TABLE SER LITERT REPAIRS TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WIDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867. THE DAILY EVENING

A VERY THE A LEADER

1100 ANTIETAM.

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DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY. FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. ORATION OF HON. A. W. BRADFORD THE DEDICATORY ODES AND HYMNS. SPEECHES OF GOVERNORS GEARY AND FENTON

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The Dedication,

The Dedication, A stand capable of accommodating eight hundred persons was erected near the site of the monument. It was draped with American flags, and hung with wreaths of laurel. Around was gathered at an early hour an immense concourse of people from all parts of the Union. Their patience was tried sorely, for it was one o'clock before the Presidential cortege arrived from the ralicoal terminus, at Keedysville, three miles from the field, when amid tamultuous cheering, the erash of brass bands, and a present arms from the from the heid, which and a present arms from the grash of brass bands, and a present arms from the Pennsylvania troops, the distinguished guests ascend-

First came the President, supported by Secretaries Seward and Randall, followed by Secretaries McCul-loch and Welles.

Then came the members of the diplomatic corps, and Then came the members of the diplomatic corps, and then the representatives of the various States. Penn-sylvania was represented by Governor Geary and staff; New York by Governor Fenton, Generale Shaler, Palmer, Olcott, Young and McMahon; New Jersey by Governor M. L. Ward, General A. T. A. Torbert, Surgeon-General Oakley, Horace N. Congar, Secre-tary of State, Hon. William L. Dayton, Jr., the Gover-nor's Secretary; George A. Halsey, member of Con-gress. Maryland by the Orator of the day, ex-Gover-mer Bardford (inversor Swann, Malor, General Loby pr Brafford, Governor Swann, Major-General John Berry, Hon, J. H. B. Latrobe and Brigadier-Generral Neilson. Connecticut was represented by Gover-nor English, General Ingersoll and Colonel W. S.

Charnly, The following named representatives of foreign Countries were present :--Great Britain-Francis Clare Ford, Esq., Secretary

Great Britan - Francis Ciare Ford, Esq., Secretary of Legation. France-M. J. Berthemy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Viscount de St. Ferrior, Secretary of Legation. Russia-Mr. Edward de Stoeckel, Envoy Extraordi-

pary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Waldemar de Bodisco, Secretary of Legation. Spain-Senor Don Fecundo Goni, Envoy Extraordi-

nary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Italy-The Chevaller Cerruti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and M. Romeo Cantan-

and Minister Plenipotentiary, and M. Romeo Cantan-galli, Secretary of Legation.
Austria-Baron Frankenstein, Charge d'Affaires, Nicaragua and Hondaras-Senor Don Luis Malini, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plempotentiary.
Mexico-Senor Don M. Romero, Envoy Extraordi-nary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Legation, and Senor Don Caye-tano Romero, Second Secretary.
Turkey-M. Blacque, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. Baitze, Secretary of Le-gation.

gation. Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, being unable to attend, that State was represented by the following named gentlemen:-General Commanding, Adjutant-General Cuuningham; General William R. Lee, Briga-dier-General Palfrey and Brigadier-General William S. King, all of whom were in the battle of Antietem. The corremonies were commend by Government The ceremonies were commenced by Governor Swann, who delivered a brief speech, as follows :---Introductory Remarks of Governor Swann, of

Introductory Remarks of Governor Swams, of Maryland, President of the Day. Fellow Countrymen:-Before proceeding with the programme, which has been handed to me by the Committee of Arrangements, it seems appropriate that as the official organ of the State of Maryland, apon whose soil and with whose hearty co-operation this cemetery has been founded, I should extend a cordial welcome to His Excellency, the President of the United States, and his Cabinet, the Governors of have come to participate in the ceremonies of this have come to participate in the ceremonies of this most interesting occasion. During the administration of my immediate prede-

During the cessor, the first appropriation was made by the State of Maryland towards establishing a burial place for the dead who fell upon the battle-field of Antietam. At a subsequent period the appropriation thus made selves and those they represent, to express by that presence their enduring gratitude to the soldiers, living or dead, who so nobly stood by them in their darkest

with such a company around me, and this vast With such a company around me, and this vast throng in front, I feel, as you may well imagine, to the fullest extent, the responsibility of the duty with which I have been honored, an honor for which I am doubtless chiefly indebted to the accidential circum-stance that I was to some extent officially connected with the initiation of the Cemetery, so far at least as the relection of its site was concerned. When, di-rectly after the battle of Antietam, an order was is-used by the Executive of Maryland, retarning thanks to the officers and men of the Union army, who had ho enccessfully expelled the invalue for one with and by the Executive of Maryand, returning thanks to the officers and men of the Union army, who had so enceessfully expelled the invader from our State, the Commanding General of that army, to whom it was transmitted, responded to it in terms that chal-broad out stransform

was transmitted, responded to it in terms that chal-lenged our attention. Expressing, on behalf of the Army of the Potomac, their thanks for our appreciation of their achieve-ments, and their hopes that no Rebel army would again pollute our State, he concluded by committing to us the remains of their gallant comrades who now rested beneath its soil. A commission so touchingly confided to the people of the State, to say nothing of the duty otherwise incumbent on them, could never become with them a subject of indifference or neglect; and at the first meeting, therefore, of their Repre-sentatives, in the General Assembly of January, 1864, an act was pussed authorizing the purchase of a part an act was passed authorizing the purchase of a part of the battle-field for the reception of its dead, and an appropriation of five thousand dollars placed at the command of the Governor for that purpose. Directly thereafter he visited the ground, examined It, and after consultation with prominent ditizens selected bits mode embedding in the view the most interesting this spot, embracing in its view the most interesting points of the field of battle, as the proper site for the proposed cemetery. Subsequent legislation increased the State's appropriation to fifteen thousand dollars; the states appropriation to inteen thousand donars; trustees were appointed to superintend the work; other States came generously forward to participate in the undertaking, and by their united efforts it is hoped that the cometery will become, in time, a place worthy the noble purpose to which we to day devote the and of the nutler to where the durate of the pould t, and of the nation to whom the charge of it should

