American Polinter. "OUR COUNTRY-MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT-BUT RIGHT OR WRONG OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864:

NO: 3 freely given, we hesitated and failed to keep | reach the goal of our common desires-let us

MAXIMILIAN.

MERICAN VOLUNTEER FELISHED EVERY THURSDAY BORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS:

VOL. 51.

memory and two Dollars if paid within the and Two Dollars and Fifty Conts, if not paid in the year. These torms will be rigidly ad-to in every instance. No subscription dis-inued until all arrograges are paid unless at tion of the Editor.

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Jos PRINTING-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills phiets, Blanks, Enbels, &c. &c., executed with acy and at the shortest hotics.

Boetical.

WATCH. MOTHER.

Mother, watch the little feet, Climbing o'er the garden wall. Bounding through the dusty street, Ranging cellar, shed and hall; Never count the moments lost, Never mind the time it costs. Little foot will go astray-Quide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand Picking berries by the way, Making houses in the sand, Tossing on the fragrant hay. Never daro the question ask "Why to me this weary task ?" These same little hands may prove Messengers of light and love.

Miscellaneous.

DEDICATION OF THE SITE FOR THE BATTLE MONUMENT - A T ---WEST POINT. SPEECH OF GEN. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of 16th.] It is doubtful if West Point has ever witssel such an assemblage since the days nen Washington and his brothers-in-arms ebrated in 1782 the birth of the Dauphin France, and on the visit of the Prince of ales, in 1859, as mot to grace, by their esence, the dedicatory services which took yesterday. The immediate occasion of

concourse was the dedication of the on which it is proposed to creet a monut to the officers and men of the Regular by who have fallen during the war. No e having offered a prize for the bes , which must include not only a cenotaph, isk, column, or group of statuary, but also ausoleum for the officers to be buried at st Point, tablets of each officer of the Reilars killed in the present war, and a gen-ral tablet to commemorate the velor and de-

the hour of humiliation and defeat; triumplis and pacents to greet the living, laurel-crowned victor. They have obsequies and eulogies in the state of the state for the warrior slain on the field of battle.--first participated as Americans in the large operations of civilized armies. American re-Such is the duty we are to perform to day.-The poetry, the histories, the orations of angiments then fought on the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Ohio, on the shores of Ontiquity, all resound with the clang of arms; they dwell rather upon rough deads of war than the gontle arts of peace. They have preserved to us the names of heroes, and the tario and Lake George, in the islands of the Caribean, and in South America. Louisburg, Quebec, Duquesne, the Moro and Porto Bello attest the valor of the provincial troops, and in that school were educated such soldiers as Washington, Putman, Lee, Montgomery and memory of their deeds even to this distant Our own Old Testament teems with the narrations of the brave actions and heroic deaths of Jewish patriots; while the New Gates. These and men like Greene, Knox, Wayne and Steuben were the fathers of our Testament of our meek and suffering Savior often selects the soldier and his weapons to typify and illustrate religious heroism and duty. These stories of the actions of the permanent army, and under them our troops acquired that discipline and steadiness which cnabled them to meet on equal terms and of-ten to defeat the tried veterans of England.--dead have frequently survived, in the lapse f ages, the names of those whose fall was The study of the history of the Revolution and a perusal of the despatches of Washing-ton, will convince the most skeptical of the thus commomorated centuries ago. But, albrave men, who fought and fell upon the value of the permanent army in achieving plains of Marathon, in the pass of Thermopy- our independence, and establishing the civil edifice which we are now fighting to preserve. The war of 1812 found the army on a footing læ, and on the hills of Pelectine, we have not lost the memory of their examples. As long as the warm blood courses in the veins of man; as long as the human heart beats high far from adequate to the emergency, but it was rapidly increased, and of the new geneand quick at the recital of brave deeds and ration of soldiers, many were found equal to patriotic sacrifices, so long will the lesson the requirements of the occasion. Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Queenstown, Plattsburg, New Orleans, all bear witness to the gallan-try of the regulars. Then came an interval still invite generous men to emulate the heoism of the past. Among the Greeks it was the custom that the fathers of the most valiant of the slain should pronounce the culoof more than thirty years of external pence gies of the dead. Sometimes it devolved upmarked by many changes in the organization for their great statesmen and orntors to per-form this mournful duty. Would that a De-at times by tedious and bloody Indian wars. mosthenes, or a second Pericles could rise Of these the most remarkable were the Black form this mournful duty. Would that a De-mosthenes, or a second Pericles could rise and take my place to-day, for he would find a theme worthy of his most brilliant powers, Hawk war, in which our troops met unflinchingly a foe as relentless and far more destrucof his most touching eloquence. I stand here now, not as an orator, but as comrade, two, on many a hard fought field against domestic and foreign foes—in early youth and mature manhood —moved by all the love that David felt when he poured forth

