TERMS OF PUBLICATION,

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Fri day morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid structly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each inertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of imited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents er line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this

All advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

3 months. 6 months. \$4 50 \$6 00 - 6 00 9 00 - 8 00 12 00 - 14 00 20 00 - 18 00 25 00 - 30 00 45 90 80 00 One column -*One square to occupy one inch of space

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. The GAZETTE OFFICE has Ladies' Dress Goods, just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.-TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressd to Publishers

Dry-Goods, &c.

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!! You can SAVE 25 per cent. by purchasing your GOODS at the CHEAP BARGAIN STORE of G. R. & W. OSTER, BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a large and handsome assortment of NEW and CHEAP DRY-GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, Carpet, Cotton Yarns, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sun-Umbrellas, Parasols, Groceries, Queensware, Tobaccos and Cigars, Wall Papers, Wooden-ware, Brooms, &c.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES Best styles DELAINES, 221 and 25 cts. CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 cts. GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts. MUSLINS, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25 ets.

CASSIMERES, 75, 85, 115, 125, 150, 165 ets. LADIES' 6-4 SACKING, \$1.65, 1.75, 2.00.

DRILLING and PANTALOON STUFFS 20, 25, 30, 35 ets GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30,

LADIES' HOSE, 121, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35 ets. LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts. Good Rio COFFEE, 25 cts.; better, 28 cts.

best, 30 cts. Extra fine OOLONG, JAPAN, IMPERIAL and YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assort MACKEREL and HERRING, late caught.

We invite all to call and see for themselves

A busy store and increasing trade, is a telling fact that their prices are popular. Terms cash, unless otherwise specified. may24m3.

YEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! The undersigned has just received from the East a

large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at MILL-TOWN, miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods, Als,
aines,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
Cassimers,
Boots Delaines,

Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Notions &c., &c All of which will be sold at the most reasonable

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a con inuance of the public patronage. Call and examine our goods. G. YEAGER may24,'67.

fancy Goods, &c. NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE!

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO., (at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co. have just received the best assortment of FANCY DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of

Persian Twills. Wool de Laines, Pure Mohair Lustres, de Laines, Muslins, White Colored Cambrics, Sacking Flannels, Cloth for Sacks, &c.

Ladies' and Children's Shawls, NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings, in great variety, Paper and Liner Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents; Worsted and Cotton Braiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "own make" of Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS. consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. Millinery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure, free of charge. [Bedford, may3m3.]

YEW ARRIVAL.—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bead-trimmings, Buttons, Ho-iery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Our assortment contains all that is new and desirable. Thankful for former liberal patronage we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock. may31

Bankers.

REED AND SCHELL,
Bankers and
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,

BEANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. BANK UF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North
and South, and the general business of Exchange
transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and
Remittaness promptly made. REAL ESTATE
bought and sold. feb8

DRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in columns of the GAZETTE

The Bedford Gazette.

Dry-Goods, etc.

TEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! ADDRESS BY GEN. WM. McCANDLESS. SPRING and SUMMER,

city of Harrisburg, May 30, 1867. J. M. SHOEMAKER has just returned from the East with a large stock of Spring

and Summer Goods, which he has bought AT REDUCED PRICES

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

and is now offering CHEAP, AT HIS OLD STAND The following comprise a few articles, viz Bleached and Unbleached

Muslins, Ginghams, Calicos, Bed Ticking, Checks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonade, Cotton Chain. (single & double.)
Hosiery,
Gloves, &c.

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c.: Coffees Teas, Spices, of all kinds. CEDAR WARE: Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, &c.

HATS, for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices. A large and cheap stock of Men's and Boys, CLOTHING.

TOBACCO—Natural Leaf, Oronoco, Navy, Congress, Black-Fat, Twist, Smoking-tebacco and Segars, &c.

A large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, all sizes and prices, TRUNKS, &c. FISH—Mackerel, Nos 1, 2, and 3, in bbls, half bbls., quarter and eighth bbls. LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Kip and Upper Morocco, &c.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row

SPLENDID OPENING of CHEAP

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,

FARQUHAR'S New Bargain Store, REED'S BUILDING

AT

CALICOES, (good) MUSLINS, brown, (best) - 10c. bleached. (best) - - 25c. DELAINES, best styles, - 25c.

