THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 7—NO. 95. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at ... $2 00
Three copies ... 5 00
Five copies ... 8 00
Ten copies ... 15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.
To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AT
D. W. CLARK'S,
602 CHESTNUT STREET,
Where may be found a fine assortment of the following Goods, at Twenty-five per cent. less than at any other establishment:
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Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Sleeve Buttons,
Studs,
Medallions,
Neck Chains,
Guard Chains,
Chataline Chains,
Vest Chains,
Pencils,
Thimbles,
Pens and Cases,
Tooth Picks,
Gents' Bosom Pins,
Gents' Scarf Pins,
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Armlets,
Charms,
Watch Keys,
Watch Hooks,
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SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Tea Setts,
Wine Castors,
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Cake Baskets,
Card Baskets,
Butter Coolers,
Sugar Bowls,
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Call Bells,
Goblets,
Cups,
Spoon Holders,
Napkin Rings,
Syrup Pitchers,
Cream Pitchers,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea and Salt Spoons,
Egg and Mustard Spoons,
Dinner and Tea Forks,
Fish and Pie Knives,
Tea and Dinner Knives,
Oyster and Soup Ladles,
Children's Knife and Fork,
Butter Knives,
&c., &c.
One call will convince the most incredulous that the cheapest place in the city to buy Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Plated Ware, is at
D. W. CLARK'S,
602 CHESTNUT Street.
N. B.—Fine Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by the most experienced workmen and warranted.
no18-tde31

RETAIL DRY GOODS

FALL TRADE.
E. M. NEEDLES,
1024 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, comprising all desirable Novelties in his line, most of which having been bought when Gold was at a low premium he offers considerably below present market rates.
LACES OF ALL KINDS.
Coiffures, Barbes, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Hdkfs., Veils, Capes, &c., in all varieties.
WHITE GOODS.
Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Mulls, Swiss Checks, and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles.
EMBROIDERIES.
Collars, Sets, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Robes, Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss, and Linen; 200 different styles.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Plain, Hem-stitched, Embroidered, Reviered, Ruffled, Lace, Printed-bordered, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, comprising every variety, including many new styles not heretofore in the market.
N. B.—A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's Clothing are invited to examine my stock. no2-t28

REMOVAL.
J. C. FRYER
HAS REMOVED FROM
127 CHESTNUT STREET
TO
NO. 113, N. E. CORNER OF CHESTNUT AND LETITIA STREETS.
no17-6t

NOW OPEN.
RICH AND RELIABLE
FURS
Of our own Importation and Manufacture.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
DARK SABLE MINK,
REAL CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
In every fashionable style, for
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
FURS MADE TO ORDER
AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK,
AND
FUR EMPORIUM,
920 CHESTNUT STREET.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
no6-frmwlm

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
M. A. JONES'
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT
Can only be found at
No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
OVER THE WAX FIGURE.
None genuine unless stamped
M. A. JONES'
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT,
se11-fp3m 17 N. EIGHTH STREET.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESTNUT Street,
have just opened a full assortment of very desirable DRESS GOODS, comprising—
Poplin Reps Hatienne, silk and worsted.
Lupin's extra quality colored Merinoes.
Superfine quality choice colored Reps.
Very heavy Poplin Reps.
Extra heavy silk-faced Reps.
Together with a variety of medium Dress Goods suitable for Children and Misses.
—ALSO—
Cachmire wool broché figured Cloaking.
Superfine Velvet Cloth Cloaking.
Ribbed Frosted Beaver Cloth Cloaking.
Fine and extra superfine scarlet French Cloaking.
no18-4t

COTTON NOT KING YET.—I AM selling LINEN SHEETINGS at prices that are cheaper than Cotton, and have a first rate stock of all the widths and qualities; also, Pillow Linens, in 40, 42, 45, and 54-inch widths, at as equally low rates. I have a large stock of Table Linen; one lot Hand-loom, very heavy, at 75c., of various patterns; heavier, at 87½c.; the best at $1, two yards wide. One lot Brown Union at ...c.; good bleached, 1½ yards wide, at 75c. Real Barnsley, that are heavy and wide, $1.25 and $1.50. Doylies, $1.25 and $1.50 per dozen. All Linen Napkins at $1.75; one lot at $2, that are a great bargain. Towels, at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, and $3 per dozen—less than they can be imported for at present. Nursery Diapering; Bird-eye for aprons, and a large assortment of Huckabacks by the yard, both bleached and half-bleached; one lot good Crash, at 12½c.; heavy Russia do., at all prices. Linen Goods are advancing, and consumers will save money by buying soon, for they will not stay at these prices long.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
no18-4t 1013 MARKET Street, ab. Tenth.