tive than the Indians-that terrible scourge, the cholera-and the tedious Florida war the whilom commander, and in the place of where, for so many years, the Seminoles the fathers of the most valiant dead; as their cluded in their pestilential swamps our ut-commade, too, on many a hard fought field most efforts, and in which were displayed such traits of heroism as that commemorated by yonder monument to Dade and his com-mand, when "all fell save two, without an this lamentation for the mighty father and son who fell on Gilbon. God knows that David's love for Jonathan was no more deep than mine for the tried friends of many long and ensure the mass of the regular army was concentrated, and took the princi-pal part in the battles of that remarkable and and eventful years, whose names are to be recorded upon the structure that is to rise upon this spot. Would that his more than mortal romantic war. Palo Alto, Resaca and Fort eloquence could grace my lips, and do justice Brown were the achievements of the regulars nation from the infinite evils of dismember ong frontier, and engaged in harassing and dungerous wars with the Indians of the plains. Thus thirteeen long years were spent ment. Such an occasion as this should call

forth the deepest and noblest emotions of our nature-pride, sorrow, and prayer. Pride, until the present war broke out, and the mass that our country has possessed such sons; sorrow, that she has lost them; prayer, that of the army was drawn in to be employed against a domestic foe. I cannot proceed to the events of the recent the may have others like them ; that we and our successors may adorn her annals as they past and present without adverting to the have done; and that when our parting hour gallant men who were so long of our number, arrives, whenever and however it may be, but have now gone to their last home; for no our souls may be prepared for the great small portion of the glory of which we boast was expected from such men as Taylor,

Worth, Brady, Brooks, Totten and Duncan. There is a sad story of Venetian history We have assembled to commemorate a co that has moved many a heart, and often em notaph which shall remind our children's loyed the poet's pen and painter's pencil.children in the distant future of their fath-It is of an old man whose long life was gloriously spent in the service of the state as a ers' struggles in the days of the great rebelously spent in the service of the state as a lion. This monument is to perpetuate the memory of a portion only of those who have fallen for the nation in this unhappy war; it is dedicated to the officers and soldiers of the regular army. Yet this is done in po

what they did at Manassas, Gaines' Mills, Malvern, Antietam, Shiloh, Stone River, ence, Palmer and many other officers have Gettysburg, and the great battles just fought from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy.... They can point also to the officers who have they can point also to the officers who have army is that touching instance of fidelity on the part of the non-commissioned officers and fit of the nation. privates, who, traitorously made prisoners in Texas, resisted every temptation to violate their oath and desert their flag. Offered commissions in the rebel service, money and and the high combination of strategy, per-land freely tendered them, they all scorned fect familiarity with the theoretical science land freely tendered them, they all scorned the inducements held out to them, submitted to their hardships, and, when at last exchanred, avenged themselves on the field of battle for the unavailing insult offered their integrity. History affords no brighter exam-ple of honor than that of these brave men,

empted, as I blush to say they were, by some of their former officers, who, having them-selves proved false to their flag, endeavored to seduce the men who followed them in combat, and who had regarded them with respect and love.

Such is the regular army; such its history and antecedents; such its officers and its men. It needs no herald to trumpet forth its praises. It can proudly appeal to the nu-merous gelds from the tropics to the frozen banks of the St. Lawrence; from the Atlanic to the Pacific, fertilized by the blood, and whitened by the bones, of its members. But I will not pause to eulogize it; let its deeds speak for it; they are more eloquent than ongue of mine.

