vast element of success.

In yonder cemetery are scattered, white tombstones, "where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap" over the buried generations of the hamlet, was planted the artillery, whose fearful hail of iron and leaden messengers, plumbing dead, were it not doubted that they should awake only at the sound of the last trump. Just behind the crest of the hill, in the cemetery, stood the head of the glorious commander, the imperturbable Meade, directing and taking orders, amidst the storm of shot and shell hew over and around him. From yonder steeple, southwest of the village, the rebel chieftains surveyed the field, musing defeated, and from time to time saw his advancing columns mow and wither, and finally retreat in hopeless flight and confusion. The flower of the rebel army had been cleared away in the assault, and were massed to bring overwhelming numbers to bear on the point of attack. The rebel chieftains brought together more than 150 pieces of artillery, with which, for three hours, he poured a terrific fire upon the part of the Union lines he intended to assault.

It was a grand and solemn sight, when line after line, with steady step and in perfect order, advanced from Seminary Ridge and swept across the field toward the Union army. It was a moment of vast peril and import, of which both parties were powerfully conscious. If the rebel assault was successful, and we lost the battle, Washington and Pennsylvania were within their grasp. The North invaded, defeated and demoralized, would do—we know not what. Foreign nations would be encouraged to intervene, the South would pour forth more desperate efforts than before. If the assault failed, and we gained the victory, the moment of the rebel hosts most vast safety in flight, and the battle would be fatal upon the Confederacy, from which it could scarcely recover. These thoughts were present in the minds of all, and gave heroic courage to assault, and to resist. But now the fire of our artillery was opened upon the advancing columns, and the shot and shell tore through their ranks, making great gaps, which were quickly filled up by those who came behind. But onward they came, with desperate courage, until soon the fierce fire of musketry on both sides, mingled with the horrid roar of artillery. Then, with terrific yells, they rushed upon our lines, but the impetus of their assault was suddenly checked. They recovered, and with courage as desperate as their first charge, they broke through the Union lines at one point. The result was not long doubtful. Their thinned and broken columns were flung back across the plain in headlong flight, leaving thousands of prisoners in our hands, the ground covered with dead and dying, and wet and muddy with blood. We had gained the day, though at fearful cost. The victory was great and mighty in its consequences. The prestige of the rebel army was shattered, never to be recovered, and the wound inflicted upon the Confederacy was never stanched until it had bled to death.

The next day was the 4th of July, and the most memorable since that of 1776. On another field it witnessed the surrender of another large rebel army to the great chieftain of the war, now our illustrious President. The capture of Vicksburg opened the navigation of the Mississippi river, and severed from the confederacy all that part of its territory lying west of the Mississippi. The rebellion in efficacy was irreparable. It was cut off from its chief source of supplies. The limits of the war were greatly circumscribed. The lives of the rebellion were now demoralized, and began to despair. From that day it became manifest that the rebellion could not succeed. Since the Southern people exhibited that endurance, that dauntless courage, that severe and high devotion that will sacrifice everything for a cause, which, as it turned out, they did not possess. By our victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg the rebellion lost its prestige in Europe, and all hopes of foreign intervention.

At the foot of this monument sleep the heroes of the battle. Here lie the father, the husband, the brother, and the only son. In far-off homes, among the hills of New England, on the shores of the lakes, and in the valleys and plains of the West, the widow, the orphan and the aged parent are weeping for these beloved dead. Many of the tombs are marked "unknown," but they will all be known on the morning of the resurrection. The unknown dead left behind them kindred, friends and breaking hearts. None die so humble but leave some one to weep over their grave. Gettysburg, in defence of their country," 997 men, of whose names, homes of lineage there is no trace left on earth. Doubtless the recording angel has preserved them, and when the books are opened on the last day their names will be found in letters of living light on the immortal page of heroes who died that their country might live.

In the fields around us are the graves of the rebel dead, now sunk to the level of the plain, "unnarked, unhonored, and unknown." They were our countrymen, of our blood, language, and history. They displayed courage worthy of their country, and of a better cause, and we may drop a tear to their memory. The news of this fatal field carried agony to thousands of Southern homes, and the wail of despair was heard in the everglades and orange groves of the South. Would to God that these men had died for their country, and not in fratricidal strife, for a cause so accursed as. Oh, who can describe the wickedness of rebellion, or paint the horrors of civil war!