DRESS GOODS of all kinds VERY CHEAP.

BOYS' and

COTTONADES. and CHEAP. GOOD

> A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL CASSIMERES ASTONISH-

BOOTS AND SHOES.

INGLY CHEAP.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

HATS. GROCERIES: Best COFFEE, - -

Brown SUGAR - from 10 to 15c

FISH: Mackerel and Potomac Herring

QUEENSWARE

a general variety of NOTIONS. Buyers are invited to examine

our stock as we are determined to to sell cheaper than the cheapest J. B. FARQUHAR.

H. SIPES' MARBLE WORKS. R. H. SIPES having established a manu-of Monuments, Tombstones, Table-Tops, factery of Monuments, Tombstones, Table-Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work neat and in a workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted. Jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge.

apr19,'66y1

The Bedford Gazette.

Delivered at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association, in the

COMRADES: Truly, and with great satour bruised arms hung up for monu- duce. ments:" our stern alarms changed to merry meetings, our dreadful marches to speak of the Punic wars, the most to delightful measures; grimvisaged memorable of all the contests among

brave deserve the fair." I propose to-day to examine hastily, various cycles, we in our march to empire and to greatness, may profit by their example and avoid their errors. It is instructive to notice at the outset that from the organization of society into national communities up to the present time, the peoples of all forms of government have been warring with each other for the purpose of political aggrandizement under every conceivable pretext, occurring either between Republicanism and Monarchy, or kingeraft and kingeraft, or civilization and barbarism, or race and race, or that which has been the bane, in all ages, of government assimilating to our own-civil war.

Of all the various and almost numberless battles, sieges and combats of every description, where blood has flowed like water, writers versed in military historic lore declare that from Marathon that have been decisive of the fate of nations; either overthrowing governments or establishing dynasties; yet each has had a direct effect on nations, or political results have flowed from them that in time produced consequnces which controlled their history .-Marathon! How the name revives the memories of our schoolboy days, when we read, gloried in and panted to emulate the deeds of Greek valor performed on that field against the veteran and hitherto invincible masses of the great Persian monarch. From her geographical position as well as from her form of government, Greece was at that time us. This, then, (even at such an early day) was the battle-field of a free people against the encroachments of monarchical power, a power which, with How clear we can now see those influruled the entire continent of Asia .-The Greeks, fighting on their own soil, not only for their institutions but | Christianity has done this for mankind, for their political existence as a na- and this has made representative gov tion, achieved a success beyond their most sanguine expectations. It is not ruths of this dispensation.

From this enoch in history we follow to be considered at this time how far the changes of nations we to the innate love of liberty in the Greeks Channel to "Merrie" England, to the Channel to "Merrie" England, to the aided in this combat. But we venture to say that the mass of the army struck of the Saxon kings. The success of Wilfor their country, their altars and their liam changed everything in England, homes, and as liberty gives to each of its sons that individuality which evolves the responsibility of action, this to serfdom and never represented in the host, under such influences, became all governing class for a century after the conquest, until Henry II. made Thompowerful. Comrades, need I say to as A' Becket Archbishop of Canterbury. you that in the dark moments of the late struggle, how often this feeling in my judgment, is a misnomer. The deyour hearts nerved you, whether in the cold wet bivouac, or the deadly strife? string in the greater propriety termed Anglo Normans. Paradoxical as it may seem, we the liberty we adore, is the stimulus of rian, "that England's liberties are owits defence, and from it spring free gov-

erament and true patriotism. the Greeks' fitted out a powerful expedition against Syracuse, in Sicily. This stitutional history, beautifully says; "In that memorable year, when the city at that day, was the Gibraltar of dark clouds gathered round our coast, the Mediterranean, and had been attack- when Europe stood by, in fearful sused periodically by all the great powtious and oppressive movement, after Farnese could achieve, against the Isterrific conflicts, Greece was defeated. Had it been otherwise, historians agree tant faith and English policy, and Caththat Greek, not Latin, would have been the governing race in Northern Africa gland then, as always before and since, and Southern Europe. Mark again the aggressions of this now rich and powerful commonwealth. Foiled in her atarms beyond the Indus. At the great battle of Arbella, Oriental despotism which continued to exist throughout those vast domains for over one thousand years. The Persian empire, which with subjection, was no more. Instrucly of their blood and treasure to main-