nerly belong. a recurring to the events which, in connection with this day's proceedings, seem to require a brief notice at our hands, it is a subject of congratulation that we can survey them at present from a standpoint which ought to secure for them a calm and dispassionate con-sideration. Those influences of passion or policy which sideration. Those influences of passion or policy which to some extent arc almost inseparable from all accounts of military operations, prepared whilst the war itself is raging, are happily, it is to be hoped, at an end; or if any still linger, they should find no place on such an occasion as this. Yet, in reviewing the details of the sanguinary conflict to which we are about to refer, we find some difficulty, with all the assistance that established peace and the lapse of time have furnished, to fix with proper historical accuracy some of the facts immediately connected with it, more espe-cially the precise force of the Confederate army in that action. The number of the Union army engaged therein, computed as it has been not only from official records, but these records made up after ample time had elapsed for the correction of errors, may be consi-dered as authentically established. It comprised \$7.164 men of all arms. In regard to the Confederate force, the accounts are

more conflicting. The Union commander, in estimat-ing it at upwards of 97,000 men, basing his estimates on all the information received from prisoners, de-serters and refugees, has probably overstated the number; whilst on the other hand, our knowledge of he size of that army shortly before it crossed into daryland, would warrant us in saying that the strag-ling, to which its commanders chiefly ascribe its absequent reduction, must have exceeded all strag-

enosequent reduction, must have exceeded all strag-gling ever known in the history of armies, if, when it reached Antietam, it numbered only 40,000. General Lee, I believe, in a report prepared by him a few days after the action, does say that he went into it with only that number; but in that reckoning he must undoubtedly have excluded the three divisions which, under A. P. Hill, McLaws and Walker, he had several days before detached to different points to aid in the investment of Harper's Ferry, that had not re-turned at the commencement of the action on the This inference is rendered came in most opportunely to his support before its conclusion on the following day. This inference is rendered certain by other Southern accounts of the number engaged. Confederate his-torians and newspapers in those days, however, under certain circumstances might at times have attempted to deceive us by an inflated account of their military power, but were by no means given to such an exag-geration when the battle was over, and they were

geration when the battle was over, and they were summing up its incidents. Yet a leading newspaper at Richmond, professing to give, four days afterwards, authentic particulars of the battle, declared that it was opened on the evening of the 16th of September, with all their available force, of the 16th of September, with all their available force, "60,000 strong." A later, and looking to the means of information enjoyed, probably a still more reliable au-thority, a Confederate historian, who has published "A Southern History of the War," in describing the battle of Antietam, states that for half the day it was fought on the Confederate side with "a force of 45,-000," and for the remaining half "with no more than an acgregate of 70,000 me." I think, therefore, that the discrepancies in the Confederate accounts of their force have been the result of the different periods of the action to which they have severally referred, some the action to which they have severally referred, some having regard to the time that preceded the arrival of their divisions from the neighborhoud of the Ferry, and others including those divisions in their state-ments. All things, therefore, considered, and allow-ing for that portion of our force that could not take part in the action, there could not have been much difference in the effective grougth of the two armies; but if such a difference did exist, and in favor of the Union army, it was more than compensated to the Confede-rates not only by their choice of positions, but by other influences which justice to all concerned requires us your to evalue: now to consider. It may be confidently affirmed that at no time during the progress of the Rebellion did the loyal heart of the country doubt its ultimate result; yet it is equally corcountry doubt its ultimate result; yet it is equally cer-tain that there were seasons when it quivered with emotion as it contemplated the results of particular campaigns, or desponded for a moment at the partial failure of long cherished expeditions. At no period of the war were such feelings more rife than during the summer of 1862. In the early spring of that year the Peninsula expedition had set forth, and the people of the loyal States looked with anxious solicitude to its results, and with carnest hopes that it would re-trieve the disasters of the preceding year and place the Rebel capital at our command. In every move-ment of the army in that direction, in all its marches, all its tolls, its victories and reverses, from Yorktown ment of the army in that direction, in all its marches, all its toils, its victories and reverses, from Yorktown to Williamsburg, on the Chickahominy, at Fair Oaks, Gaince' Mill, Malvern, and on the James, it never took a step to front or rear that it did not carry with it by an inseparable sympathy the throbbing heart of the people. So high wrought had become the popular feeling in that connection, that the alightest indica-tion of successor defeat in the movements of that army exerted, for a time at least, an influence on the public mind entirely disponditioned to any intimate import. mind entirely disproportioned to any intrinsic import-ance attached to it. It was just when this excitement of the public pulse was at its hight, after witnessing the heroic struggles of that army for so many successive weeks, with hopes of that army for so many successive weeks, with nopes and fears alternately predominating, that we were suddenly startled by the information that transports were conveying it back to the neighborhood of Wash-ington. The people did not pause to consider whether or how far ulterior objects justified that movement. They saw only in it the confession that for the pre-sent Richmond was beyond our reach. Incidents con-nected with it revealed to them also, the fact-sursent Richmond was beyond our reach. Incidents con-nected with it revealed to them, also, the fact-sur-mises in regard to which had already disturbed them— that there was an unfortunate difference of opirion between the commanding General of that army and the powers that controlled his movements. The reluctance with which he yielded to the peremptory orders for the change of his hase of operations soon became known, and excited criticisms unavoldably injurions in their tendency. Our friends did not care to inquire-and certainly I shall not enter into no such inquiry to-day-who was right or who was wrong, it inquiry to day — who was right or who was wrong, it inquiry to day — who was right or who was wrong, it was enough, and had enough, to know that the har-mony which had once marked our military councils had given place to ill-concealed murmurings and mis-givings. In this moody condition of the public mind the Army of the Potomac, necessarily to some extant influenced by the same circumstances. Its ranks influenced by the same circumstances, its ranks thinned by the casualties of a series of hard-fought battles, and enervated by the climatic influences of the Peninsula, reached Aquia Creek and Alexandria the Peninsula, reached by the climitic influences of the Peninsula, reached Aquia Creek and Alexandria in the last week of August. The occurrences which then awaited it were scarcely of a character to make amends for recent dis-appointments, or to restore that well poised public confidence which was becoming dangerously dis-turbed. About two months before this period, the anthorities at Washington, gathering up the national forces which had been operating under several com-manders in the Valley and other parts of Northern Virginia, had massed and reorganized them under the name of the Army of Virginia, and placed them under the command of Major-General Pope, who had been called from a Western department for the purpose. Assuming that command, he commenced active mili-tary operations about the middle of July. His procla-mations that occasion rang out so cheerily and con-fidently in tone that the public pricked up its ear, and readily forbearing any citicism of style, accepted the substance as an assurance of a more vigorous policy system of lactics which, even if we failed before lichmond, would compensate us with success else-But on this ling too, disappointment awaited uswhere. But on this line, too, disappointment awaited us-all the keener for the expectations thus excited. Our first reverse occurred at Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, when the corps commanded by General Banks arrayed unsupported isgainst three divisions of the vantageously posted, after accomplishing all that heroic men could against overpowering odds, was taneously with this action, of the Army of the Poto-mac from the James river, enabled Lies to move a large portion of his command to the support of Jackson, who was now in front of Pope, and com-

iled the latter to commence a retrograde movement, high continued from point to point until he reached e District line. During all the last week of August, Pope's army