The rebellion was madness. It was the insanity of States, the delirium of millions, brought on by the pernicious influence of human slavery. The people of the South were drunk with the spoils of the labor of 4,000,000 of slaves. They were educated in the belief that chivalry and glory were the inheritance only of slaveholders; that free institutions and free labor begat cowardice and servility; that Northern men were a mean, degenerate race, intent only upon gain, and would not fight for their Government or principles. And thus educated and thus believing, they raised their hands to strike the Government of their fathers, and to establish a new confederacy, the chief corner-stone of which was to be human slavery.

The lust of power, the unholy greed of slavery, the mad ambition of disappointed statesmen, impelled the people of the South to a fearful crime, which drenched the land with fratricidal blood, that has been punished as few crimes have ever been in this world, but out of which we are assured that God in His providence, will bring forth the choicest blessings to our country and to the human race; even as the rarest flowers spring in profusion from the graves of the dead; liberty universal, soon to be guaranteed and preserved with suffrage universal; the keeping of a nation's freedom to be intrusted to *all the people*, and not to a part alone; the national approach washed out, in rivers of blood, it is true; but the sins of the world were atoned by the blood of the Saviour and the expiation of blood seems to be the grand economy of God, ordained in wisdom, to mortals inscrutable. Resurrection comes only from the grave. Death is the great progenitor of life. From the tomb of the rebellion a nation has been born again. The principles of liberty, so gloriously stated in the Declaration of Independence, had hitherto existed in theory. The Government had ever been a painful contradiction to the Declaration. While proclaiming to the world that liberty was the gift of God to every human being, four million people were held in abject and brutalizing slavery, under the shadow of the national flag. In the presence of these sixty professions of devotion to liberty were vain and hypocritical. The clanking of their chains ascended perpetually in contradiction to our professions, and the enemies of republicanism pointed contemptuously to our example. But all this is past. Slavery lies buried in the tomb of the rebellion. The rebellion—the offspring of slavery—hath murdered its unnatural parent, and the perfect reign of liberty is at hand.

With the ratification of the fifteenth article, proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which we have every reason to believe will soon be completed, impartial suffrage will be established throughout the land. The equal rights of men will be recognized, and the millennium in liberty and government will be realized, to which our fathers looked forward with hopefulness and joy.

The principles of liberty once planted in the earth and ripened into their rich fruits, will be borne through all the ages, blessing mankind to the latest generations, even as the seeds first sown by the hand of God in Paradise were blown by the winds from continent to continent, until the world was clothed with verdure, fruits and flowers.

The prospect for liberty throughout the world was never so bright as it is to-day. In the civilized lands the grand armies of freedom are on their march. And they are allied armies. Victory to one will give prestige and confidence to the others. With some, progress will be slow; they will encounter disaster and defeat, but will again rally and go forward to final victory. In the great decades and generations, in which there will be many a Bull Run, many a Gettysburg, and a final Appomattox, the lines of march will be marked by many a cemetery like this, by the wrecks of fallen institutions and dynasties, and by the ruins of hereditary privilege and caste.

Let us briefly review the advance of liberty since 1776.

The principles of the Declaration of Independence took early and deep root in France. The people of the Empire had long suffered from the grossest morals and oppression, and their minds were well prepared to comprehend and accept the new Gospel of Liberty. The French revolution first threw off the kingly government, then established complete democracy, but, not knowing how to use liberty without abusing it, and the people being governed by their passions, and seeking to avenge upon parties and classes the wrongs they had suffered for many centuries, fell into anarchy, from which the transition back to monarchy and despotism was easy and rapid. But the return to monarchy was not characterized by the former oppression and misrule. The people had secured a Code which the monarchs had learned their power. Many of the old abuses which had been swept away by the revolution were gone forever, and the new monarchs governed with comparative justice, liberty and humanity.