effects on nations and peoples of this king; our Revolutionary fathers for libfrenzy for political power though notim- erty; and we are taught that mediately seen, bear fruit in due season. The harvest was yet to come in the epochs to which we have referred. Here we see a powerful empire destroyed, and effects, wonderful in themselvs, growing out of military achievements; time which "at last sets all things even," has proven these successes to be ephemeral, and lacking that solid foundation and sound policy isfaction can I say to you that "now are which the victories of peace alone pro-

We now, briefly as possible, propose

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1867.

war has smoothed his wrinkled front. the ancients; waged by the rival com-Witnessing this scene, the proudest tri- monwealths of Rome and Carthage, bute to your organization is paid in the not for dominion, but to decide whethflashes of the bright eyes of ladies pre- er the Indo Germanic or the Semitic sent in this assemblage, seated among family of nations should govern the the hardy veterans who have met de- world. These races appear to have struction face to face in all its ways, been natural enemies and have batproud of the companionship, and ex-tled with each other time out emplifying the line that "none but the of mind, in Asia, along the Mediterranean and only concluded in the contests between the Crusaders and a few of the decisive battles of the the Saracens in the Holy Land. This world with a view of noticing these strife was long and deadly; it was hand-EFFECTS upon the nations engaged, in ed down from sire to son, from Hamilorder that, as history repeats itself in its | car to Hannibal, that great pioneer of military movements across the Alps, who kept Rome in continual dread for seventeen years. Notwithstanding his genius, the words of Cato, "delenda est Carthago," were carried out to the letter. Carthage was destroyed. French historian Michelet says, "Rome annihilated it—an entire civilization perished at one blow-vanished like a falling star. The Periplus of Hanno, a few coins, a score of lines in Plautus, and, lo! behold all that remains of the Carthagenian world!" This question of race, comrades, has always been an interesting one. At its mention you involuntarily pause and consider. You cannot ignore it; it belongs to history, it sinks into the very marrow of philosophy. Among all people the purity of the race is primary to the greatness We will not stop to trace of the nation. this now, but only remind you that, the races which conquered then, and have governed since, belong to the white type. But let us pass on. Rome is now the quarry for attack, and Attila (the scourge of God) swept down upon her in the fifth century of our era, with to Waterloo, there are scarce a score his hordes of Asiatic barbarians for the purpose of founding a new anti-Christian dynasty, on the ruins of the tem-poral power of Imperial Rome. Chalons was fought, and Rome was trium-

phant for the last time. The Teutonic tribes on the north, and Arabs on the south, began to snatch from her now feeble grasp whole prov-inces, until these spoilers stood face to faceat Tours. That admirable historian, Gibbon, says: "If the Saracen power had not then been checked, the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pulpits might demonstrate to a cir-cumcised people the sanctity and truth of the revelations of Mohammed." This was not to be. Christianity achieved

Need it be said that the enfranchising influence of Christianity, made political liberty a corollary to religious freedom. the exception of the Chinese Empire, ences on nations; they are regarded as elemental both in war and peace; they stamp the individuality of men, whether in the ranks of the soldier or the citizen.

From this epoch in history we follow ing to her being conquered by the Nor-

Upon the world's highway the next great contest is had, between the Spantempt for empire in the west, she a- monitors in this Western World to halt

ria and Persia, and pushed her victorious dissolved by the bright genius of the Duke of Marlborough, who never fought a battle he did not win, or besieged a place he did dot take. On this was overthrown by Greek power and sanguinary field he crushed the aggres-European civilization established, sive policy of France, and by a single blow almost annihilated their grand

Let us now leave the monarchs of the old world struggling for ascendency had menaced the nations of the earth and as "westward the course of empire tive and useful lessons are taught from month of October, 1777, at Saratoga, this action of Greece, which, like other where Gates and Burgoyne confronted Republics in their day, have given free- each other; where, figuratively speaking, Greek was about to meet Greek; where men who were the consolidation tain the national independence; but of the fighting stock of Europe were when ambitious, they have conquered about to do battle; men in whose veins little scruple as the most absolute mon- the Saxon, was commingled; forming

"Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won."

