The Scenes About the Soldiers' Monument-The Ceremonies of the Morning - Invocation by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Elequent Oration by Governor Morton, of Indiana—A Noble Tribute to the Heroes of Gettysburg.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

The Ceremonies of the Dedication Commence-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. GETTYSBURG, July 1 .- The procession arrived at the cemetery in the order stated, and immediately thereafter the speakers took their places on the stage, while the people thronged the ground in front and to the sides of the platform. The monument, veiled in canvas, was directly facing the speakers. The scene was more than impressive; it was solemn. The semicircle of graves around the audience shut out every irreverent sound, and made the heart of every one serious,

Mr. David Wills, chairman of the committee, announced, after the swaying mass was somewhat restored to equilibrium, that the programme as published would be strictly followed. The exercises then opened with music from the Germania Orchestra of Philadelphia, after which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered the introductory prayer, as follows:-

The Invocation. We thank Thee, Almighty God, that Thou hast ever been the God of this land, and hast ever be-friended the cause of liberty; that when the struggle came on Thou aidedst those who assisted the cause of the Union: that Thou caused patriotism to burn in came on Thou aldedst those who assisted the cause of
the Union; that Thou caused patriotism to burn in
the hearts of the people, and made them willing to
sacrifice their lives to their country. We cannot
call Thy blessings upon the dead who sleep here,
but, O God! bless the homes that here are made
poorer and sadder by their death.

May the widows and orphans feel the help of Thine
Omnipotent hand; grant thy blessing to rest upon
this servant who commanded here, and remember
all associated with him here. Remember the sol-

all associated with him here. Remember the sol-diers everywhere. Attend their steps to the end of life. Grant Thy blessing upon this whole nation and upon these new foundations of liberty and piety. Grant this people may be built up in strength. Bless the President of the United States, and may his nath be peaceful.

Gnard the army and navy of the United States, and may they continue to uphold the flag of the Union. Counsel with those who counsel against oppression. Let Thy blessing fall upon the whole family of man, until the people of the earth are gathered all to Thee. Amen. The Ode.

The A. ion Musical Association, of Baltimore. then sang the Charus, "Once More the Spot." from the Cantata of Estaer, an additional stanza being written by the leader. The words of the ode were as follows:-

Once more the spot with solemn awe we tread;
Where sleep the releas of our kindred dead.
Chant we our requiem, mournfully and slow,
While our sad tears above their ashes flow,
Mem'ries, bright mem'ries of each hallowed name,
Wake in our fond hearts love's undying flame.
Yet we must leave them, leave them here to rest,
Green be the sod above each noble breast.

Green be the hillocks o'er this hallowed clay, Just be the tribute eloquence shall pay. Sweet be the garlands loving hunds shall bring. Tender the lay the minstrel harp shall sing. Mem'ries, bright, etc.

The sound of the dram, the notes of the fife,
The banners that waved in the midst of the strife,
No longer shall cheer the bearts of the brave,
Here silent in death in each honored grave.
Mem'ries, bright, etc.

General Meade's Address. Major-General Meade then spoke a few words previous to unveiling the monument. He said that several times he had stood upon this field; once as commander in the great battle, other times as a participant in peaceful though sad

"I see around me here many men who were with me during the conflict, and my heart warms towards them as it weeps for the heroes who sleep beneath

With a few more words alluding to the issues of the war, he concluded, and then proceeded to the unveiling of the monument.

The Monument Unveiled. A double line of soldiers was drawn up, forming an avenue from the stage to the monument, through which the General proceeded. Upon reaching the shaft he seized the ropes suspending the canvas, and, with some slight assistance. removed the covering, disclosing to view the two statues of War and History already in place. as well as the noble shaft and figure above them. Loud Cheers

burst from the assembled multitude. One gun for each State was then fired as a salute. Governor Morton's Oration.

The Hon. O. P. Morton, orator of the ocea sion, was then introduced and received with loud and cordial applause, stating to the audience that on account of physical infirmity he would be compelled to speak from his seat. He said:-

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

the far-coming centuries.

When the pyramids of Egypt shall have sunk to the level of the Nile; when the last remnant of Grecian architecture, the last inscribed block of marble, shall have perished, men will still read of Moses and the pass of Thermopyle. Monuments, after all, are but for the present, and may only instruct a few generations. But a glorious dead is a loy forever. Six years ago, day after to-morrow, the Union army was stretched along these heights from Culp's Hill to Round Ton—a human breakwater, against

army was stretched along these heights from Chip's Hill to Round Top—a human breakwater, against which the great tidal wave of Rebellion was that day to dash in vsin, and be thrown back in bloody spray and broken billows. The Rebel chieftain, fushed by his success at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, forgetting that his triumphs had arisen from the fact that he had fought upon his own soil, behind natural fastnesses, having the advantage of choice of position and knowledge of the country, had insolently crossed the Potomac, and invaded the loyal State of Pennsylvania. But from this invasion he was hurled back in bloody defeat, and in disordered flight to cross the Potomac ver again to set foot upon the soil of a loyal Ou youder high ground across the plain was drawn out in battle array the Rebel host. It was an open field, the terms were nearly equal, and ateady Northern valor, animated by the love of country, was to meet the boasted chivalry of the South fighting for slavery, sweep it from the field, strip it of its meretricious plumes, and give the Confederacy a fatal wound.