THE DEAD OF THE REGULAR ARMY. Why are we here to day? This is not the funeral of one brave warrior, nor even of the arvest of death on a single battle-field; but these are the obsequies of the best and bra-vest children of the land, who have fullen in actions almost numberless, many of them the most sanguinary of which history bears rec-ord. The men whose names and deeds we now seek to perpetuate, to render them the highest honor in our power, have fallen wherever armed rebellion showed its front, the far distant New Mexico, the broad Valley of the Mississippi, on the bloody hunt-ng grounds of Kentucky, in the mountains of Tennessee, amid the swamps of Carolina, and on the fertile fields of Maryland, and in the blood-stained thickets of Virginia. They vere of all grades, from the general to, the eran of fifty years' service to the beardless youth; and of all degrees of cultivation, from be man of science to the unclucated boy .-It is not necessary, nor is it possible, to re-peat the mournful yet illustrious roll of the lead heroes we have met to honor, nor must

name all those who most merit praise; simpy a few who will exemplify the classes to

ly a few who will exemplify the classes to which they belong. Among the last of the slain, and among the first in honor and reputation, was that here of twenty battles, John Sedgwick.— Gentle and kind as a woman; brave as a brave man can be; honest, sincere and able; a model that all may strive to imitate, but whom few can equal. In the terrible battle which just preceded his death he had occa-sion t, display the highest qualities of the soldier and commander. After escaping the stroke of death when men fell around him by thousands, he at last met his fate at a moment of comparative quict by the ball of a single rilleman. He died as a soldier would hoose to die, with truth at his heart, and a sweet, tranquil smile upon his lips. Alas! our great nation possesses few sons like true ohn Sedgwick. Like, him fell, too, at the very head of heir corps, the white haired Mansfield, afer a career of usefullness, illustrated by his kill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista; John F. Reynolds and Reno, both in the full vigor of manhood and intellect, men who have proved their ability and chivalry in many a field in Mexo and in this civil war, gallant gentlemen of whom their country had much to hope. had it pleased God to spare their lives. Ly-on fell in the prime of life, leading his little army against superior numbers, his brief career affording a brilliant example of patriotism and ability. The impetuous Kearney, and such brave generals as Richardson, Wilinms. Terill. Stevens. Weed. Saunders and layes lost their lives while in the midst of a areer of usefullness. Young Bavard, so like the most renowned of his name, that " knight above fear and above repreach," was cut off oo early for his country. No regiments can spare such gallant, devoted and able comanders as Russell; Davis, Gore, Simmons Bailey, Putnam, and Kingsbury, all of whom fell in the thickest of the contest, some of them veterans, others young in service-all good men and well beloved. Our batteries have partially paid their terrible debt to fate in the loss of such commanders as Greble (the first to fall the the war.) Benson, Hag-gard, Smead, Dr. Hart, Hazlett, and those gallant boys, Kirby, Woodruff, Dimiek, and Cushing; while the engineers lament the promising and gallant Wagner and Cross.-North was simply this: Beneath remote battle fields rest the corpses f the Heroic McRae, Bascom, Stone, Sweet, and many other company officers. Besides these there are hosts of veteran sergeants, Sorporals and privates who had fought under Scott in Mexico, or contested with the sava-ges of the far West and Florida; and minled with them young soldiers who coura-cous-steady-and-true, met death unfiinchingly without the hope of porsonal glory. erved their country with as much faith and tonor as the most illustrious generals, and all of them with perfect singleress of heart. Although their names may not live in the page of history, their actions, lovalty, and courage will. Their memories will long be ourage will. reserved in their regiments, for there were nany of them who merited as proud a disinction as that accorded to "the first grenadier of France," or to that other Russian sol-dier who gave his life for his comrades. But there is another class of men who have gone from us since this war commenced, whose fate it was not to die in battle ; but who are none the less entitled to be mentioned here. There was Summer, a brave, honest, chival-rous veteran, of more than half a century's tion of our nationality.

lost their lives by sickness contracted in the field. But I cannot close this list of glorious They can point also to the officers who have risen from among them, and achieved great deeds for their country in this war, to the living warriors whose names are upon the nation's tongue and heart, too numerous to be repeated here, yet not ono of whom I would willingly ouit. But perhaps the proudest episode in the history of the regular army is that touching instance of fidelity on triumph of our grand old flag. In the midst of the storms which toss our should read for the present and future bene.

War in these modern days is a science, and ship of state, there is one great beacon light it should now appear to the most prejudiced that the organization and arming of armies, to which we can ever turn with confidence and hope. It cannot be that this great nation has played its part in history ; it cannot be that our sun, which arose with such bright promise for the future, has already of war, is requisite. To count upon success set forever. It must be the intention of the everyuling Deity that this land, so long the when the plans or execution of campaigns are intrusted to men who have no knowl edge of war, is as idle as to expect the legal wisdom of a Story or a Kent from a skillful asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, shall again stand forth in bright relief, united, purified, and chas-tened by our trials, as an example and enphysician.