You are familiar with the result-the capitulation of the entire English army, which led to the recognition by France, Spain and Holland, of the 'Independent United States of America' as a power among the nations.

To speculate on this victory would be

the province of the historian, but we cannot pass it over without a reflection which necessarily belongs to the time, the place and the contest. Civilization had taught mankind many lessons from Marathon till then. It had fixed the state of man's relation to the State; it had taught other sciences than war; it had given to other powers than force of arms influences and consequences; it had raised political rights to the equality of the victor's glories; it had tried the experiment on the American conti-nent of the government of the people against the government of the crown. Here it was, comrades, at Saratoga, the decisive battle was fought which made this system of government a living fact, a beacon to light all mankind. No greater surrender than that of Burgoyne was ever made. It was the surrender of Monarchy to Representative Government. From this surrender the flag of the Stars and Stripes was stamped as the symbol of a nation. This flag has the symbol of a nation. This flag has the stripes was stamped as the symbol of a nation. This flag has the stripes and stripes was stamped as the stripes and stripes are stripes and stripes and stripes and stripes and stripes are stripes and stripes are stripes and stripes are stripes and stripes and stripes are stripes and stripes are stripes and stripes and stripes are stripes are stripes and stripes are grown to be the representative of great truths-a written constitution; equal political rights; representation and taxation to be coequal and coincident; the right to bear arms; the right to vote. These rights involve a sacred duty-to maintain the honor of that flag and the nationality of which it is the symbol

and the sign. We recross to the continent of Furope, to find republican France crossing swords against banded monarchs on the field of Valmy. Alison writes, "From the field of Valmy may be dated the course of victory which carried the French arms to Vienna and the Krem-The French, commanded by the elder Kellerman, won a great victory, and the battle monument on this field, shows the spot where rests the heart of this grand old soldier, whose dying request was that it should be buried among the remains of his old companions in sidered the army of the Potomac a arms. Goethe the scholar and poet of Germany, who was present at this engagement, in speaking of it to some marching by night and fighting by day, Prussian officers, said: "From this place, listening each morning to hear the guns

natural transition, into the Empire. It was the love of glory, the sounds of victory, the excitement of arms, the ever so tampting hope of conquest, for conquest's sake, which took them to Moscow. They lusted for battle, but cared not who led, Emperor, King or Convention. On the 18th of June, 1815, a portion of those monarchs, who rule a portion of those monarchs who rule by the grace of God and the custom of nations, confronted, on the field of Waterloo, the "Little Corporal," whose power was the result of his own genius, who ruled as absolute monarch in the hearts of his heroic veterans, upon whose bayonets he founded, and by which he battled to maintain his dysuccess over the Prophet of Islam—the Cross remained above the Crescent, and said, this Corsican must be crushed; he the natural vanguard of European civilization against the ambition of Dariilization against the ambition of Dariinterferes with the balance of power; the devoted soldiers of the Potomac interferes with the balance of power; the devoted soldiers of the Potomac arms interferes with the Bourbons must be replaced upon the property into the fortifications of the Capital Control of the Potomac and the Bourbons must be replaced upon the property into the pour power. throne of France. Victor Hugo, that lowed up in the sunken road of Ohain;

cold wet bivouac, or the deadly strife? mans. Paradoxical as it may seem, we Thus it is that from Marathon till now, can agree with Guizot, the French histo-of class, by other or like physical caustic physical understood why they fought. They contest is your own. were people, in every sense except that "Fall in!" "Forward of the brightest page of contest is your own. sailants. With pure lust for dominion the Greeks fitted out a powerful expedifleet of Elizabeth. Hallam, in his Conduct of public affairs; they were not eders that figured on the continents of Euhuman politics; what the craft of Rome
rope, Asia and Africa. In this ambithe power of Philip, the genius of
that or the game of that what a continents of that veteran band he had
the debris of that veteran band he had
the power of Philip, the genius of
that one thing needful to make a naso often led into the very jaws of death! land Queen, with her Drakes and Cecils?" This was a tilt between Proteston of permit me to make those philosophics of old, to grapple with the power of an