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

It was a three days battle, with varying fortunes the first sad second days, in which the steadiness of Northern value, animated by the convictions of a

just cause, and the love and pride of a great free country, finally wore out, here down, and swept from the field the fieled masses, composed of men of equal physical courage, but whose moral power was impaired by the absence of that strong conviction of the right which is a vast element of success. In yonder cemetery, among the white tombstones, "where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap" over the buried generations of the hamlet, was planted the artillery, whose fearful peals would have aroused the slumbering dead, were it not ordained that they should awake only at the sound of the last trump. Just behind the crest of the hill, in the old cemetery, stood the tent of our glorious commander, the imperturbable Meade, calmly dictating his orders, while the storm of shot and shell flew over and around him. From yonder steepie, southwest of the village, the Rebel chieftain surveyed the field, directed his host, and from time to time saw his advancing columns reel and wither, and finally retreat in hopdess flight and confusion. The flower of the Rebel army had been chosen for the assault, and were massed to bring overwhelming numbers to bear on the point of attack. The Rebel chieftain brought together more than 150 pleces of artillery, with which, for three hours, he poured a terrific fire upon that pact of the Union lines he intended to assault.

It was a grand and solemn sight, when line after

tended to assault.

It was a grand and solemn sight, when line after line, with steady steps and in perfect order, emerged from the smoke and swept across the field towards the Union army. It was a moment of vast perfit and import, of which both parties were powerfully conscious. If the Rebel assault were successful, and conscious. If the Rebel assault were successful, and we lost the battle, Washington and Philadelphia were within their grasp. The North invaded, defeated, and demolished, would do—we know not what. Foreign nations would be encouraged to intervene, and the South, elated, would put forth more desperate efforts than before. If the assault falled, and we gained the battle, the remnant of the Rebel hosts must seek safety in flight, and a blow would be infliered upon the Confed racy from which it could mist seek salely in man, and a low would be in-flicted upon the Confest racy from which it could scarcely recover. These thoughts were present in the minds of all, and gave heroic courage to assault and to resist. But now the fire of our artillery was opened upon the advancing columns, and the shot and shell tore through their ranks, making great gaps, which were quickly filled up by those who cance behind. But onward, they came with desperate ame behind. But onward they came with desperate ourage, until soon the derive fire of musketry on oth sides mingled with the horrid rour of artiflery. Then, with terrific yells, they rushed upon our lines; but the impetus of their assault was suddenly checked. They were not by a courage as desperate as their own, and a ferce hand-to-hand conflict took place. The result was not long doubtful. Their thinned and broken columns were flung back across the plain in headlong light leaving thousands of the plain in headlong flight, leaving thousands of prisoners in our hands, the ground covered with the plain in headlong hight, leaving thousands of prisoners in our hands, the ground covered with dead and dying, and wet and covered with blood. We had gained the day, though at fearful cost. The victory was great and mighty in its consequences. The prestige of the Rebel army was broken, never to be recovered, and the wound inflicted upon the Confederacy was hever staunched, until it had bled to death.

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

At the foot of the monument sleep the heroes of the battle. Here lie the fother, the bushand the

At the foot of the monument sleep the heroes of the battle. Here lie the father, the husband, the brother, and the only son. In far-off homes, among the bills of New England, on the shores of the lakes, and in the valleys and phins of the West, the widow, the orphan, and the aged parents are weeping for those beloved dead. Many of the tombs are marked "unknown," but they will an 52 recognized on the morning of the resurrection. The unknown dead left behind them kindred, friends, and breaking hearts. None die so humble but leave some one to mourn. "Perished at Gettysburg, in defense of their country," 979 men, of whose names, defense of their country," 979 men, of whose names, homes, or lineage there is no trace left on earth. Doubtless the Recording Angel has preserved the record, and when the books are opened on the last day their names will be found in letters of living light on the immortal page of heroes who died that their country might live.

In the fields before us are the graves of the Rebel dead, now sunk to the level of the plain, "unmarked, unhonored, and unknown." They were our countrymen, of our blood, language, and history.

countrymen, of our blood, language, and history. They displayed a courage worthy of their country, and of a better cause, and we may drop a tear to their memory. The newsof this fatal field carried agony to thousands of Southern homes, and the wait agony to thousands of Southern nomes, and the wait of despair was heard in the evergiades and orange groves of the South. Would to God that these men had died for their country, and not in fratricidal strife, for its destruction! Oh, who can describe the wickedness of rebellion, or paint the horrors of civil

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

slavery.