THE CAUSE FOR WHICH WE FIGHT. couragement for those who desire the pro gress of the human race. It is not given to But what is the honorable and holy cause or which these men have laid down their our weak intellects to understand thesteps of lives, and for which the nation still demands he sacrifice of the precious blood of so many of her children ?

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, it was found that the Confederacy which had grown up during that memorable contest recommend to the different States such measures as seemed test, and it possessed no real power to legislate, because it lacked execuive power to compel obedience to its laws .---

The national credit and self-respect had disappeared, and it was feared by the friends of liberty throughout the world that ours was but another added to the, long list of fruitless attemps at self-government. The nation was vidently on the brink of ruin and dissolution when some eighty years ago many of the wisest end most patriotic of the land met to seek a remedy for the great evils which three tened to destroy the great work of the revolution. Their sessions were long and often stormy : for a time the most sanguine, doubted the possibility of a successful termi-nation of their labors. But from amidst the conflict of sectional interests, of party prejudice and of personal selfishness, the spirit of wisdom and of conciliation at length evok-ed the Constitution under which we have lived so long. It was not formed in a day ; but was the result of practical labor, of lofty wisdom, and of the purest patriotism. It was at last adopted by the people of the States-although by some reluctantly-not as being ex-actly what all desired, but the best possible under the circumstances. It was accepted as giving us a form of gov-

ernment under which the nation might live happily and prosper, so long as the people should continue to be influenced by the same entiments which actuated those who formed it • and which would not be liable to destrucion from internal causes, so long as the peonle preserved the recollection of the miseries' and calamities which led to its adoption. Under this beneficial Constitution the progress of the nation was unsurpassed in history. The rights and liberties of its citizens were secured at home and abroad ; vast territories were rescued from the control of the savage and the wild beasts, and added to the domain of the Union and civilization. The arts, the sciences, and commerce grew upace; our flag floated upon every sea, and we took our place among the great nations of the earth. But under this smooth surface prosperity upon which we glided swiftly, with all the sails set before the common breeze, dangerous reefs were hidden which now and then caused ripples upon the surface, and made anxious the more careful pi- ple : lots. Elated by success the ship went on the crew, not heeding the warnings they received, forgetful of the dangers escaped at the beginning of the voyage, and blad to the hideous maelstron which gaped to receive them. The same elements of discord, section-I prejudices, interests and institutions which had rendered the formation of the Constitution so difficult, threatened more than once to destroy it. But for a long time the nation was so fortunate as to possess a series of political leaders, who to the highest abilities, united the same spirit of concillation which animated the founders of this republic, and thus for many years the threatened evils were averted. Time, and the long continuwere averted. Time, and the long continu-ance of good fortune, obliterated the recol-lection of the calamities of years proceeding the adoption of the Constitution. They for got that conciliation, common interests, and mutual charity had been the foundation, and nust be the support of our Government, and all the relations of life. At length men appeared with abuse, sectional and personn prejudices and interests, outweighing all considerations of the general good. Extre-mests of ore section furnished the occasion, engerly siezed as a pretext by equally extreme men in the other, for abandoning the pacific remedies afforded by the Constitution. Stripped of all sophistry and side-issues, the

straight on until our land was saved? For-bid it Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that. Oh spirits of the valiant dead, souls of ously on our new Empire. VERA CRUZ May, 28, 1864. ADDRESS OF THE AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPE-

RENEDICTION.

ROR. After the introduction the Marshal, in a calm but somewhat moved voice, spoke as follows:

forget past sorrows-let us lay aside party

hatreds, and the bright morning of peace and

tollows: SIRE-Truly memorable will be forever the day on which your Imperial Majesty arrived in Mexico, as the wished-for savior, for the establishment of an empire---an empire which has been proclaimed under such fa-vorable circumstances; for I believe that all those who possess a good heart and religious belief will not fail to recognize the hand of Providence in the wonderful events which have shaped the regeneration of this beautiful but desolated country---opening to it, under your Iniperial Majesty, a future of envi-able greatness. The new era that for the Able greatness. The new era that for the Mexicans begins to day is full of hope, based on the wisdom and noble intentions that impel your Imperial Majesty to raise this disheartened nation to a high position and a prosperous destiny. May your imperial Majesty's welcome, then, to the new country, which you have indentified your Providence as they occur; we comprehend them only as we look back upon them in the far distant past; so it is now. We cannot unravel the seemingly tangled skein of the purposes of the Creator—they are too high and far seaching for an initial mind. But country, which you have indentified your destiny, be an earnest of the success which will attend your Majesty's reign. May God bless the puble determination that guides your Imperial Majesty to these shores, and may He and far-reaching for our limited minds. But all history and His own revealed word teach us that His ways, although inscrutable, are ever righteous. Let us, then, honestly and crown with deserving success your great eiv-ilizing and Christian enterprise. As a permanfully play our parts, seek to understand and perform our whole duty, and trust unfeet of this district, and in the name of the authorities and inhabitants of the same, I have waveringly in the beneficent God who led the honor and pleasure at the same time to congrutulate your Imperial Majesty and her our ancesters across the sea, and sustained them afterward amid dangers more appalling Majesty the Empress on your safe arrival on Mexican soil, offering you our most sincere even than those encountered by His own attachment and our most humble respect.

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY,

chosen people in their great exodus. He did not bring us here in vain, nor has He supported us thus far for naught. If we do our duty and trust in Him, He will not desert us in our need. Firm in our 'The Emperor' then read a short speech in Spanish, in a clear, sonorous and sympathetfaith that God will save our country, we now dedicate this site to the memory of brave ic voice which created in all breasts those emotions that are ever caused by a welcome nonarch.

men, to loyalty, patriotism, and honor.-[Loud Applause.] As soon as this speech was ended his Maj-The band then performed the "Star Span esty addressed those present in kind words, and announced that he was going to introgled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," after which the Benediction was pronounced by duce her Majesty the Empress. Address to the Empress.

The Perfect then addressed himself to her

Majesty in the following terms: MADAM--Bo pleased to receive the most sin May the God of our fathers and our God ucceed with his divine benediction the solcere congratulations and most courteous homemn and interesting services of this occasion; may He conduct by his gracious providence the work commenced to-day to a successful age of the authorities and inhabitants of the listrict, on having the honor of this introduccompletion; may the monument here to be raised in honor of the illustrious dead inspire tion to your Majesty on your prosperous arri-val. They admire the virtue and accomplishwith all the ardor of a sound Christian pa-triotism the soldiers of our common country, ments that shine so brightly in your noble character. Providence has conceded to the-Mexican nation the double benefit of an enhere trained for its defense; may it prove to ightened monarch united in destiny to your hem a constant remembrancer of their mor-Majesty, the object of our affection and the affection of all honest hearts who recognize in tality, and keep alive upon the altar of their hearts the flame of devotion to God, to counyour Majesty the worthy sponse of our elected Emperor. Madam, the Mexicans have high hopes in your beneficient influence towards at try, to the Union, the Constitution, and the immutable principle of truth and justice; and may the blessing of the triune God, the that is great and noble; all that relates to hose enlightened sentiments of religion and Father, Son, and the Holy Spirit, be with you The audience then commenced to disperse love of country; they bless the instant of

your Majesty's arrival here, and they c.y'un-animously, "Lodg live the Empress." The Empress replied in a few words in good Spanish with great grace and amiabili-ty and walking around those present addres-ul those present addresssed them separately in the most courteous terms. We are assured that at that moment one would have hesitated to lay his life at

ion of the privates. About \$10,000 have already Beetl received the Committee, and the remaining cost,) ting in all to nearly \$25,000, is excted to be met by an assessment on the ofin the service. The site dicate is his ground, and worthy alike of the heroes we fallen, and the memorial which is meniorate them. It is situated at the me end of Trophy Phint, so called from and mortars captured from the Brigratitude. d in Mexico, being piled there, and oks one of the most majestic vistas of water, sky and mountain, to be seen on the Hudson. On the left, Crow Nest, the right, Bull's Hill, rear their bold tlines to the sky, while in front, Holopen's and gleams like an emerald set in silver; rther, the lingering vision rests on the slopes of the Shawangunk. Not far the spot is Wood's Monument, and diy in the rear, toward the barracks, lies tion Hollow, with its fortifications.occession formed at the library in the ing order •

The Military Academy Band. Batalion of Cadets. betachments of 3d Infantry tinder Lieut. Keiser and Captain Wilkins. Ages containing President of Executiv amittee and Chief Marshal, senior members of Executive Committee, Orator and Chaplains, and the Executive Committee.

containing Gen. McClellan and In Board; Board of Visitors, Academic Staff, State and Municipal Officers, Officers of Army and Navy and Civilians.