might and genius of the pupil of Aristotle, the great Alexander, she conquered Asia Minor, Tyre, Egypt, Media, Sy
Leaving the wide waste of waters, we pass to the battle of Blenheim, which broke the power of Louis XIV. in Germany. His schemes of converted to the pupil of Aristotle, the great Alexander, she conquered to write self-pass to the battle of Blenheim, which broke the power of Louis XIV. in Germany. His schemes of converted to the pupil of Aristotle, the great Alexander, she conquered to write self-pass to the battle of Blenheim, which broke the power of Louis XIV. in Germany. His schemes of converted to the power of Louis XIV. In Germany. His schemes of converted to the power of Louis XIV. In Germany. His schemes of converted to the power of Louis XIV. In Germany. His schemes of converted to the power of Louis XIV. In Germany. His schemes of converted to the power of Louis XIV. In Germany. His schemes of converted to the power of Louis XIV. In Germany. His schemes of converted to the power of Louis XIV. America, fallen, like all republics that have gone before, upon their own sword, leaving the closing page of their history blackened by the horrors of a suicide's nation said nay to this. How well they maintained it, the bloody contests of this war of insurrection will show. We will take those of the noble army takes it way," sweep across the broad Atlantic and locate ourselves in the of the Potomac, which faced, in its zone of operations, the *elite* of the power and chivalry of the confederacy. Prominent in this Potomacarmy, standing out in bold relief as the flower of this State, the Pennsylvania Reserve ers of the army of the Potomac, who of the then Executive of the Commontheir less powerful neighbors with as the blood of the Celt, the Norman and wealth, apparently sprang, like Minerva, from the brain of Jove, full armed, and entered upon its career of blood-greatness upon the Little Round Top, at

against her at the first Bull Run. Shall I, comrades, attempt, in your presence, to place an additional laurel on the brow of a M'Call, a Meade or an Ord, or drop a tear to the memory of the la-ment of Reynolds? No! comrades; this would be a work of supererogation. Those names are enshrined in the hearts of their surviving comrades; men who formed a division that sealed its valor by leaving three-fourths of its number upon the various fields of strife, made red by bloody victory; a divis-ion that has earned a fame as historic as the Greek Phalanx of Alexander, the Tenth Legion of Cæsar, the Irish Guard of Wellington, or the Old Guard of Na.

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the banks of Beaver Dam creek at Me-chanicsville, Mark this division, formarmy of the Potomac; see the solid col-umns of Confederates advancing to turn artillery—the sharp rattle of the mus-ketry—the Confederate yell—the sturdy cheer of the Reserves in reply! Still on the column comes! See the charge, from, our tardy commanders in the Shenandoah Valley; the 27th sees us again engaged, and our gallant Reyn-Roads-the gallant M'Call capturedthe stern, steady Meade wounded-the noble Seneca Simmons killed, and only cool, brave Seymour left us. March on to Malvern Hill, July 2d, where the military genius of our George B. M'c-Clellan blazed with the splendor of a Napoleon; the hearts he formed and led showed themselves worthy of his training, when after a retrograde move-ment of six days they turned on their and from this day forth, commences a new era in the world's history, and you can all say you were presentatits birth." of M'Dowell on Jackson's left flank as eagerly as Jennie Brown, the Highland lass in Lucknow, listened for the The Republic of France, from the slogan of the Campbells. But, alas! not with the same result. Animated

beloved comrades. Harrison's Landing to the plains of Manassas: Again you occupy the post of honor. Lee's object was to turn Pope's left flank. There you stood, with yourBrigade front and Division in mass, Reynolds at your head; there you won additional honors by stemming awhile the torrent of confederate victory which the strife is ended, and those massive drove, from sheer lack of generalship, the devoted soldiers of the Potomac speed that astonished the world and tal. "Fall in!" "forward!" is the orversatile French writer, declares that der of your old commander. At the Waterloo was not only a great battle, but, to use a quasi military phrase, it was a change of front of the universe. It was a chapter of accidents against laws a chapter of accidents against of the universe. the skill and power of Napoleon. The down its western slope and debouch in rain in the morning, delaying the attack; the failure of Grouchy to follow of Lee, posted in the acute angle formup the Prussians; the fortunate arrival ed by the innetion of the Potomea riv