The last of power, the unboly greed of slavery, the mad ambition of disappointed statesmen, impelled the people of the South to a fearful crime, which drenched the land with fraternal blood, that has drenched the land with Faternal blood, that has been punished as few crimes have ever been in this world, but out of which we are assured that God, in His providence, will bring forth the choicest bless-ings to our country and to the human race; even as the tarest flowers spring in profusion from the graves of the dead. Liberty universal, soon to be guaranteed and preserved by surrage universal; the keeping of a nation's freedom to be intrusted to all the recepte, and not to a part only; the national re-proach washed out—in rivers of blood, it is true; but the sins of the world were atoned by the blood of the Saviour, and the explation of blood seems to be the grand economy of God, founded in wisdom, to mortals inscrutable. Resurrection comes only from the grave. Death is the great progenitor of life. From ogain. The principles of liberty, so gloriously stated in the Declaration of Independence, had hitherto existed in theory. The Government had ever been a painful contradiction to the Declaration, While proclaiming to the world that liberty was the gift of God to every human being, 1996,000 of the people were held in abject and beretalizing slavery, under the shadow of the uniforal mag. In the presence of these slaves professions of devotion to liberty were vain devotion to liberty were vain be clanking of their chains in contradiction to our profes-tes of republicanism pointed slaves professions of hypocritical. sions, and the enexample. But all this is ried in the tomb of the Re-the offspring of Slaveryllion. The Rebellion hath murdered its natural parent, and the perfect reign of liberty is at latter.

With the ratification of the fifteenth article, pro sed by Congress as an amendment to the Consti-tion of the United States, which we have every taken by Consignosa is a stream to the Consignation of the United States, which we have every casen to believe will seem be completed, impartial suffrage will be estimated throughout the land. The equal rights of men will be recognized, and the adimentum in liberty and government will be realized, to which our fatters looked forward with hope-

fulness and joy.

The principles of therety once planted in the earth and ripened into their rich fruits, will be bornethrough all the ages, the soing manking to the latest generation, even as the sends first sown by the hand of God in Paradise were blown by the winds from continent to continent, until the world was clothed

The prospect for Herty throughout the world was ever so bright as H is to-day. In all civilized lands never so bright as it is to-day. In all civilized lands, the grand armies of troodom are on their march. And they are allied (in ies. Victory to one will give prestige and counter to the others. With some, progress will be slow; they will encounter disaster and defent, but will again rally and go forward to finel wictory. In the great campaign of freedom we count, not by mon his, but by decades and generations, in which their will be many a Bail Run, many a Gettysburg, and a final Appointation. The lines of march will be marked by many a cemetery like this, by the wreeks of faten institutions and dynastics, and by the roles of localitary privilege and caste.

Let us briefly roy (with eadvance of liberty since Let us briefly review the advance of liberty since

The principles of he Declaration of Independence the principles of the proof in France. The people of the empire had long suffered from the grossest misrule and oppression, and their minds were all prepared to comprehet d and accept the new Gospel of Liberty. The Frei ch revolution first threw on the kingly government, then established complete the new to the complete the proof of the complete the comp kingly government, then established complete democracy, but, not knowing how to use liberty without abusing it, the people being governed by their-passions, and seeking to avenge upon parties and classes the wrongs they had suffered for generations, passed into anarchy, from which the transition back to nonarchy and despotism was easy and read. But its roturn of monarchy was not and rapid. But the return of monarchy was not characterized by the former oppression and misraic.

The people had learned their rights and monarchs had learned their power. Many of the old abuses which had been swept away by the revolution were gone forever, and the new monarchy governed with comparative justice, liberality, and humanity.

The spirit of liberty had entered into the fearts of the people, and from time to time asserted liberi in various ways, and in 1848 France returned sgain to a republic. This lasted but a shorttime, but the new monarch who overthrew it and established himself upon its rains was censtrained to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, and to profess to accept his crown by the vote of the majority. While we cannot say much for the freedom of that election, nor believe that the result was the will of the people; yet it was of vast significance that the usurping government was compelled to claim its tille from a pretended popular election. In many respects the Government of Napoleon III has been excellent. He has recognized the freedom of religious opinion. He has protected the people in their persons and property. He has encouraged trade and industry, stimulated manufactures, and extended their commerce. He has given them a constitution which creates a legislative body, and guarantees many rights and privileges. But the people are not satisfied. They are dealed liberty of speech and of the press upon political questions. They are not allowed to assemble for the discussion of measures in which they are vitally interested.

Their legislative body is so constructed and managed as to be a mere register of the will of the Emperor. The recent elections show the spirit of discontent and the existence of a powerful party who understand their rights and are determined to assert them, peaceably if they can, and, as we have reason to believe, forcibly if they mast. The attentive observer and student of French history is led to the conclusion that nothing can preserve the throne and dynasty of Napoleon III but the concession of popular rights and the establishment of freedom of speech an

legislative body.

The republican sentiment of France, though it has been unfortunate, and from time to time suppressed and apparently extinguished, is still vital, is growing in intelligence and power, and cannot be restrained unless monarchy becomes so liberal and tree as to confer the substrated because for free as to confer the substantial benefit of a re-

We cannot doubt that Napoleon appreciates the

situation, and is preparing to make such concessions as will keep the popular discontent this side of revo The march of liberty in Germany is slow but

The march of liberty in Germany is slow but steady. The great German family are struggling for unity and freedom. The institutions of Germany are becoming more liberal from year to year, and the condition of the people better and happier.

The evil of large standing armies, annually withdrawing young men from home and productive pursuits, is still endured because Germany is surrounded by warlike and powerful enemies, clad in complete armor. But everywhere the tendency of the German mind is

to the fullest liberty of thought, and to the recognition of the equal rights of men. tion of the equal rights of men.

