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 VOL. LXVI. NO.


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 and


 DRY GOODS, BOOTS, HATS






| S. G. COOK'S |
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STOVES,

## TIN-WARE, XC., \&C.

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GETTYSBURG; PA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, $1867^{\circ}$


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| early a period in the history of this govern- ment is attributable, in a great measure, to the |  |  |
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| delyes. When their appeal to the sword silenced the arguinent of words, and hostile principles and |  |  |
| irreconcilable theories stood face to face inanned opposition, it for the first time became |  |  |
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| premacy. A war was made for disunion, andbehold, ererwyhere, indestructible unity. AWar was made for aristocracy, and behold, |  |  |
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| arise in this place and at this time, for here occurred that decisive trial of those grave is- |  |  |
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| These problems were always inherent in the elements of our condition. They were deeply planted in the colonial governments |  |  |
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| di in the Articles of Confederation. Theystood confessed in the uncompromising com- |  |  |
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| promises of the Constitution made to establishjustice and form a more perfect C-nion. Theywere thinly covered up by the legislative bar- |  |  |
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| gains of 18.0 . Step by step, with the tread of destiny, nearer and nearer to the surface they |  | gethe |
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| e may reply, to a land of universal liberty it is not possible to over-estimate the magni- |  |  |
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| the Declacation of Independence and the Con-stitution are to be read henceforth in theirtre sense-the one as a charter of uni versal |  |  |
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| The vital principles of the Rebellion are buri-ed in the graves of the Rebellion. They areentombedat Gettysburg, at Appomattox Court |  |  |
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| which does not now possesa a better govern- |  |  |
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