the charge of the "Old Guard;" the Confederate left was the point to be ascounter charge of Wellington's guards; sailed. Who were selected as the asthe Celt and the Gaul closed in the death sailants of this post alike of honor and struggle; the reply of Cambronne when asked to surrender—"The Guard dies, assault was made by the centre division erate States, and fell an easy prey but never surrenders!"—these are inci- of Hooker's corps, the Pennsylvania into the lap of monarchy. dents amid such scenes that fix the stamina an I power of a nation. These G. Meade, with wonderful impetuosity, arrayed her warriors but to conbattles of the world which I have referred to, whilst they show the condition of the mere science of arms at their woods around the Dunker Church." several epochs, and also the power of nations, yet, they prove that merephysical power had but little to do with the had swept, from sheer lack of generalgreatness of the State. It is to be ob- ship, the Union arms from the Rapiserved, that the men who fought in all dan into the lines of Washington, were these armies were trained, either by at an end. The veteran and hitherto custom, by law, by the rude condition invincible legions of Lee, were compelles, to deeds of arms, and yet they little the brightest page of the history of this

"Fall in!" "Forward!" is the order, sense in which we use the term—elements of political organization. They the Rappahanuock and meet your foes perched upon the heights of Frederduct of public affairs; they were not educated and trained to govern in peace. Special or perilous duty here? Yes, Even the Greek and Roman Republics the commander-in-chief has directed failed to express the elemental power of the people during times of peace. Tranklin to charge with a division on his front, and he ordered the Pennsyl-Both looked to organized power in armies and what it could accomplish. Civthat one thing needful to make a nation of men the sovereigns in a free Then came the rapid advance, (startic deductions which properly belong to the relations and effects of these battles dayonet, the cheer, the charge, estiny.

In our own late contest for political O! how we wished for the presence of like form, with scarce an exception, stood in our power and pride, numeriplace the substance of this: "In memoriam—A. D., 1861, United States of without support. Alas! this could not be, and we emerged from that useless charge a fragment of our former selves; the gallant General Jackson, Second brigade, no more, and forty per death." The citizen soldiery of the cent of our entire number placed hors du combat!

Well might Meade exclaim at Gettysburg, on the death of this patriot, as Napoleon did at Marengo, on the death of his great Lieutenant—Dessaix—that 'Victory at such a price is dear!" How clear the memory, how vivid the recol-lections of this decisive battle. Let us state the positions of the contending forces as planned. General Lee says "it was determined to make the principal attack upon the enemy's left, and en-Would you know where this fame was deavor to gain a position from which our won? Go back with me on the sultry artillery could be brought to bear with

afternoon of the 26th of June, 1862, to ed upon the extreme right flank of the this point; hearken to the thunders of the repulse. Again they come, and awily beau ideal of the Southern soldier, is at Cold Harbor, on our flank. He has beaten in detail, and slipped away olds captured. The 30th, prodigal with the slaughter of our comrades in that bloody struggle at Charles City Cross Transport yourselves with me from

up the Prussians; the fortunate arrival of Blucher; the French cavalry swal-er and Antietam Creek.

Under M'Clellan's plan of battle the

ous in hue and priceless in value, is seen, in the first interval of returning reason, endeavoring to gather up and re-unite the glittering fragments, but struggling, alas! in vain."

The magnanimity of your commanders gave you an opportunity to recuperate and fill up your shattered and decimated ranks. You are removed from the front; the foot of the invader is upon the soil of your native State; you ask to Corps, formed by the suggestive wisdom receive you with open arms. Your toilsome marches bring you to the spot where, under the command of the brave Ittle scruple as the most absolute monarch. Can we passover this brief sketch

HEADS AND BILL

HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men,
printed in the best style of the art, at the Gazette

Job Oppice.