Austria, so long oppressed, reels and responds to
the impulse of liberty. An intelligent Emperor, who
has not shut his eyes to what is going on in the
world around him, perceives that he cannot stem
the powerful current everywhere setting in towards
free institutions, and that the security of the throne
depends upon his conceding to the respitatory depends upon his conceding to the people rights and privileges which have been denied them since Aus-tria was an empire, and giving back to Hungary the

enjoyment of her ancient Constitution.

The abolition of the Concordat, the establishment of religious freedom, the equal taxation of all classes, are among the hopeful beginnings of Austrian

Italy, the ancient seat of the power and glory of the Roman empire, land of history, philosophy, poetry, music, painting, sculpture, and romance; land of "sturry skies and sunny climes," whose de-licious climate. icious climate, lofty mountains, and beautified valleys and plains have ever excited the admiration of the traveller and poet, has made great progress in

unity and freedem.

Suffrage nearly universal, the habeas corpus, freedom of religion, and free schools are some of the principal features of Italian liberty.

The spirit of liberty is abroad in Russia—mighty empire of the North, whose Government has represented the perfect idea of absolute despotism—an autocral power, unrestrained by constitution or law. An enlightened Czar, animated by love for his people, and perceiving the individual happiness and material prosperity produced by free institutions, abolished slavery throughout his dominions, made the serfs freemen, and gave to them local tree institutions.

freemen, and gave to them local tree institutions, based upon the right of suffrage. It is true the imperial power still extends over all—a dark impenetrable canopy—but beneath its shadow there is individual liberty and local self-government. Thus far the prospercus result has established the wisdom of the Czar, and may we not belive that he has laid the foundations of a free government, to be developed into a grand republic in the far future? and nearer, into a constitutional monarchy with representative institutions? Liberty is like living seed, wherever planted it vivifies, expands, develops. Thus planted in Russia among the lowest people, and for local purposes, it will grow, develop, and finally conquer. Russia is among the progressive nations, and is our friend; and it was the friend; and it was the American example which touched the heart and intellect of the Emperor. The spirit of liberty in its onward march has in-

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

These are the germs of free institutions, and will, in the progress of years, grow into a republican gov-

Cuba, the queen of the Antilles, richest gem in the Spanish crown, the most fertile of islands, rich betropical climes, and from which the Spanish treasury has so long been supplied, is making a bold, vigorous, and, as we trust, a successful effort to throw oil the Spanish yoke and establish her independence.
The native Cubans, inspired by the spirit of liberty,

have proclaimed freedom to the slaves, freedom of religious opinion, and that governments exist only by consent of the governed. Cuba belongs to the American system, and the question of her fate is essentially American. We cannot be indifferent to the struggle, and trust and believe that our Govern-ment stands ready to acknowledge her independence at the cartiest moment that will be justified by the aws and usages of nations.

Though we cannot rightfully intervene between

Spain and her colony which she has so long op-pressed and impoverished, our sympathies are with the Cubans, said we cannot regret any aid they may receive which does not involve a breach of the international duty of our Government.

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

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

Such a movement cannot, perhaps, be long de-ferred anyhow. Another reform bill will soon be demanded, making suffrage universal, or nearly so, to be followed by the discentalishment of the Eng-lish Church, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, and the final destruction of the kingly office. The mass of the English people are substantially, though not professedly, republican in sentiment. They accept the great doctrine of human rights upon which our Government is founded; and, while they yet retain the throne and the House of Lords, and the court of either to ever any attempt on the part af either to exercise positive power, or resist the popular will, would be instantly met by threats of resistance, and, if not abandened, by revolution. The throne and the Upper House remain much like the feudal castles that yet distinguish the English English

landscape, emblems of departed power, curious to the view, full of historic interest, but no longer dangerous to the peace of the surrounding country. English reforms, heretofore slow, are becoming more rapid, and the English people are marching with accelerated speed to a republican government. Universal suffrage and hereditary privilege cannot exist long together. They are essentially hostile elements. The progress of suffrage in England has been resisted at every step by the aristocratic classes; but after many years of struggle, it has arrived at that point where its further progress cannot be long delayed. Universal suffrage lies at the very summit of the hill of Difficulty, the ascent of which is rugged, slow, and tollsome, but when achieved the people will be masters of the situation. America is avenging heraelf upon England by gradually but surely overturning her aristocratic and hierarchic institutions by the force of her teachings and example. The principles of civil and religious liberty, crude and imperfect when first brought from England to America, having been refined, illustrated, and extended, we return them to the mother country for her adoption, inden with rich and glorious results. The spirit of American liberty is abroad in England. Her Brights, Gladstones, Forsters, and her whole host of liberal statesmen are proclaiming the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and verifying the saying of a celebrated Englishman, that the American Revolution guaranteeed the free institutions of England. We may not live to see England a republic, but I believe our children will. The event can be predicted with as much certainty as any other in human affairs; and it is hastening on, perhaps fast enough when all things are considered.