During all the last week of Adgnut, Pope's array was kept in almost continual action, having little or no time for refreshment or rest. Engaged thus every day, although now supported to some extent by a part of the army now arriving from the Peninsula-displaying conspicuous gallantry and evincing the most heroic powers of endurance, they were neverthe-less gradually forced back by Lee's army, the greater part of which had now arrived from Richmond, until after a last ineffectual effort on the old battle-field of Huil Run in which fell that beauddeal of a soldler. all Run, in which fell that beau-ideal of a soldier e gallant Kearney-laint and footsore, on the 2d of eptember, they fell back within the fortifications of Vashington You will not. I am sure, so far misunderstand me as

o suppose that in referring thus briefly to the cam-aign of General Pope, I have any design to criticise I disclaim as well any such power as such a e. Whether it failed through his fault or tha thers, or without fault anywhere, are questions re others, or window that anywhere, are questions re-quiring far more skill in military manouvres, as well as a more accurate knowledge of facts than I pretend to possess. Nor is the cause of the failure at all ma-torial as regards its influence. I advert to it in this connection simply as one of those unfortunate antece-dents immediately preceding the march of Lee into Maryland which was calculated to exert a depressing influence as well upon the public mind as on the spi rits of the army, on which alone we now depended to

oppose his passage. That army was to be composed of what remained of these two once formidable organizations, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia, constituted each of them of material better than which the world never saw, but returning simultaneously from the fields of their recent operations with such heavy losses, so jaded and war-worn, so keenly sensitive, as we may well suppose, to the disappointments the country might feel in the hopes formed of their achievecountry inglet left in the noises formed of their achieve-ments, that in the new and and formidable invasion they were so suddenly called on to repel, nothing but the sternest sense of patriotic duty, and the most de-termined devotion to the great cause for which they had already sacrificed so much, could have possibly mutationed them. sustained them.

In that trying hour the provision to be made was for the reorganization of these shattered armies, and the selection of a commander who could accomplish it and then lead the united host. Whatever doubt the government authorities, or any of them, or the people of the country, or any part of them, might then or since have entertained of the military abilities of General McClellan, there were few then, and pro-bably still fewer to-day, who, in the exigency then ex-existing, would question the wisdom of the order that mmitted him to this command. His services in a re capacity, and under circumstances so strikingly similar, that the coincidence is worty of note, must have been fresh in the recollection of both government

At the time of our earliest great disaster, the first battle of Bull Run, he was conducting active of lons in West Virginia, and the very day after unfortunate affair, a telegram from the President, directing him to turn over his command to another, summoned him to Washington. Placed there by the President's order, in chief command, he was, in less than a week after that reverse, bringing order out of the confusion which for a while prevailed. Now other disasters culminating on the same unfortunate field, demanded again the service of a soldier who, possess ing the skill to reorganize our broken columns, could so command their confidence as to inspire them with the enthusiasin necessary to forget disaster. That the Administration, without any disparagement to other distinguished leaders, chose the right man for such an emergency, few, I repeat, will at this day venture to

But little time remained for preparation. Lee and But little time remained for preparation. Lee and his army, exhibitated at the thought that their long beleaguered Capital was at length relieved, encou-raged by their recent successes near Manassas, and stimulated by the prospect of the rich supplies which here and along the fertile Cumberland Yalley awaited their approach, had, by rapid marching, within four days after Pope's army retired within the Washington intreachments, crossed the Potomac and encamped around Frederick city. McClellan, reorganizing as he marched, set forth to intercent him, embarrassed all the time by the gonbts

intercept him, embarrassed all the time by the doubts which enveloped Lee's designs, fully alive to the va-Which enveloped Lee's designs, fully alive to the va-rious vital interests involved in them; compelled for the time to turn his back upon Washington, and yet well aware and frequently reminded that, after all, that might be Lee's objective point, and his move-ments in other directions meant only as a feint; with the Capital of Pennsylvania and the emporium of Maryland both menaced bylche enewy, and the citizens of each watching with anxious concern McClellan's movements, with the mutual apprehension that the course of his march might so far uncover their several

Course of his march might so far uncover their several clites as to open the way for Lee's approach. We may imagine to-day, though even now can scarcely appreciate the responsibilities of the Union commander, and understand some of the reasons for what in the nervous sizilat of the measured without what, in the nervous anxiety of that moment, might have been considered by some as too tardy a pursuit. He was, however, on the right track. The van of his army reached Frederick on the 12th of September, Lee, with the greater part of his command, having left t two days before. Here, before following the subsequent movements of

from the dogged, moody, scowing and stiffed condi-tion in which the presence of the Confederates had for nour days kept that people tortured, to the out-burst of lowance enthusiants embersate and incomaret of joyous, enthusiastic, exuberant and irre-resultie loyalty that rung out from cellar to house

presentile toyaity that rang out from cellar to house-top as the boys in blue passed on upon their rear. All along their way, whenever they appeared in the towns or among the log cabins of the monutains, up went the national banner—bid away, some of them, uptil this day; many, doubtless, improvised for the occasion, and exacting tribute, I dute say, of many a discarded ribbon and threadbare wrapper. Some-times faded and solied it may have been, and utterly recordings of the promotions resulted by arms part. regardless of the proportions required by army regu-lations, but every stripe and every star were there; and, better still, every heart that beat beneath it was overpoweringly fall of the same cause of which it was

to this day, with that and every other ordealand that was beither the first nor hist-by which Maryland loyalty was tested, there are those who still make it the subject of an ungenerous senser. I am happy, however, to believe that it never comes from happy, however, to denote that it hever comes from that gallant host that accompanied her sous to the field, but usually from those whose well-calculated distance from the scene of conflict placed them as far out of the reach of information as of danger. When Lee exacuted Frederick, on the 10th of September, directing his course toward this county, he doubtless supposed that the reitern policy and