The spirit of liberty had entered into the hearts of the people, and from time to time asserted itself in various ways, until in 1848 France returned again to a republic. This lasted but a short time, but the new monarch who overthrew it and established himself upon its ruins was constrained to acknowledge the overwhelming power of the people, and to accept his crown by the vote of the majority. While we cannot say much for the freedom of that election, nor believe that the result was the will of the people of France, it is a significance that the usurping Government was compelled to claim its title from a pretended popular election. In many respects the Government of France, under the Empire, is despotic. He has recognized the freedom of religious opinion. He has protected the people in their persons and property. He has encouraged trade and industry, stimulated manufactures and adorned the city of Paris, whose government has represented the perfect idea of absolute despotism—an autocratic power, unrestrained by constitution or law. An enlightened citizen, a patriot, a lover of his people, and perceiving the individual happiness and material prosperity produced by free institutions, abolished slavery throughout his dominions, made the serfs freemen, and gave them local free institutions, based upon the right of suffrage. It is true the imperial power still extends over all—a dark, impenetrable canopy—but beneath its shadow there is individual liberty and local self-government. For the prosperous result has established the wisdom of the Czar, and may we not believe that he has laid the foundations of a free government, to be ripened into grand republic in the far future? and nearer, into a constitutional monarchy with representative institutions? Liberty is like living seed; wherever planted it vigorously expands, develops. This plant is Russia annually growing toward people, and for local purposes, it will grow, develop, and finally conquer. Russia is among the progressive nations, and is our friend; and it was the American example that touched the heart and intellect of the Emperor.

The spirit of liberty in its onward march has invaded Spain, and is stirring the great national heart. We have lately seen the great Spanish people, firmly, calmly, peacefully and unanimously, depose a licentious Queen, and declare against her dynasty. We have seen this people meet in primary assemblies, each by virtual universal suffrage, elect a Cortes, which has for many months, in calm debate, considered and framed a new constitution, which, although not republican in its form, contains so much liberty, so much that is good and progressive in government, as to give the world high hope in the future of Spain. We have heard this national assembly declare that all sovereignty and power reside in the people; thus denying the divine right of kings, and asserting the fundamental idea of free institutions. We have heard it pronounce the abolition of slavery. We have heard it pronounce the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Verily, these are great things, and new things, in old Spain.

These are the germs of free institutions, and will, in the progress of years, grow into a Republican Government.

Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, richest gem in the Spanish crown, the most fertile of islands, rich beyond description in the fruits and productions of tropical climes, and from which the Spanish treasury has so long been supplied, is making a heroic struggle, and we trust, a successful effort to throw off the Spanish yoke and establish her independence.

The native Cubans, inspired by the spirit of liberty, have proclaimed freedom to the slaves, freedom of religious opinion, and that governments exist only by consent of the governed. Cuba belongs to the American system, and the question of her fate is essentially American. We cannot be indifferent to the struggle, and trust and believe that our Government stands ready to acknowledge her independence at the earliest moment that will be justified by the laws and usages of nations. Though we cannot rightfully intervene between Spain and her colony which she has so long oppressed and impoverished, our sympathies are with the Cubans, and we cannot regret any aid they may receive, which does not involve a breach of the international duty of our Government.

While the grand revolution in Spain is proceeding so peacefully and successfully; while the Spanish people are asserting their liberties, and fortifying them by constitutional bulwarks, it is to be deeply regretted that they are denying to Cuba what they claim for themselves.

The American revolution was also an English revolution. The struggle for liberty here resented upon England, has gone forward there continually, and is stronger to-day than ever. One reform has succeeded another. The basis of suffrage has been widened from time to time, and has always been followed by an extension of the rights, privileges, and prosperity of the people. The institutions of England have become more liberal, just, and beneficent as the right of suffrage has been extended, and a larger number of men admitted to a voice in the Government. Recently we have seen a new extension of the franchise, followed almost immediately by a movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Irish Church establishment, though professedly in the interests of Protestantism, is not sustained or justified by the Protestant world, and the Protestant masses of England are demanding its repeal. The disestablishment bill has passed the House of Commons, but the Lords threaten to reject it or destroy it by modifications. It may sacrifice itself, but it cannot thereby preserve the Irish establishment. The House of Lords is tolerated only upon the condition that it will ratify the action of the Commons, and will give its formal assent to all popular movements. It possesses no real political power, and will not be permitted to obstruct the wishes of the people. Should it be rash enough to reject the disestablishment bill, it will at once inaugurate a movement for its own reorganization, and the destruction of hereditary privilege.