The difficulties in the way of putting down the

enough when all things are considered. The difficulties in the way of putting down the Rebellion were great. The rebellions states contained a population of not less than ten millions and although nearly four millions were slaves, ye and although nearly four millions were slaves, yet most of them, until the very conclusion of the war, constituted the laboring and producing classes, and furnished the supplies for the Rebel armies in the field and the non-combatants at home. The territory of the rebellious States comprised an area of not less than eight hundred thousand square miles, diversified by vast ranges of mountains, deep rivers, tangled wilderness, and far-stretching swamps, and everywhere presenting natural defenses, behind everywhere presenting natural defenses, behind everywhere presenting natural defenses, behi which a small force could hold a large one at bay.

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

These immense difficulties went far to counter

balance our superiority in population and resources, and were so great as to lead military observers throughout Europe to prophesy, almost with one accord, that we could not conquer the South. It was said there was no instance in history where so large

a population, scattered over even one-third of a te rity so great as that embraced by the Rebellion, had been subdued. It was said we could not conquer space; that conquest would be a geographical impossibility; that three millions of men could not garrison the South; and that, when we had captured their towns and overrun the inhabited parts of their country, they would still majorial the war in country, they would still maintain the war in me untain, and forest, almost impenetrable regular armies, until the North, expansted in blood

Such was the belief of leading military minds in Such was the belief of leading military minds in Europe, and of the politicians of the South when the war began. These opinions seemed well-founded in reason and in history, and the suppression of the Rebellion, all things considered, may be justly regarded as the greatest of all military achievements. The fact that the Rebels fought upon their own soil, in a country with which they were familiar, protected from the approach of loyal armies by the natural advantagee before described, was a full compensation for the difference between the population and the resources of the two sections, and the final triumph of our arms and the suppression of the Rebellion must be sought for in other causes. Rebellion must be sought for in other causes

Rebeilion must be sought for in other causes.

What these causes were may be briefly stated:—
First. In the strength, courage, and endurance imparted to armies by the conviction that they are lighting in a just and patriotic cause. The humblest privates in our army believed they were lighting to preserve the best government in the world; to preserve Liberty and extinguish Slavery; in behalf of Civilization and Christianity; against Barbarism and Inhumanity. These convictions gave inspiration, courage, and hope to the army, and animated the great mass of the people of the North, who sustained the Government throughout the contest, constituting an immense moral power, in opposition to which the South had but little to offer.

The people of the South had bitter prejudices,

South had but little to offer.

The people of the South had bitter prejudices, which had been carefully fostered by designing politicians. Many of them believed in the abstract doctrine, under the Constitution, of State sovereignty, and the right of secession. Some believed in the rightfulness of slavery, but more in its profitableness, its convenience, and its contribution to luxury and pride. But all of these constituted no moral power to inspire the patriot, nerve the soldier, give consolation in the dying hour, or determine people never to surrender, and to struggle on to the last. When, therefore, the principal armies of the Rebellion were overcome and had surrendered, the war was at an end. Hostility was not maintained war was at an end. Hostility was not maintained in the forest and mountain, as had been predicted. The convictions, hopes, and purposes of the masses had been extinguished before their armies were, and although they were full of bitterness and humilia tion, yet there was nothing left for which they might sacrifice their homes and the future quiet and prosperity of their lives. Their cause falled in advance of their armies and resources.

The Rebel historian of the "Lost Cause," in deearling upon the subject, spoke as follows: bled down at a stroke of arms that did not amount to a battle. There was no last great convulsion, such as usually marks the final struggles of a people's devotion, or the expiring hours of their desperation. The word surrender travelled from Virginia to Texas. A four years' contest terminated with the smallest incident of bloodshed; it lapsed; it passed, by a rapid and easy transition, into a profound and abject submission. There must be some explanation of this dat conclusion of the war. It is easily found. Such a condition could only take place in a thorough demoralization of the armies and people of the Confederacy; there must have been a general decay of multi-surface ageneral withouses of multidecay of public spirit, a general rottenness of pub-lic affairs, when a great war was thus terminated, and a contest was abandoned so short of positive de-feat, and so far from the historical necessity of sub-

And again he says:—
"We fear that the lessons and examples of history are to the contrary, and we search in vain for one instance where a country of such extent as the Confederacy has been so thoroughly subdued by any amount of military force, unless where popular described to heave a supervised." moralization has supervened." History records that many nations, far more ex

hausted than they, have struggled on to final vic-tory. Our Revolutionary Fathers, at the end of four years, defeated, exhausted and overrun, did not despair, but animated by the justice of their cause, and the belief that it would triumph because it was just, struggled on, and, at the end of seven years, were blessed with peace, and the rich reward which were blessed with peace, and the rich reward which were blessed with peace, and the rich reward which shall be the inheritance of the earth, "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and weak and defenseless are they who contend for injustice and slavery, though girt about by the mountain, the swift river, and the deep wilderness.