strategic manceuvres he had thus far so successfully pursued would still have its influence on McClellan's movements, leaving him in doubt as to where the threatened blow would ultimately fall; but, by one of those rare occurrences which some may call accident and others a special Providence, there fell into Mc and others a special Providence, there fell into Mc-Ciellan's hands, on the day of his arrival at Frederick. a copy of Lee's order of march, dated the day before he left that city, and negligently left there by one of his afficers. This told the whole story of his contem-plated movements, and possessed of that information, a new vigor was infused into the Union host. Directing the corps of General Mansfield towards Pleasant Valley, that it might, if possible, reach and relieve Harper's Ferry before it should be captured by the force Lee had detached for the purpose, McClellan with the main body of the Union army, moved for-

with the main body of the Union army, moved for ward towards the South Mountain, on the track Les had himself taken. The latter having already passed onward toward Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, hearing, on the evening of the 13th, that McClellan was pashon the evening of the 13th, that McClellan was post-ing on by the way of Turner's Gap, and surprised, no doubt, at the unworted vigor and rapidity of his pre-sent movements—feeling, too, that unless his progress could be arrested his own well concerted plans might be frustrated, sent back Hill and Longstreet, with the greater portion of their commands, to sheck him at that mountain pass. Reaching its crest in advance of the Union army, it is easy to pecceive how even a smaller force than these two leaders then commanded could, with the advantage which their position secould, with the advantage which their position se-cured, hold in check for a time our advancing column, struggling up its eastern slope; but our men, though sure to encounter a murderous fire from the ridges around them, were not to be long arrested in their

Pushing up the craggy steep, they forced back step Pushing up the craggy steep, they forced back step by step the Confederate riflemen, who were assalling them from behind trees and stone fences, and as the last rays of the setting sun fell upon the Union ban-ner, it was floating triumphant on the summit of the ridge. It cost us, however, fifteen hundred of the flower of our army, including the skilfn! and valiant General Reno, who, with the advance throughout the day, was killed just before its close, whilst reconnois tering in front. tering in front.

The morning of the 15th dawned upon the Union The morping of the lost adward upon the Children army the sole occupants of the mountain, the Confede-rates having retired during the night, and McClellan, resuming his march halted that afternoon on the east bank of the Anticiam. The evening was passed in assigning positions to his several corps, posting his distribution of the antician of the several corps. batteries and making preparations for crossing next morning. Lee, having preparations for closent place the stream, had secured the choice of positions, an ad-vantage which he did not fail to improve. A telegram from President Lincoln, dated at Washington about the hour that McClellan reached the Antietam, con-veyed to him the President's last command in Mr. Lincoln's own earnest and sententious style. It merely said:--"God bless you, and all with you. Destroy the Rebel army if possible." With this parting benedic-tion they bivouacked that night on the eastern bank

of the stream. On the morning of the 16th, the Rebel batteries, occupying commanding positions on these various hights upon this side of the creek, opened fire upon our ranks, but with how little effect may be inferred from the account of General Hill, who, in a subsequent report of the action, describes it as the "most melan-choly farce of the war," they being unable, he says, to cope with the "Yankee guns."

After some little delay, required to make an altera-After some little delay, required to make an altera-tion of the position of some of the troops, General Hooker, who had been intrasted with the duty of turning the enemy's left flank, crossed his command by an upper ford, and not long afterwards encoun-tered the troops of General Hood, who, in anticipa-tion of our movement, had been transferred from the enemy's right wing to his left, to strengthen that part of his lite. It was nearly dask before the troops of enemy's right wing to are take before the troops of Hocker and Hood met, and after a brief but spirited contest, in which the remayirants attention, under General Meade, opened the action, the Confederate advance was forced back, when night intervening, the t is said some of the pickets of the two lines unconnaly interm The battle of the 17th opened at the dawn of day, on the spot where the skirmleh of the previous even-ing had closed. Each side scems to have looked to ing had closed. Each side seems to have looked to this point as the one to be particularly strengthened, and as though anticipating the tremendous struggle of which it was to be the centre. General Mansfield's Corps, composed of the two divisions of Gens. Green and Williams had crossed over in the night, and taken post a mile to the rear of General Hooker, whilst on the Confederate side General Jackson had brought one of his divisions to the front, and substituting to of his brigades for those of Hoods, that had suffer one of his divisions to the front, and substituting two of his brighdes for those of Hoods, that had suffered from the engagement of the previous evening, placed the other-the old Stonewall Division-in reserve in the woods on the west of the Hagerstown road. In the whole history of the battle-fields of the Re-bellion, it would be, perhaps, difficult to find a spot which, for an entire day, was assailed and defended with such perevering, obstinate, and concentrated valor, as the one to which I now refer, embracing the ground on both sides of the road just mentioned, and in close proximity to yonder little church, that nestics now so quietly in the margin of the woods. From early dawn till dark the conflict surged and swelled across it in one continual tide, advancing and receding as reinforcements from the one side or the other came to the support of their comrades. It was opened on our side with the three divisions of Generals Meade, Doubleday and Ricketts, forming General Hooker's Corps, who, after an hour of fearful carnage, succeeded in driving back Jackson's advanced line. Before, however, their exalting cheers had fairly ceased, they were themselves compelled to retire be-fore his veteran reserves, that now came to his relief, enconceted be Hull's Division and Hood's refreemed concerning the work in the second concerned to relief, supported by Hill's Division and Hood's refreshed brigades. The corps of General Mansfield coming next to our support, reinforced the shattered command of Hooker, and, recovering the ground that had been lost, swept onwards again to the road and seized a corner of the woods beyond Again, however, our tennre was but temporary, both our Corus Commanders had fallen, the veteran Mansfield and the intrepid Hooker—the one mortally, the other very painfully wounded—and their com-mands, fearfully thinned, were again forced to fall back when inst as they were retirne, two divisions of back, when just as they were retiring, two divisions o General Summer's Corps, coming fresh upon the field, hurled back once more the Rebel line, and held for a time definitive possession of the woods about the lit-tle church. The divisions of General Richardson and time definitive possession of the woods about the lit-tic church. The divisions of General Richardson and French failing about this time to the support of Sum-ner, pushed valiantly to the front, and the tide of bat-tle was once more flooding in our favor, when just as victory seemed within our graver, the one-just arrived from Harper's Ferry and the other de-tached from their right wing, turned again for a time the fortunes of the day, and once more drove back our tottering line over that hard-fought field. Two other of our division commanders had been now lost to us, the lamented Richardson and the heroic General Sedgwick, the former failing mortally wounded, and the latter, though wounded several times, still struggling to keep the field. To and fro the contest had now swayed for seven hours; it was after-noom, and the combatants stood, as if were, at bay, each apparently confident of their power to defend, but doubting of their application of the component of their subility to massile. Mow, most opportunely, appeared another anxi-tiary on the scene, and we may imagine the tumul-tuous jog that reanimisted our exhausted troope as, turning their eyes toward yondor creek, they behild wo divisions of General Franklin's Corps freshig arrived from Pleasant Valley, and hastening forward to their support. Under their gallant leaders, Slocum and Smith, they swept ouward in a realistiess charge-running and cheering as they ran. They dashed across that down-trodden com field, cleared the woods of their Comfederate occupants, and at last held final possession of the ground so often lost and won. Until "Night her course began, and over Heaven. Inducting darkness, grateful trace imposed, and sing was devices the online dim of war"