l being in rendiness, a national selut fired from the battery in front of the li , and the procession started to the stand over the site of the intended monu The stand was tastefully draped for ccasion with the Stripes and the Stars, ras surmounted by a shield or trophy ets. The scene from the stand was highest degree striking, the ground in being covered by a dense crowd of at 500 eager and animated spectators, a of "fair women and brave men," met onor to patriotism and self-sacrifice .-ppcarance of Gen. McClellan, accompa-Col. Howman, Gen. Kilpatrick, Gon. ⁸⁰ⁿ, Gen. Thos. F. Meugher, Major ^{nger}, Gen. Sprague, Gov. Soymour, ran zer. loane, Prof. Davis, &c., &c., was the for loud and enthusiastic applause. Grand Marshal, General R. Anderson services of the day would be opened er, and called upon the services of French, who offered up prayer for the so of the national arms, after which after which Columbia" was performed by the uni-ands of the 3d Infantry, 5th Artillery, th, and 12th Infantry, and the depot of Fort Columbia f Fort Columbus. French then stepped forward and

was the wish of the officers present address should be listened to with decorum required by such a solemn occa-, and that the audience would refrain any applause.

Anderson then begged to introduce al McClellan, who stepped up to the in front of the stage, decorated with road said

CENERAL M'CLELLAN'S SPEECH.

ance of joy and grief. They have thanks-cal tree in the old French wars; for the cis-the part they played upon the glorious fields for it has a great many ears. nations have days sacred to the remem-

done in tizen could reach class or exclusive spirit, and in the act we He was Doge of Venice. Convicted o remember with reverence and love our com-rades of the volunteers who have so gloriously treason against the State, he not only lost his life but suffered besides a penalty which ought and fallen by our sides.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

will endure as long as the name of Venice is remembered. The spot where his portrait should have hung in the great hall of the Doge's palace was veiled with black and there will the former provide the black and there Each State will, no doubt, commemorate in some fitting way the services of its sons who abandoned the avocations of peace and shed their blood in the ranks-will receive still the frame remains with its black mass some measure of a nation's love, a nation's gratitude. With what heroism they have of canvass; and this vacant frame is the most conspicuous in the long line of effigies of illustrious Dage! Oh, that such a pull as confronted death, have wrested victory from a stubborn foe, and have illustrated defeat, it that which replaces the portrait of Maurino vell becomes me to say, for it has been my Faliero could conceal from history the names lot to command them on many a sanguinary of those, once our comrades, who are now it field. I know that I but echo the feelings of the regulars when I award the high credit arms against the flag under which we fought side by side in years gone by. But no veil, however thick, can cover the anguish that fills our hearts when we look back upon the they deserve to their brothers of the volun-

But we of the regular army have no States and memory of the past, and recall the affect to look to for the honors due our dead. We tion and respect we entertained toward men belong to the whole country. We can nei-ther expect nor desire the General Governagainst wham it was now our duty to act in mortal combat. Would that the courage, ability, and steadfastness they didplay had ment to make, perhaps, an inviduous distinc-tion in our favor. We are few in numbers a small band of comrades, united by peculiar and very binding ties. For, with many of us; our friendships were commenced in boy-which could not have been so long maintained hood, when we rested beneath the shadow of the granite hills which look down upon us where we stand; with others the ties of bro: mer comrades. therhood were formed in more mature years while fighting amid the rugged mountains and fertile valleys of Moxico-within hearing of the eternal waves of the Facific-or in the lonely grandeur of the great-plains of the far West. With all, our love and confidence

has been comented by common dangers and sufferings-on the toilsome march, in the bi-veuac, and amid the clash of arms and the presence of death on scores of battlefields .--West Point, with her large heart, adopted us all-graduates, and those appointed from civil life-officers and privates. In her eyes we are all her children, jealous of her fame eager to sustain her world-wide reputation Generals and private soldiers, men who have heerfully offered their all for our dear country, we stand here before this shrine, ever hereafter sacred to our dead, equals and bro thers in the presence of the common death which awaits us all-perhaps in the same field and at the same hour. Such are the ties which unite us-the most endearing that exist among men; such the relations which bind us together-the closest of the sacred brotherhood of arms. It has therefore seemed, and it is fitting, that we should erect upon this spot, sacred to us all, an enduring monment to our dear brothers who have preceded us on the path of peril and of honor which it is the destiny of many of us some