Secondly. The armies of the North were strong i that physical endurance which is communicated i habitual labor, and by that self-reliance and comdence which free labor only can inspire. They wer strong in the intelligence of the masses who fille the ranks. These men understood well the natur of the strongle in which they were engaged. The knew the vast consequences to themselves, the posterity, and to the world, depending upon the result. Their education enabled them not only comprehend the "cause," but military operation the condition of the Government and the country and the decline of the split and strength of the and the decline of the spirit and strength of the enemy. In short, our armies were a vast intelli-gence, subject to military control, possessing clear ideas of duty, condition, consequences, and spirit and resolution commensurate to these. We have met here to-day to dedicate this monu

we have met acre to-my to declare has moni-ment to the memory of the patriotic and gallant men who fell upon this field, and to testify our love for the great cause in which they perished. Their achievements will be recorded upon the pages of history, much more enduring than stone, but we desire to present this visible evidence of our remem-ters and gratitude. We are surrounded to day by desire to present this visible evidence of our remembrance and gratitude. We are surrounded to-day by many of the surriving heroes of the battle; by many of the relatives and friends of those beloved dead, and by many thousands of our people who rejoice in the preservation, peace, and prosperity of our country. That we have a united country, that we have national government, that we have peace in all our boilders, that there is liberty and protection for all, that we have bright and glorious prospects of individual happiness, and national growth and power, we owe to the brave men who fell upon this and other fields. The giorious circumstances and bright anspices over and around us to-day were purchased by their blood. We are in the full enjoyment of the price for which it was shed. the full enjoyment of the price for which it was shed. Lct us increase the gratitude of our hearts by con-sidering for a moment what would be our condition if the Rebellion had triumplied. We would have no solomn but sweet occasions like this. We would have no common country, no common name, no national dag, no glorious prospects for the future.

Had the bond of union been broken, the various parts would have crumbled to pieces. We should have a slaveholding confederacy in the South, a republic on the Facilic, another in the Northwest, and another in the East. With the example of one

successful secession, dismemberment of the balance would have speedily followed, and our country, once the hope of the world, the pride of our hearts, broken into hostile fragments, would have been biotted from the map, and become a byword among the nations.

Let us thank Almighty God to-day that we have escaped this horrible fate." We feel as one who awakes from a terrible dream, and rejoices that he is alive. We feel as did the Children of Israel, when, standing upon the abores of the Red Sea, they looked back upon the destruction from which they had been delivered.

Mr. I incoin, standing in this place a few months after the battle, and while yet the conflict was ragit g, dedicated himself to his country, and to the cause of liberty and union. The demon of rebellion afterwards exacted his life, but the inspiration of the words he spoke is resting upon us to-day. The great prophecy he uttered when he said "the nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom," and that "the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," is being fuffiled. He sealed his devotion with his blood, and sacred be his memory. The eloquent Everett, who spoke here on the same occasion, and who has since passed from earth, said, "God bless the Union; it is dearer to us from the blood of brave men which has been shed in its defense." As I stood by them and listened to their inspired words, my faith was renewed in the triumph of liberty; but imagination failed to stretch forward to this auspicious day. The march of events has been faster than our thoughts, and the fruits of victory have aiready exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

While we pay this tribute of love and gratitude to the dead, let us not forget the surviving heroes of the battle. They too offered their lives but the Mr. I incoln, standing in this place a few months

While we pay this tribute of love and gratitude to the dead, let us not forget the surviving heroes of the battle. They, too, offered their lives, but the sacrifice was not required. The admiration, love, and gratitude of the nation will attend them as they pass down the declivity of time to honored graves. In the evening of their lives they will tell the story of Gettysburg to wondering youth, who will listen as we did when our grandfathers told of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown. Many of them are here today to review the scene of their struggle and triumph. How powerful the contrast between now and then! The dark cloud which overspread the hoitzen of the nation is gone, and all is brightness. The sulphurous cloud of battle, too, is gone, and there is nothing to obscure our vision of the field. The dead have returned to dust. The fields once cumbered with bodies and slippery with blood are cumbered with bodies and slippery with blood are clothed with verdure and harvest, and to-day all is pence, beauty, and repose.

We seek not to commemorate a triumph over our We seek not to commemorate a triumph over our misguided countrymen. It is the cause we celebrate. Our triumph is theirs, and their children's children's, unto the latest generation. The great disturbing element has been removed. Vicious polytical heresies have been extirpated. The trial by wager of battle has been decided in favor of liberty and union, and all will submit. The people of the North and South have met each other face to face on many a field, have tried each other's courage. on many a field, have tried each other's courage, have found that they are much alike in most things, have increased their mutual respect, and are now preparing to live together more fraternally than before.

The Southern States are rapidly recovering from the prostration of the war, and with their deliver-ance from the incubus of Slavery, with free laber with free schools, with emigration from the Norts with free schools, with emigration from the Nort, and from Europe, will soon attain a prosperity any power of which they scarcely dreamed in former days. Their advancing prosperity is solid, just, and enduring. We rejoice in it, and shall participate in it. The bonds of Union are made indussoluble by the community of political principles, by the complete identity of domestic and commercial interests, and by uniform systems of labor, of education, and of habits of thought and action. HENCEFORTH DISUNION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

As Governor Morton concluded his great oration, extending wide his arms as he pronounced the concluding sentence, his voice trembling with emotion, the vast audience and the many around him upon the platform simultaneously joined in a thundering tribute to the excellence and success of his effort. He was helped again to his seat, while the band took up the refrain of his words-"Henceforth disunion is impos-

Bayard Taylor's Poem. Bayard Taylor then came forward and rattled off his piece of poetry. It excited no enthu-

The Benediction

was pronounced by the Rev. R. S. Schmucker, D. D., of this place, after which the throng quietly but rapidly dispersed. The heat during the time of the delivery of the speeches was excessive, but the auditors bravely and patiently endured it. While Governor Morton speke, sharedly a man woman or child stirred. skarcely a man, woman, or child stirred.