WINTER DRESS STUFFS.
French Poplins.
Empress Cloths.
Corded Reps.
Silk-faced Poplins.
Neat Plaid Reps.
Colored Epinglenis.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS.
Velvet Beavers.
Frosted Beavers.
Tan Colored Plushes.
Gray Mohairs.
Black Castors.
In great variety.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
no14 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET,
invite attention to their full assortment of SILKS, in all colors and qualities, which they offer, together with a full line of MERINOES, REPS, POPLINS, DELAINES, and other desirable DRESS GOODS, at LOW PRICES.
Also, OPEN-CENTRE LONG and SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, in elegant designs.
BLACK THIBET LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS.
PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and QUILTS.
LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.
JACONETS, SOFT CAMBRICS, SWISS MUSLINS, &c.
SKIRTINGS and BALMORALS.
KID and SWEDE GLOVES.
BLEACHED MUSLINS and CANTON FLANNELS.
no12-12t

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets, at 37c. 50c. 62c. 75c. 87c. $1, and $1.25; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 87c; Three-ply Carpets, $1.50; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 31, 37, 50, and 62c; Stair Oil Cloths, 25c; Floor Oil Cloths, 45 to 75c; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, 75c to $1.50; Buff and Green Shading, 37 to 62c.
DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 12½ to 37c; Chintzes, 12 to 25c; De Laines, 28 and 31c; Plaid Dress Goods, 31 to 50c; Poplins, 31 to 62c; Paramettas and Alpacas, 31 to 75c; Blankets, $5 to $12; Marseilles, Lancaster, Oriental, and Allendale Quilts, $1.75 to $10; Comfortables, $3; Cassimeres, 75c to $2; Coats' Spool Cotton, 7c; Skirt Braid, 3c; Pins, 5c; Hooks and Eyes, 3c; Palm Soap, 8c; Cash, 12½c; Napkins and Towels, 12 to 37c; Table Linens, 50c to $1. Flannels, 37 to 75c.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. oc28-wfsmlm.

The Press.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

CONCERNING GENERAL BURNSIDE'S RESIGNATION.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL BURNSIDE—GENERAL SANDERS WOUNDED.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 18.—[Special to the New York *Tribune*.]—The enemy began skirmishing from their position on the Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, under command of General Sanders, commanded the position. At noon the enemy opened their artillery at short range, their battery being protected by a large house.

Benjamin's battery replied, occupying the chief fortification, half a mile in front of and to the right of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about 3 P. M. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the crest of the hill. Gen. Sanders was severely wounded, and borne from the field. We yielded our position and fell back about a third of a mile to a stronger one. We lost 100, a fourth of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but Gen. Burnside will defend it to the last man, and it is believed successfully. Our troops are in the best spirits. Every important point is fortified, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy out.

CHATTANOOGA.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th instant uses the following language:

All eyes are now turned upon this central point of the Confederacy and of the war. It is useless to deny that the enemy are about to make their supreme effort in that field. They are consolidating there their greatest strength. The flower of their armies is collected there, with the best of their generals at its head. In numbers, in equipment, in munitions of war, all their preparations are of the most colossal kind. The stake at issue warrants the magnitude of their efforts; for if they are defeated there, the backbone of the war is broken, and all hope of the subjugation of the South banished forever, even from their own mad counsels. If they are successful, the South will be overrun, and it may be many years before we can recover from the consequences. * * * It is an hour of fearful moment. The destinies of this generation, and of generations yet to come, may be involved in this battle.

BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The truth about Burnside being relieved is simply this: General Foster was assigned to the command of the 9th army corps several days since, thus relieving Gen. Burnside, but at the same time was granted a few days' furlough, which he is improving on a visit to his native State, New Hampshire. General Burnside's resignation from the army lies over till he visits Washington. He is at present ill.

FORTRESS MONROE.

News from Rebel States.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 19.—The steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, arrived last evening from City Point, with 353 Union prisoners in charge of Major Mulford, flag-of-truce officer. Among them was Mr. Thomas, telegraph operator.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of November 16th says: "The escape of the notorious Rucker has removed the difficulties regarding the exchange of surgeons. The Libby prison contains 84 Yankee surgeons. These will be sent forward as soon as ours, of about an equal number, are received.

"Twenty-one hundred Yankee prisoners from Richmond have been sent to Danville.

"Lynchburg has sent an invitation for several thousand, and they will be sent up this week.

"Wm. Bateman, of the 2d Tennessee Artillery, was brought to Castle Thunder, yesterday, to await execution for the crime of desertion from the Confederate army previous to his joining the Yankee army."

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—The fire on Fort Sumpter continues steady. Battery Gregg opened fire this afternoon on James Island and Fort Moultrie. Fort Lamar and Battery Simpkins replied. There were no casualties reported. The monitors fired a few shots.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—The firing is about the same to-day.