force nearly resolied the village. But here, as on our right, victory seemed to vibrais,

force nearly resolved the village. But here, as on our right, victory seemed to vilrate. A. P. Hill, with his division, by a rapid march from Harper's Ferry, which he left that morning, reached the ground in the afternoon, and joining his command to the Rebel right wing, their united efforts drove back our troops from their advanced position, but rallying with spirit, and supported by our batteries on the eastern bank of the creek, they, after desperate fighting, in which General Rodman, one of their divi-sion commanders, fell mortally wounded, were enabled still to maintain their stand upon his weatern shore, whist the Rebels fell back to the highlis as darkness closed the day.

Closed the day. The bridge has been known in the neighborhood ever since the battle as the Barnside Bridge, which name, for its pastoral as well as patriotic significance, it will probably retain forever.

Thus ended, only for want of light to pursue it farther, a battle that had raged for nearly fourteen hours, and which, beyond doubt, was the florcest and bloodiest of the sec.

house, and which, beyond doubt, was the flercest and bloodiest of the war. Twelve thousand of our dead and wounded warriors and at least as many more of the enemy lay stretched upon the field. I have, of course, not ventured to attempt more than the merest outline of some of the most prominent points of the action. To note the movements of the various divisions, brigades and regiments, their matches, mangeures and combinations, and the various divisions, brighdes and regiments, their marches, mancauvres and combinations, and the names of the officers who led them, even if I poisessed the information necessary for the purpose, and that would insure me against doing injustice to any, would far exceed the limits permitted to such an address. I should rejoice to be able to refer by name to every man who that day did his duty, from the General-in-chief to the humblest subordmate in the ranks, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that they are all re-gistered elsewhere, and that neither their names nor deceds are dependent on this enhemeral record.

Determine the second calling up to memory or imagination the spectacle they exhibited when that contest closed, and the har-vest of death lay heaped in horrid swaths all over heir undulating surface- and how impressive, almost appaling, is the sense of the destruction which a few brief hours had accomplianed. The day before the battle this region—one of the

most beautiful and productive of the State, in its or chards and meadows, corn fields and pasture, wood-land and water courses—presented

"A happy rural seat of various view."

that filled the eye of the visitor with delight, inferior only to that of the happy husbandmen, its owners. They, thus far knowing little of war save by its dis-They, thus far knowing little of war save by its dis tant echoes, awoke on the morning of the 17th of Sep-tember, 1862, to all its dread realities.

nier, 1562, to all its dread realities. "Hark to that roar, whose swift and deafening peaks In countless echees through the mountains ring : Now swells the informingling din; the jar, Fraquent and frightul, of the bursting bomb; The failing tree, the shrick, the groan, the short, The consciences clanger, and the rosh of men Incortiste with rage! Loud and more loud The discord grows, till pake Deadti shuts the scene, And e'er the conqueror and the coquiered draws His cold and bloody shroud."

But let us pass from this melancholy retrospect to the more agreeable contemplation of the tribute due to the valiant dead that lie here now at rest around as. The posthumous honors rendered to depart patriots are commended to as by the example of t noblest nations of antiquity, and are prompted b those impulses of the human heart which, in all ages seek to perpetuate some record or reminiscence of the rood and the brave. In the best days of the republic of old these mortuary observances were far more fre-quent and impressive than in modern times; they not only embalmed the bodies of their warriors and states men, but their funeral ceremonies, the culogics nounced over them, and the monuments erect their memory, were recognized as of national obliga-tion. Their exploits were chronicled and elaborated by the poets and orators of their nation, and have been handed down to the present day as a classic theme, on which the youthful mind still delights to

It was a custom with the Athenians to appoint avery year a time for the observance of solemn funeral rite over the remains of their heroes who had failen during the year; their bones were collected together; friends were invited to be present; their remains were decorated as the fancy or affection of those friends might suggest, and after three days thus employed these remnants of mortality were carried in fineral pomp to a public temple prepared for their re-ception. Nor were they forgotten whose moldering forms it had been impossible to recover; for them, o in memory of them, an empty bier, the most gorgeous in the procession, was especially dedicated, and a sepulchre, situated in the costllest suburb of the [city, received the sumptuous coffins, the empty and the