day to tread. What is this regular army to which we be

long? Who are the men whose death merits such

the organizations, science, and instruction the organizations, science, this instruction there out in a bin, in the second second and second with the reparted as coeval with the nation. It was undaunted heroism they have upheld indispensable to modern armies. It what undaunted heroism they have upnote be regarded as cooval with the nation. It what undaunted heroism they have upnote derives its origin from the old Continental and state lines of the Revolution, whence they have often won the day, and in defeat they have more than once saved the army t has attained its present condition. In fact,

been employed in defence of the Stars and Stripes against a foreign foe, rather than in this fatuitous and unjustifiable rebellion, GENERAL SCOTT. But we have reason to rejoice that upon this day, so sacred and eventful for us, one grand old mortal monument of the past still

lifts high his head among us, and should have graced by his presence the consecration of this tomb by his children. We may well be proud that we are here commanded by the hero who purchased victory with his blood near the great waters of Niagara; who fe-peated and colipsed the achievements of Cores; who, although a consummate and confident commander, ever preferred, when duty and honor would permit, the olive branch of peace to the blood-stained laurels of war; and who stands at the close of a long glorious and eventful life, a living column of historical images which have beaten alike the blandishments and storms of treason. His name will ever be one of our proudest boasts and most moving inspirations. In long distant ages, when this incipient monument has become venerable, mosselad,

and perhaps ruinous; when the names inscribed upon it shall seem to those who pause to read them indistinct mementoes of an almost mythical past, the name of Winfield Scott will still be clearly cut upon the memory of all, like the still fresh carving upon the monuments of long-for-gotten Pharoah's. THE REGULAR ARMY IN THE PRESENT WAR.

But it is time to approach the present .-In the war which now shakes the land to its

foundation the regular army has borne a most honorable part. Too few in numbers nonors from the fiving? What is the cause for which they have laid down their lives? Our regular or permanent army is the nu-ceus which in time of peace preserves the military traditions of the nations, as well as the arguing anizations as an end instruction the arguing anizations are arguing and the fight and the testimony of a second and hand that has been the arguing anizations are arguing and and arguing arguing and arguing arguing arguing and arguing thickest of the fight, and the testimony of

they have more than once saved the army from destruction or terrible losses by the ob-

we may with propriety go even beyond the stinacy with which they resisted overpower-Revolution to seek the roots of our genealogi- ing numbers. They can refer with pride to cal tree in the old French wars; for the cis- the part they played upon the glorious fields

me that he believed and hoped that his long career would end amid the din of battle. died at home from effects of the hardships of the leadership of his campaigns. That most, excellent soldier, the elegant C. F. Smith, whom many of us remember to have been so often on this very plain, with his superb bearing, escaped the bullet to fall a victim devotion as that of our dead comrades be of to the disease which has deprived the army no avail? Shall it be said in after-ages that

Painful as it has been for me to bid farewell forever to my own, my native country. I have done so, being convinced that the Almighty has pointed out to me through you the great and noble duty of devoting all might and heart. and noole dety of devoting all might and heart to the care of a people who at last tired of was add disastrous contexts, sincerely wish for peace and prosperity----a people who, having gloriously obtained their independence, deire to reap the benefits of civilization and of true progress only to be attained through a stable constitutional government. The reli-ance that you place in me, and I in you, will be crowned by a brilliant triumph if we remain always steadfestly united in courageously defending those great principles which are the only true and lasting bases bases of mod ern government-those principles of inviola ble and immutable justice -- the equality of all men defore the law---equal advantageous to all in attaining positions of trust and honor, socially and politically--complete and well de fined personal liberty, consisting in protection to the individual and the protection of

all. Amen.

the band playing a dirdge.

THE BECEPTION AT VERA CRUZ.

Congratulatory Address of the Authorities to

Maximilian's Pronunciamento.