Ittle scruple as the most absolute monal grand aggregate of genius and persobought victory, and that, too, when
the nation, panic stricken, was staggerthem as the governors of the world.
One was fighting for the dominion of a

or without calling to mind the consequenthem as the governors of the world.
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or water and or sove, this did not sove, the following a grand aggregate of genius and persobought victory, and that, too, when
the nation, panic stricken, was staggerthem as the governors of the world.
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effect. The point to be carried was the little Round Top." This, the Confederate commander directed General Longstreet to do. Opposed to him was the Third Corps, and to this menaced point —the key of the whole po ition—was moved (with other troops) the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. On came the masses of Longstreet, without even being preceded by a skirmisher. The Third Corps, after a manful resistance, is forced back; the first Division of the Fifth Corps meets the same fate, and then the steady valor of the Regulars is opposed to this on-coming tide. They are outflanked—compelled to change front and fight their way back. Yet on comes the column of Texans, headed by Hood, shattered, but steady. They essay to carry the slope of the little Round Top. You had the proud privilege of meeting them midway You had the honor of re-pulsing them. You threw them back as the rock hurls the ocean wave in fragments from its front. On the day succeeding, your determined courage broke their line and added fresh laurels to your brow. But why particularize? Your action won the admiration of your comrades, the commendation of officers, and tended to free the soil of your State from the foot of the invader. This engagement requires more than a passing notice. It was the spot where the aggregate powers of the Confederacy had set their fortunes on a single cast, resolved to stand the hazard of the die. The stake was what? Not independence, but that which would have tended very much towards it. The recognition of the Confederacy by foreign powers as a de facto government. And if the Southern diplomats at the European courts will tell the truth, this invasion was planned by them, with the guarantee that if successful their European sympathizers would hail them as a legitimate power among nations. What gave Franklin and his colleagues, under direction of our first revolution recognition at the court of Louis? Was it not our prestige wonat Saratoga? A similar result at Gettysburg for the Confederates, in my jndgment, would have tended to the same end, dignified treason, and changed the term insurrection into successful revolution. Let us yet With the measure of your advance. glory filled to overflowing, you are culling fresh laurels from the thorns of danger strewed in your path, from the Rappahannock to the James. The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna and Bethsada Church shine in lustre on moved noiseles from these scenes of operations to their quiet home; ment like this, when passions are lullespecially as they apply to the government of republics. Greece, as we have seen, although all powerful to defend herself, as at Marathon, against foreign invasion, finally wasted her sub erate States, and fell an easy prey quer," became the victim of one of her own sons. Cæsar passed the Rubicon, civil war was inaugurated, and Rome was free no more! Venice, the republican bulwark of Europe against Ottoman invasion, exists only in histo-In Holland the name of Commonrv. wealth is gone, and she bows to the sceptred sway of a king. The short lived republicanism of France is driven out of the Senate chambers; and crushed in the nation by the bayonets of Napoleon's grenadiers. I have read, somewhere, the no less beautiful than truthful expression, "that the republics of old appear like an unhappy maniac, who, in a paroxysm of madness, crushed at his feet a magnificent vase, gorge-

Let us accept results from the pages of history. Let us be taught experience from others' errors. Let us bind up the wounds of the Republic. Let like all brave men, have magnanimity in our hearts for a fallen foe. Let us be animated by the spirit that made Burke the great Irish statesman in the English House of Commons, pending the revolution of '76, utter the sentiments "tnat he gloried in the bravery of the colonies," our revolutionary forefathers; and when called to order for such disloyal utterances, replied that "had they not fought manfully for what they believed to be right, they would be unworthy scions of the stock from which they sprang." Our Southern breathren and ourselves sprang from the loins of one common mother, and we, at least, comrades, know that he who them will find a stubborn foe. We must not, as in the days of Rome, make them pass under the yoke. We must remember that, as an element of weakness among the ruling powers of the world, in this epoch, England has her Ireland, Austria her Hungary, Russia her Poland, and the United States can afford to have no such germ of discord in her Union. Whilst we are carrying out our history, whilst our hardy pioneers are still advancing west-ward, and with our right hand stretched into Behring Straits, ready to grapple the trade of Asia, and our left pointing to the key of the Gulf of Mexico, and asking Spain "how long before we shall hold it, comrades?" place upon the tablet of your memory this:

That when you see this land by faction tossed, Her freemen slain, her laws, her freedom lost, Let this reflection from the action flow, We ne'er f. om foreign foe can ruin know. Oh! let us, then, intestine discord shun, We ne'er can be, but by ourselves, undone.