We have as yet established no such national anni versaries, nor provided any such gorgeous pageantry. No storied urn or cypress coffin may contain the re-mains of our soldiers dead ; many of them, doubtless, have never yet been gathered within any recogni cometery, and still occupy the shallow grave on margin of the battle field, or near some hospital s margin of the battle field, or near some hospital gife, their last resting place probably altogether unmarked, or if marked at all, only by a rough stake, and occasionitever be any a rew rule fetters; but whitever be its condition, or wherever it may be—on the banks of the Mississippi, or among the mountains of Pennsylvania, in the mo-rasses of the Chickahominy, or in this quiet and well-ordered cemetery—Greece nor Rome, in their paimiest days, never offered up costlice sacrifices in the cause of human fredom than "the hearts once pregnant with coloridations" which those unde scaleshows and with celestial fire" which those rude sepulchres en-In ancient times it was undoubtedly true, especially In ancient times it was undonbtedly true, especially as regarded the honors to living men-and probably no age may be altogether exempt from the imputa-tion—that in the costly statues erected to, and the munificent ovations showered upon the successful soldier or accomplished statesman, there lurked not unfrequently some personal consideration mingling with the motives that suggested them. Sometimes it was fear that prompted the timid thus to propitate the wrath of the powerful. Sometimes it was a ser-vice adulation that, in the time-serving, sought by such means to secure a recomponent in the shape of other honors or emoluments to be reciprocated. It was doubtless the knowledge of such corruption, and an an precision of the motives that should conand an appreciation of the motives that should con-trol such memorials, that prompted Cato, when once asked by a friend why no statues had been creeted to him, while Rome was crowded with so many others, to reply as he did, that he had much rather his counto reply as he did, that he had much rather his coun-trymen should inquire why he had no statues than why he had any; but the character and circumstances of the honors we are here to render to our patriot dead, not only vindicate their motive, but in the mo-tive itself is found the very germ of the honor we would confer. Let statues or monuments to the living or the dead tower ever so high, the true honor, after all, is not in the pollshed tablet or towering column, but in that pure, spontaneous and unaffected grati-titude and devotion of the people, that enshrinces the memory of the honored one in the heart, and trans-mits it from age to age, long after such costly struefrom age to age, long after such costly strucmits it from age to age, long after such costly struc-tures have disappeared. The only honor accorded to Militiades, the great de-liverer of Athens, was to be represented in a picture, painted by order of its citizens, at the head of the other nine commanders of the heroic ten thonsand, animating his followers to the attack of the hostile force, which outnumbered them ten to one. And yet that simple painting, preserved in the affoctions o-succeeding generations, existed for centuries there; after, while the three hundred statues which in a later and corrupter age, were erected by the same poople in honor of Demetrius were all demolished, even in his lifetime. nit# it and corrupter age, were erected by the same people in honor of Demetrius were all demolished, even in his lifetime. Thus in our hearts would we enshrine the memory of the Union soldier. Generations yet unborn shall recount to their offspring the history of their valor, and long after brass and marble have crumbled into dust, shall their names be preserved, as the men who perished to perpetnate what their fathers had so struggled to establish, this Heaven-appointed govern-ment of popular freedom. A sepulchre, as I have said, was formerly prepared for the heroes of ancient Greece in the most con-splenous suburb of their cities. This custom, how-ever, had one memorable exception, and for which this day's solemnities on the field of Antietam furnish an appropriate parallel. But was the extraordinary valor displayed by those who fell fighting against the Persian host on the mo-morable battle-field of Marathon, that the Atheniaus determined that their sepulchre should be separated and distinguished from those of their other heroes. The most honorable distinction they could suggest was to bury them on the field where they had fallen; and thus the little marshy plain, immostalized by this battle of more than two thousand years ago, was pointed out to succeeding ages by the lofty mound around which many a tourist has since lingered, and which to this day marks the spot where the Athenian heroes fell. May not imagination, as it seeks to portray the around which many a tourist has since lingreed, and which to this day marks the spot where the Athenian herces fell. May not imagination, as it seeks to portray the future of this great American Republic, without any overstraining of its powers, see the coming time-distant it possibly may be, but none the less desirable or certan—when her some from every State shall seek this hitle hamilet for its hallowed memories of the past, and coming from the South as well as the North, trusted in fact as well as theory, in affection as well as formality, shall stand here together as pligrims at a see only the michty powers which their results de-veloped, mutually admit, as they appear to the records of this field, that they have sprung from the same stock are united in the same destiny, entitled to the same respect, and animated by the same heroic and periodic impalses. — The day, my contryment, the 17th of September, happens to be the anniversary of another event in our political history, not less memorable than the one which to day more particularly engages our attention. In some respects it is so infimately connected with is ease clations which the occasion suggests, that it is ease end poper that it should pass without notice. — It was upon this day, eighty years ago, that the re-

Tresentatives of our momenturs, with Washington as their hand, after four momins desiberation, adopted the Federal Constitution, an instrument as remarking the wonderful prespective which sprategies on the bistory of a structure with which from peneration to generation in the second of a like character which constrained as the structure of the momentances of the bistory of a structure of the formation of the constructure with the federation of the constructure at the formation of the constructure at the formation of the constructure at the federation of the formation of the federation of the structure of the latter in the federation of the federatis the federation of the federation of the fed

great results of the war would be swept away by these farring elements. In consequence alone of these discussions, and the mutual jealonaics and suspicious they engendered, four years elapsed after the close of the war before any connent could be procured, either from Congress or the States, for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention, and with the acknowledged imperfections of the science, either and the second states of the second states. Convention, and with the acknowledged imperfections of the existing articles of confederation, and amidst the most disheartening embarrasements, the result chiefly of those imperfections, the country staggered along as best it could without either an executive or Then at last there assembled that illustrious body

Then at last there assembled that internous body of statesmen that framed the Constitution under which we live. They represented, undoubtedly, con-stituents maintaining each of the governments to which I have adverted; but, mindful of the condition of the country, resolved. If possible, to rescue II, and with this noble purpose, resisting the impatient be-heats of party, they renounced the ultraism which which the bole purpose, reserving the impatient oc-hests of party, they renounced the ultraism which distinguished both the consolidation and State rights schools, and provided a government which so judi-clously combined the two principles, and so distinctly assigned to each its proper sphere, that the moderate and reflecting of all parties united in its support, and the Constitution received the unanimous ratification of the States. of the States.

of the States. After the lapse of three-quarters of a century, and after it had elevated us to a point of national impor-tance and renown which its most ardent advocates could never have predicted, it was destined to en-counter its first great trial. I am not about to recur to the history of the Rebel-lion to the parsions that promuted the leaders or the

I can not soon of recti to the history of the Rebel-liou-to the parsions that prompted its leaders, or the metaphysical plausibilities by which they seduced their followers—bat it was only after the theories to which they had been long attached had been allied with more substantial and powerful interests, that they ventured to lay violent hands on that work of our fathers to which they and all of us had so often avour allegiance.

sworn allegiance. How it resulted it is scarcely necessary to remind How it resulted it is scarcely necessary to remind you. The people, though occasionally differing on questions of construction of doubtful clauses of the Constitution, had yet been trained in such habits of everence for all its undisputed provisions, that no sousrende section and no party that ever ventured to express contrary sentiments could, unless blinded by insane passion, have forescen angle but ultimate ruin and annihilation; and although the late Rebellion, by a combination of various interests, influences and issnes, sustained itself for four years with wonderful energy, and though at times, and to a limited extent, there were subordinate lasenes involved also avains it yet and though at times, and to a limited extent, there were subordinate issues invoked also against it, yet the great, original, abiding and conclusive force that filled our armies and fought our battles was the reso-lute purpose to stand by the Constitution of our fathers and the Union it had established. Upon this line we commenced the war, and on this line, thanks to our poble army and their distinguished commander, we constitute out to stand a commission to the termine.