Such a movement cannot, perhaps, be long deferred anyhow. Another reform bill will soon be demanded, making suffrage universal, or nearly so, to be followed by the disestablishment of the English Church, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, and the final destruction of the kingly office. The mass of the English people are substantially, though not professedly, republican in sentiment. They accept the great doctrine of human rights upon which our Government is founded, while they yet retain the throne and the House of Lords, any attempt on the part of either to exercise positive power, or resist the popular will, would be instantly met by threats of resistance, and, if not abandoned, by revolution. The throne and the upper House remain much like the feudal castles that yet distinguish the English landscape, emblems of departed power, curious to the view, full of historic interest, but no longer dangerous to the peace of the surrounding country. English reforms, heretofore slow, are becoming more rapid, and the English people are marching with accelerated speed to a republican government. Universal suffrage and hereditary privilege cannot exist long together. They are essentially hostile elements. The progress of suffrage in England has been resisted at every step by the aristocratic classes, but suffrage for many years has arrived at that point where its further progress cannot be long delayed. Universal suffrage lies at the very summit of the hill of difficulty, the ascent of which is rugged, slow, and toilsome, but when achieved the people will be masters of the situation. America is avenging herself upon England by gradually but surely overturning her aristocratic and monarchic governments, by the force of her teachings and example. The principles of civil and religious liberty, crude and imperfect when first brought from England to America, have been refined, improved and perfected, and we return them to the mother country for her adoption, laden with rich and glorious results. The spirit of American liberty is abroad in England. Her Brights, Gladstones, Forsters, and her statesmen, orators, and journalists, are proclaiming the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and verifying the saying of a celebrated Englishman, that the American Revolution guaranteed the free institutions of England. We may not live to see England a republic, but our children will. The event can be predicted with as much certainty as any other in human affairs, and it is hastening on, perhaps fast enough when all things are considered.

The difficulties in the way of putting down the rebellion were great. The rebellious States contained a population of fifteen millions, and although nearly four millions were slaves, yet most of them, until the very conclusion of the war, constituted the laboring and productive class, who raised the supplies for the rebel armies in the field and the non-combatants at home. The territory of the rebellious States comprised an area of not less than eight hundred thousand square miles, intersected by ranges of mountains, deep rivers, tangled wildernesses and far-stretching swamps, and everywhere presenting natural defenses, behind which a small force could hold a large one at bay.

The lines of communication were necessarily of great length, and maintained with difficulty. A large portion of our forces were constantly employed in this way, and in garrisoning posts, so that from the outset we were able to meet the enemy with superior forces upon the field.

These immense difficulties went far to counterbalance our superiority in population and resources, and were so great that military observers throughout Europe to prophesy, almost with one accord, that we could not conquer the South. It was said there was no instance in history where so large a population, scattered over such an area, had to a territory so great as that embraced by the rebellion, had been subdued. It was said we could not conquer sixteen millions of people, from geographical impossibility; that three million of men could not garrison the South; and that when we had captured their towns and overrun the inhabited parts of their country, they would still maintain the war in secret, mountain and forest, almost impenetrable to regular armies, until the North, exhausted in blood and treasure, and broken in hope, would give up the contest.

Such was the belief of leading military minds in Europe, and of the politicians of the South when the war began. These opinions seemed well founded in reason and history, and the suppression of the rebellion, all things considered, may be justly regarded as the greatest of all military achievements.

The fact that the rebels fought upon their own soil, in a country with which they were familiar, protected from the approach of loyal armies by the natural advantages before described, was a full compensation for the difference between the population and resources of the two sections, and the final triumph of our arms and the suppression of the rebellion must be sought for in other causes.

What these causes were may be briefly stated:

First: In the strength, courage, and enthusiasm imparted to armies by the conviction that they are fighting in a just and patriotic cause. The humblest private in our army believed they were fighting to preserve the best Government in the world; to preserve liberty and extinguish slavery; in behalf of civilization and Christianity; against advancing barbarism and inhumanity. These convictions gave inspiration, courage and hope to the army, and animated the great mass of the people of the North, who sustained the Government throughout the contest, constituting an immense moral power in opposition to which the South had little to oppose.

The people of the South had bitter prejudices, which had been carefully fostered by designing politicians. Many of them believed in the abstract doctrine, under the Constitution, of State sovereignty and the right of secession. Some believed in the rightfulness of slavery, but more in its profitableness, its convenience and its distribution to luxury and pride. But all of these constituted no moral power to inspire the patriot, nerve the soldier, give consolation to the dying, or determine people never to surrender, and to struggle on to the last. The armies and principal armies of the rebellion were overcome and had surrendered, the war was at an end. Hostility was