MEXICANS !--- You have longed for my pre

f your destinies. I gladly obey your will

the Emperor and Empress – The Replies of their Majestics, &c.

his property----encouragement to the national direct cause of the war as it presented itself | wealth, improvements in agriculture, mining and manufactures, the establishment of new to the honest and patriotic citizens of the lines of manufactures, the establishment of Certain States, or rather a portion of the new lines of communication for an extensive commerce-and lately, the free development ininabitants of certain States, feared, or proof intelligence in all that relates to public welfare. The blessing of God, and with it fessed to fear, that injury would result to their rights and property from the elevation of a particular party to power. Although the Constitution and the actual conditon of the progress to liberty, will not surely be wanting if all parties, under the guidance of the Government provided them with a peacea strong national government, unito together o accomplish what I have just Indicated, and able and sure protection against the apprehended evil, they prepared to sock security in the destruction of the Government which if we continue to be gnighted by that religi ous sentiment which has made our beautiful could protect them, and in the use of force country so prominent even in the most trouagainst national troops holding a national blous periods. The civilized flag of France, raised to such

fortress. To efface the insult offered to our flag, to suve ourselves from the fute of the high position by her noble Emperor, to whom divided republics of Itally and South Ameriyou owe the new birth of order and peace reca, to preserve our Government from destrucpresents those principles. Hear what, in sin tion, to inforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nationcere and disinterested words the chief of his army told you a few months since, being these were the causes which impelled us to the messenger of a new ora of happiness :--"Every country which has wished for a great draw the sword. Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains within itself the means of self-adjustment and a pafuture has become great and powerful." lowing in the course, if we are united, loyal and firm, God will grant us strength to reach cific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotie that degree of prosperity which is the object of our ambition. Mexicans!---The future of your beautiful nower, which refuses redress of wrongs .--Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for

country is controlled by yourselves-its fu-ture is yours. In all that relates to myself, our choice are its suppression or the destrucyou a sincere will, a hearty loyalty I offer and a firm determination to respect the laws,

and cause them to be respected by an unde-viating and all efficient authority. My strength rest in God and in your loyal confidence. The banner of independence is ny symbol; my motto you know already-'Equal justice to all." I will be faithful to his trust through my life. It is my duty conscientously to wield the sceptre of author ity, and with firmness the sword of honor — To the Empress is confided the sacred trust

of devoting to the country all the noble sen-

the feet of such a perfect sovereign. On the arrival of the Novara in the harbor

of Vera Cruz the Emperor Maximilan addres-A Love LETTER .--- The following " billet ed the following pronunciamento to the peo deaux" was handed to us for publication by young lady, and which was written to her by the "heart-broken" lover. The letter will, no doubt, be a benefit to the young lads sence. Your noble nation, by a universal vote, has elected me henceforth the guardian and lassed who coutemplate matrimony, but we hope they will not get quite so "sick" over it as the young gentleman who thus adddresses "Dear Miss." We give it verbatim, et literatum, et punctuatum, only excluding names :

New York, June 19, 1864. Lear Miss : 1 have greate love and respect for you therefore please excuse the liberty I take in giving you a few lines to gratify my wish. I here will ensirt to you that I have loved you long and true but afraid to confess it to you. I have attended to write to you rear times but in them attended to write to you many times, but in them I have failed, so at the present I have been determined to write to you, so Miss, I will tell you that I loved you when we ware children, and ever sind bave I loved and respected you. Now the way of it is this, in plain language, when I came to Carlisle to take lessons on pentianship. I then loved you but as a boor simple-things that are past are gon not to b ered, but can be forgave, so please forgive mo for my pest folies. The time you gave me your ring that — got from me, that was the last love I had for her that hirt my feelings and never oan forget it, but I prey for you at a loving Miss to forgive me for giving Their is no use in me giving you anything in the form of a history of myself for you no all, and if you do not, I hope I may have the pleasure of telling it all to you, but I would ather leave it for others to sny for me. And again their is no use in me telling how much I am worth or anything of that sort. I have a Piano and a Melodeon ancy how for to pass

time on in the coming event of my future life, this is nothing it is you that can make me happy Miss. I will leave it to you until the first of September, when I will come home, then if I am spared I will call to see you. Oh! Miss you have the keys of my heart, you have the power to leave the dore of love open, so I can ever be hapy or on the contrary, you have also the power to bolt the lore of love and banish me from your view. But I pray you, you will not forget me but live to make me happy and I then will make you the same. I have found you to be the Angle of my dolight. I will not ask you to

answer this epistol as I will not be here but a few hours yet. I am going to pay some other parts of the country a visit. I only wish I could have the pleasure of having your loveing form with me to partake in the pleasant views of the towns and Countrys.-I pass through for fear of you not reading all or geting fatigued reading. I will close Im-pudently suying, I am your true lover till

the end, and very respectful yours. . R.

10 The Washington Hospitals are said to be terribly crowded and the morality very arge.

tor Never tell your secrets in a cornfield

CONCLUSION. At such a time as this, and in such a strug-

gle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause and with these motives that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such