noble army and their distinguished commander, we fought it out to signal and complete triumph. But now, when we had safely passed what for the last thirty years had been generally rockoned the greatest danger to the Constitution, and that and other results of the conflict had filled us with the highest hopes of the future, and given us, as we sup-posed, the assurance of complete tranquility for the present, suddenly, evil influences are found still at work—sometimes in the shape of fears, honest or simulated, of danger in the future; sometimes prompted by vindictive recollections of supposed in-juries in the past; more frequently than either, per-haps, instigated by oid party leaders, who play upon these fears and memories with no other object to re-cover some old office or power they have lost, or to retain others they have more lately won-until our exultation at the results we have achieved is arrested exultation at the results we have achieved is arrested

exultation at the results we have achieved is arresied by our apprehension of evils yet to come. Think not for a moment, my friends, that I am about to descrate the solemnities of such an occasion by any discussion of the partisan topics of the day. God forbid that the time should ever come, or party inces be ever so drawn, that a plea for the Constitu-tion shall be reckoned as a badge of party fealty. The only party in whose behalf I would this day raise a tion shall be reckoned as a badge of party fealty. The only party in whose behalf I would this day raise a wojce is the party of moderation and conclliation; the only party against which I would this day warn you, is made up of those altras of all sides whose agitations have contributed so largely to the disasters of the past, and which, if not arcested, may be the forerunner of others equally deplorable in the future. Against such agitations would I therefore invoke, and take this as an appropriate occasion of doing so-the moderate, disinterested, reflecting and patriotic people of the country. It was by this class, as I have already said, that the Constitution was created, and it will be by this clase that it must be saved. If it still contain defects, if it is growing absolute or keeps not up with the progressive idens of the age, amend it by the means which its own provisions pre-scribe. But whilst it is still acknowledged as our or-ganic law, and we daily sweat to its allegiance, bet it be in all our political controversies the umpire whose be in all our political controversies the umpire whose decree shall be final. Come the peril to it whence it may, from State rights or concolidation, let me on this, the anniversary of its adoption, in the name of the men who made it, by the memory of the men who have died for it, upon this spot, where blood has been so profusely shed in its be-half, appeal to you to preserve, protect and defend it.

having been found inadequate, upon the application of the commissioners charged with this frast a further sum was added, in response to a communication made by me to the Legislature in this behalf. Maryland having thus done her share in providing a burial place for these brave and patriotic men, the co-opera-tion of our sister States was invoked to lend their aid in throwing around it a national interest, and the most liberal contributions have been accordingly made by nearly all the States, in the removal of their dead, the erection of monuments, and in adding to the at-tractiveness of this beautiful spot. The work, so far as it has progressed, is now before you. The flag which floats over ns to-day is the flag of our Union. The sword of battle has been sheathed. The tramp of contending armies, the embittered strife of father against son and brother against brother, no longer resounds within our borders. The star of this preat Republic is again in the ascendant. In the calm ng been found inadequate, up

preat Republic is again in the ascendant. In the star of this sunshine of peace we are here to mingle our tears with the survivors of the illustrions dead, who have sacrificed their lives for their country, and are sleep-ing mon the field ing upon this field. May I not, in this solemn hour, invoke the interpo

sition of Almighty God for a speedy restoration of harmony and brotherly love throughout this broad land; and that North, South, East and West, laying aside the animosities of the past, we may stand to gether hereafter, and in all future time, as one people, having a common origin, and bound together by a common destiny. May this Union be perpetual.

He was greatly cheered at the conclusion of the

above address. Next followed prayer, by Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D., of New Jersey. Then the following hymn, composed by Rev. Ed-ward Meyer, was sung by the assemblage :--

Dedicatory Hymn.

Bedicatory Hymn. Written by the Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylva-mia, late Chaplain in the army, and sung at the dedi-cation of the Antiletam National Cemetery, Septem-ber 17, 1867, under the lead of William E. Mac-Donough, of New York.

Old Hundred. "Aceldama!" O Lord, our God. Who evermore dost Israel keep, Watered in tears, baptized in blood, Thon gives our beloved sleep.

TL. They came at freedom's trumpet call, From hall and cottage, fane and dome, Venturing limb, and life, and all For truth and right, for hearth and home!

Thousands of heroes bit the dust Antietam, on thy crimson field! Thrice armed were they, with quarrel just, The Lord their banner, sun and shield.

Lift high the granite shaft for all That fell where duty summoned them; Their country's star-gemm'd flag their pall, A nation wall their requeim;

O Lord, and shall they live again, These bones, the seed of crimson strife? Thy Spirit breathes upon these slain, And they shall thrill with endless life!

WL. In living hope, then, we commit This precious dust, for Freedom giv'n, To Thee, till angels gather it, Transfigured in the urn of Heaven!

During the intervals there was music by the band. The corner-stone of the monument was laid accord. ing to Masonic rites. Ex-Governor Bradford then delivered the following

oration :--Address of Ex-Governor Bradford.

We have not here to-day, my countrymen, on one of the most memorable of the battle-fields of our civil war, and we stand upon a site selected from the midst of it as an appropriate resting-place for those who here laid down theis lives as a sacrifice to the cause of free government and a national Union. We have come at the instance of the trustees, to whom here there is here more senecially committed in the subject has been more especially committed, to dedicate, by some public and official proceeding, on this the anniversary of the battle, the spot so selected, hallowed as it is already, with every hill around it, in

The heart of the nation. To unite in this ceremony, the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice of the United States, members of the National Legislature, Governors, or other distin-guided representatives of most of the States, whose citizens formed the arms the United, have honored as citizens formed the army the Union, have honored as with their presence, meaning, I am sure, for them-

armies, allow me to revert briefly to the recer on that awaited them, respectively, on this new seater of the war, on the north of the Potomac, absequently, in the course of its progress, Rebel raids and invasions were matters of frequent occurrence, and invasions were matters of frequent occurrence, and came to be regarded by us as a thing of course, whenever our usual summer drought reduced the river to a fordable condition. This, however, was our first hostile invasion, and on that and other accounts was regarded by the people of the country, and especially of this State, with absorbing interest and anxiety. The loyal citizens of the North had been tanght to believe that the loyalty of Maryland had at best but an apochryphal existence; that as a patriotic and spontaneous impulse it was limited to a lew, whilst as recorded the yreat body of our people it was but a

regarded the great body of our people, it was but a protended and superficial display, induced chiefly by the presence of the national forces. So confident in the early stages of the Rebellion had been the appeals of our Secssionists, so exorbitant their claims to an assumed social and commercial importance, and so clamorous their denunciations of what they denomi-nated an odious Federal ban, forcing the action of the copie into a channel contrary to fis natural inclina-ion, that there seemed for a time some excuse for uch an opinion; and a few even of our own cluzeus who had not watched that strong patriotic undercur-rent on which, as on a full mountain stream, the masses of our people were from the first borne on-ward, came sometimes themselves to the reluctant onclusion that the outside estimate of our loyalty aight possibly be true.