NOTES FALLING DUE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY. Notes falling due on the fourth of July.—
There is some discussion and uncertainty as to whether notes falling due on the 4th of July are payable on the 3d or 5th, when the legal holiday happens on Sunday. The following is an explanation of the matter:—
The notes falling due on the 5th of July are, under the law of this State, payable on that day. Notes falling due on the 4th of July are payable on the 3d, anticipating by one day the legal holiday. But the 5th of July is not a legal holiday, nor has it any of

5th of July is not a legal holiday, nor has it any o

the privileges of a legal holiday by reason of the 4th coming on a Sunday. The banks of this city, we are informed, have each arranged to have some one petent clerk in their respective institu s remain in bank during the usual hours business on the 5th instant to attend to such business as cannot be legally anticipated or postponed. The State of New York has made special provision that when any prescribed holiday shall occur on Sanday, then the ensuing day thereto shall, for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. And any bill of exchange, bank check, or promissory notes. of the week, commonly called Sunday. And any our of exchange, bank check, or promissory note which but for this act would fall due and be payable on any of the days herein mentioned, shall, when said days fall on Sunday, become due and payable on the Tuesday next succeeding such days. Under these provisions the New York banks, on Monday next, will hold commercial paper banks, on Monday next, will hold commercial paper having days of grace, and failing due on Sunday, July 4, 1869, payable on Tuesday, the 6th of July; commercial paper without day of grace, due on Sunday, July 4, 1869, will be payable on Tuesday, the 6th of July; commercial paper having days of grace, and failing due on Monday, July 5, 1869, will be payable on Saturday, the 3d of July; commercial paper without days of grace, failing due on Monday, July 5, 1869, will be payable on Tuesday, the 6th of July. The law of Maryland is unlike cither the law of Pennsylvania or of New York. It provides that where bills of exchange or promissory notes become due and payable on the 4th of July, or any other legal holiday, the same shall be payable on the next day before, unless said next preceding day shall be Sunday, in which event said maturing paper shall be payable on the Saturday maturing paper shall be payable on the Saturday preceding, and notice of dishonor shall not be re-quired until the next day after said holiday; and in case said next succeeding day shall be Sunday, i shall not be necessary for holders of said paper be give notice of the dishoner thereof until the second day next succeeding said holiday; and every notic so given shall be valid in law.

A POLICEMAN BRATHN,-William Cunningham wa arrested by Policeman Feloney, of the Fifth district, at Twentieth and Lombard streets, yesterday for disorderly conduct. On the way to the station he kicked the officer in the lower part of the abdo-men, indicting severe injuries. Cumdingham was subsequently captured, and held in \$100 ball for trial by Alderman Morrow.

INFANTICIDE. -A dead infant was found on the lo at Ninth and Dickerson streets last evening, and, from the appearances of the throat, it is judged that the child had been strangled to death.

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4000 SOLD THIS SEASON. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The most valuable invention of the age,

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR,

patented June 18, and September 15, 1868), will recase agter toto solid ice. Its temperature can be regulated to either above or below the freezing point. "The Danie Refrigerator" will produce a colder degree of temperature and use less ice than any refrigerator ever made. In any one or all of the combined qualities we challenge the world to produce its equal. It differs from all others in construction, circulation of air, and manner of applying the ice. The current of pure, cold, dry air is maintained without the introduction of external air. It is ever pire, and therefore requires no artificial appliances such as are used in refrigerators devoid of the necessary cold atmosphere. No one thing partakes of the odor of the other. Fruit, pouliry, and game have been completely preserved in it, without freezing, for sixty days and upwards. Its temperature is colder by fifteen to twenty degrees than any other (an enormous difference), the air is whelly dry, the mosture being frozen. It is in daily working order, and the public are lawled to see it do (the freezing included) all that is promised for it.

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Political Movements in Tennessee-The Bitterness of the Campaign-Terrible Destruction by the Storms-Crime in New York-Schooners Seized.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Canvass Waxing Hot Politics in a Chastle Condition—A Candidate for Governor Want to Fight a Duel—The Registration Troubles.

to Fight a Duel—The Registration Troubles.

Despatch to The Eccning Telegraph.

Nashville, July 1.—The canvass in East Tennessee is waxing hot, and bitter personalities are indulged in on both sides. The Banner received a special from Knoxville, which says that in his speech vesterday Stokes challenged Senter to fight a duel. He said he had a wife and children, but he should insist on Scater's meeting him after the election. To the challenge Senter responded that he was willing to settle the matter without delay. Stokes said that after the election would be soon enough.

Four hundred and fifty men, all that are left of the militia, will be mustered out in a few days.

Senter is removing a great many Commissioners of Decite the challenge of the control of the co

militia, will be mustered out in a few days.

Senter is removing a great many Commissioners of Registration, and is putting in men of his own choice. He rendered his opinion in the injunction case of Williams, appointed Registrar by Governor Brownlow, vs. Bungbner, recently appointed by Senter. He decided that Governor Senter had no anthority to remove Williams, and the appointment of Bangher was void. An injunction therefore will be issued in accordance with the decision by Williams' predecessor, and the case carried to a higher court for adjustment. This decision will probably be taken as a precedent, and a number of similar cases throughout the State will be brought before the courts, which will for a time mix registration up considerably.