General Lee, doubtless confiding in the same representations, only more highly exaggerated, chanced to select as favorable a moment for himself as possible, select as favorable a moment for himself as possible, for putting these theories to the test. To say nothing of the despondency already noticed, resulting from recent disappointments, a process had just commenced better calculated than anything that had yet occurred to awaken the people of the country to a practical sense of the grim realities of war. The President, on the 1st of July, having issued a call for three hundred thousand volunteers, followed it on the ath of Angust with an order for the draft of a like number of militia. The preliminary details for that draft had been just The preliminary details for that draft had been just completed, and the enrolling officers sent forth on their mission, as Lee made his appearance north of the Potomac. The order for a draft had something startling in the ideas it suggested; no one who was subject to the process had ever witnessed its applica-tion; the country had only held of traditional know-

subject to the process had ever witnessed its applica-tion; the country had only a kind of traditional know-ledge of the character of the proceeding, all the more exciting for its very vagueness. It was in this condition of things that Lee camped his army about Frederick, and none knew better than himself how to take advantage of it. Appointing as Provost Marshal of that city a former resident, who having once been a person of some political influence, had in the early days of the Rebeilion attached him-self to its fortunes, and observing the most scrapp-lous forbearance towards the citizens, he next issued to them a proclamation, every sentence of which was studiously adapted to their supposed tastes had corres-ponded with the suggestions of Southern sympathizers

studiously adapted to their supposed tastes and politi-cal sympathies, and which, if the facts had corres-ponded with the suggestions of Southern sympathizers and Northern skeptics, would have bronght them in crowds to the Confederate standard. It expressed the despeat sympathly for the "wrongs and outrages" they had suffored; it reminded them of the obligations that bound them to the South, by "the strongest social, political and commercial uses," it de-picted the profound indignation of their sister States at the spectacle they presented of "a conquered pro-vince;" it appealed to their State pride, alluded to "the millitary usurpations of armed strangers," the arrest vince;" it appealed to their State pride, alluded to "the milliary userpations of armod strangers," the arrest and imprisonment of their citizens, and "the faithful and manly protect" made against such outrages by a venerable and illustrions jurist, who being a former citizen of this town, was known to be held by its in-habitants in high respect and esteem. Then remind-ing them that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to enhand it to such a government, gave them to understand, that the Confederate army had come among them to ald them in "throwing off this foreign yoke," and all that was necessary was their co-operation. Was there ever so fair an opportunity for a semi-loyal, secession loxing people, threatened with a Federal draft and awaiting only the opportunity to escape and throw themselves into the arms of their Southern friends? How did they respond to this opportunity and

Southern friends? How did they respond to this opportunity and these eloquent appeals? A Confederate officer, who scems to have accompanied the expedition, and has since written an account of it, tails the story in a few words. Confedering to the disappointment that awaited those who expected the Marylanders to rush to arms, he tells us that, on the contrary, "they rashed into their houses and simmed the doors." "The Rebels," asys he, "were regarded not as friends, but cnemies; the inhabitants were Onion; and the general semi-ment was "Wait wearcers of the gray, the patriots in blue are coming." When they did come, who that saw can ever forget? What heart that even new does not throb the guickyr as it remembers the ehange

final possession of the ground so often jost and won, "Night her course began, and over Heaven, Inducing darkness, grateful truce imposed, And silicace on the odious din of war." On the extreme left of our line the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burneide, occupied, during the forencon, the left bank of the Antietam, near the lower bridge, waiting a favorable opportunity for foreing a passage. The precipitons character of the banks of the creek at that point, and the advantageous position secured by the enemy's batteries along these hights to the west of it, postponed, it would seem, that opportunity until about one o'clock; but at that hour a gallant charge of the Fifty-first New York and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiments carried the bridge, and, crossing by that and a neighboring ford, the whole corps crossed over. Afterwards assailing yonder hights, from which a Rebel battery had been pouring upon them a constant and destructive fire, they succeeded in disloging the enemy; and it is said that some of their assailing

Hymn.

COMPOSED BY THE REV. EDWARD MEYER, OF PENNSYL-

VANIA. Air-"America,"

Hallowed be all around! This place is holy ground Henceforth, for aye: Here mountain shadows wave O'er many a cheriched grave, Where sleep the young and brave, Home from the fray!

Here, where the flash and roar Battle and carnage bore Over the main, Soft on your lowly bed. Rest your fame-laurel'd head, Our noble patriot dead, By treason slain.

Grief-stricken hearts have throbbed-Sable-clad homes have sobbed Far from your rest; Listened for steps in valn That never should come again, To swell the victor's train, From East to West!

17. Antietam's liquid gem Marmurs your require In mournful strain ! Angels unseen stand near, Bright guard of honor here, Till Christ, our Lord, appear, Mighty to reign !

Silence and sadness round-No bugie's martial sound Your sleep breaks now, Columbia, saved, now sheathes Her conquering sword : Fame wreathes Where'er true manhood breathes, Your pale, cold brow !

"Glory to God on high," Peal through earth, sex and sky, "Good will to men!"

"Good will to men ?" Blending and rising higher, Like Preutecostal fire, All hearts! Amen! Many of the passages of the oration were applanded, and, as the oration took his seat, there were lond and oft-repeated cries for Governor Geary, mingled with calls for President Johnson. The loud shrick of a funeral dirgs and the calls for Governor Geary were repeated, when Governor Swann sald:-"Gentlemen, I have the programme, which has been handed to me by your committee of arrange-ments, which they desire to be carried out. After it has been completed, you will have an opportunity to hear some of your distinguished guasts. In the order of exercises, a poen will now be read." The cheering for Gov. Geary was here renewed, the multitude scenning determined to have a speech from him.

him. At last Governor Geary approached the front of the stand and was greeted with long continued applause,

Remarks of Governor Genry.

Friends and fellow citizens :- Will you do ms one favor. (Voice, certainly.) Please let the programme be completed, and then I will be glad to appear in front of the stand and say a few words to you. I thank you for your kindness, and hope you will pre-