Terrific Storm of Hall and Rain-Men Drowned .

Memrais, July 1.—A terrific storm of hall and cain, the heaviest known here for twenty years, passed over the city last evening, doing an immense amount of damage. Houses were unroafed, walls and chimneys blown down, and signs and awnings sent flying through the streets.

The trees in the public squares were torn up by the roots. Three men who were crossing the river in a skiff were drowned. It is expected that the damage from the effects of the storm in the city alone will reach from two to three hundred thousanded dollars. Reports from the surrounding country state that the storm was very severe, and has probably

dams ed the growing crops to a large amount.

Ti e Chinese Labor Importation Meeting held st night adopted a series of resolutions, in-viting various towns and counties of this and ad joining States to send delegates to the meeting which is to be held here July 13, at which time an agent of a large number of Chinese now on the Pacific coast will be present.

FROM NEW YORK.

Feverish State of the Money Market—The Re-ported Break to the New Cable. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 1-1 P. M .- Broad street is feverish to day, although there is less excitement in the money market. Early this morning loans were offering at 1/4. The brokers are bulling the market. The rates asked are 71/4@ 71/4 per cent. Large amounts can be obtained at 7%. The stock market is excited, prices fluctuating rapidly. Foreign exchange is quoted at 109%. Gold is firmer, with an upward tendency from the closing quotations of yesterday. The opening quotation was 137%. It has advanced

to 137% without apparent cause. There is much excitement in commercial circles in consequence of a cable despatch announcing that a break has occurred in the new French cable about mid-ocean. All was in good working order up to noon yesterday, when communication ceased. It is supposed the vessels have returned a short distance and are trying to grapple and pick up the end.

Assistant Treasurer Butterfield. NRW YORK, July 1.—General Butterfield entered on his duties at the Treasury Office here this morn-ing, being introduced to the employes by Mr. Vandyke, his predecessor. Yesterday, a commission, consisting of three officers from the Treasury De-partment at Washington, assisted by P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank of this city. as chairman, made an examination of the asset and to-day being the beginning of a new itscal year the transfer was made this morning. The curren was counted yesterday. To-day the commission, sisted by the Mint at Philadelphia, are engaged Steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall, arrived here this

Convicted of Perjury. New York, July 1.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Benedict, George B. Davis was convicted of perjury, having sworn to charges against Collector Balley, and scatteneed to five years' imprisonment in Kings County Penitentiary, and his confederate, John D. McHenry, to five years in the Albany Penitentiary, and a fine of \$2000. Another Murder.

Patrick Clifford died to-day from the effects of in-juries received, it is alleged, at the hands of one Fleming. No arrests have been made. Reported Capture of Filibustering Schooners. Desputch to the Associated Press.

New Yors, July 1.—It is reported that the revenue cutter Mahoning has captured the two schooners leaded with arms and ammunition, which, with the

tugs previously captured, were awaiting the arr of the Catharine Whiting. FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Last November Elections to be Investigated and Reported Upon.

New Orleans, July 1.—The Congressional Committee to investigate into the conduct of the November elections in the city and State, consisting of Messrs. Stever son of Ohio, Burdett of Missouri, and Kerr of Indiana, will adjourn to-day, the last witness examined being Governor Warmouth. The committee has been in session continuously for two months, sitting generally seven or eight hours a day and has examined about five hundred witnesse from every quarter of the State, and embending five contested election cases. The most important part of the testimony relates to the disturbances in this city, and much of it to the secret order known as the contested election cases. The most important par of the testimony relates to the disturbances in this city, and much of it to the secret order known as the "Knights of the White Camelia." The testimony makes about 10,000 manuscript pages, equivalent to 2000 printed sages.

Political.

COLUMBIA, July 1.—The Democratic Convention of Lancaster county instructs her six delegates to the State Convention to vote for General Hancounty

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A man named Robert fell from a third-story window of his house, No. 122 Dey street, Seventeenth ward, this morning. He'sus tained severe injuries. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BETWEEN BOARDS. 14 sh Cam & Am R.
Saturday ... 1sh
3 do .. Satiday ... 1sh
8 do ... 1sh \$2500 City 68, New ls. 100 \$2500 do . . . 2d. 100 \$1400 do . . . 2d. 100 \$200 do 99%

SECOND BOARD. \$1000 City 6s, New 85, 100 | 100 sh Reading RR... \$10500 do....is, 100 | 100 do...2tkt... 1 sh Penna R... 57 | 100 do....bic.s 100 do....b20, 5° | 100 do.s5wn&i.s 100 sh Ph & E...b20, 3132 | 200 sh Fouder Dam.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED the newest and best manner.

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No. 1023 CHESNUT Street

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CIT

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN HATCHER, deceased.

The Auditer appointed by the Court to audit, settle, as adjust the account of ChaRLES U. V. VANDERGRI and BARBARA ANN VANDERGRIFT, administrated, b. n. of JOHN HATCHER, deceased, and to repediatribution of the balance in the bands at the account ants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpeof his appointment, on MONDAY, July 12, 1893, o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 37 THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.