From Thursday morning to sundown on Saturday 1,523 mortar shells and rifle shots were fired at Fort Sumpter, of which 565 missed.

The enemy's fire has ceased to be of any injury to the fort. There has been no firing to-day on James or Sullivan's Islands. Our batteries continue to keep up a slow fire on Gregg and the mortar battery.

ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—A party of Georgia State troops and Indians killed the notorious Bryson and 34 of his men a short time since between Georgia and North Carolina.

The Federals have removed all their supplies to Knoxville for safety. Several deserters, recaptured, were executed here yesterday.

Two Yankee officers, who deserted and came into our lines yesterday, report that Grant expects soon to assault Lookout. His army is on half rations.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 15.—A large warehouse on the wharf, near the custom house, was destroyed by fire last night, with its contents.

The loss is heavy, embracing a considerable amount of cotton, clothing, and a portion of the cargo of the steamship Advance, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

Twenty-five Yankee deserters made their escape from Castle Thunder last Saturday. Two of them were recaptured, while making their way to the Peninsula.

W. D. Tigh, who was recently arrested as a spy, was tried by a court martial, and acquitted.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18.—Mr. John Sanborn has been appointed especial provost marshal for this department.

Major General Butler, and some of his staff, will leave this evening for North Carolina.

West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

CUMBERLAND, MD., Nov. 18—6.30 P. M.

Brigadier General Cullum, Chief of Staff:

General Averill has arrived at New creek. At or near Covington he encountered and dispersed a portion of Imboden's command on their way to reinforce Echols. He captured twenty-five prisoners in this skirmish.

I am happy to inform you that there is not at this time an organized force of rebels within the bounds of the new State of West Virginia.

I also send you a copy of a telegram just received from General Sullivan.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Nov. 18.—*To Gen. Kelly:* My cavalry, under command of Col. Boyd, of the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, have returned, having been up the valley to near New Market, fighting Gillmore and White's commands at Mount Jackson, bringing in twenty-seven prisoners, two commissioned officers, ninety head of cattle, three four-horse teams, besides thirty tents, and all the horses and equipments of the prisoners. He destroyed a number of tents and a quantity of salt.

The men also helped themselves to a wagon-load of tobacco, about 500 pounds.

Our loss was two men killed, three wounded, and three missing.

J. C. SULLIVAN, Brig. General.

THE WAR IN TEXAS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Creole has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 11th inst.

Further details from the Teche, relative to the attack on General Washburne's advance, show that our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was 677. The 67th Indiana was captured almost entire. The 60th Indiana and 96th Ohio lost heavily. The rebels outnumbered our force five to one. We excelled them in artillery, which, at short range, is thought to have swept off large numbers of the rebels.

It is reported that the 13th Army Corps is ordered to Texas, via the Gulf.

General Wadsworth and Adjutant General Thomas have arrived at New Orleans.

Contributions Needed for our Starving Soldiers at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Intelligence from our prisoners at Richmond is most gloomy. No meat had been furnished them for twelve days, and prisoners on Belle Isle had actually killed and eaten dogs to sustain life.

The supplies forwarded by the Baltimore Relief Fund are going forward daily, but are not sufficient to feed thirteen thousand men. I shall endeavor to send fifty barrels of beef and one hundred barrels of flour to-morrow, in full confidence that our citizens will be aided by contributions from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington. I am sending provisions in advance of the receipt of funds to pay for them.

These men must not be permitted to starve.

CHAS. C. FULTON,
Proprietor Baltimore *American*.

Trial of a Breech-loading Cannon.

TRENTON, Nov. 19.—We have had a great triumph of American ingenuity to-day. H. F. Mann's 8-inch breech-loading rifled gun was tried at the proving grounds near this city in the presence of Captain J. H. Upshur, of the navy, and Major T. T. S. Laidley, of the War Department.

The charge used was 16 pounds of powder and 100 pounds of elongated shot.

This gun weighs 20,000 pounds, and was manufactured at the Trenton Locomotive Works in this city. No breech-loading cannon of this calibre has ever been made before. The experiment was the most successful ever before made in ordnance.

Rumor of a Robbery at the Union Bank of New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A rumor is current that the Union Bank, of this city, was robbed to-day of $20,000. The money is said to have been taken from a counter where it had just been placed, in a large package, by a clerk.

Postmaster Wakeman is convalescent, the report of his death, which had obtained currency to-day, is of course unfounded.

Meetings for Encouraging Volunteering in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Large and spirited meetings were held in all the wards in Boston last night to encourage volunteering. A committee was appointed, and the work will be pursued with energy.

A similar movement will be made in all the cities and towns throughout the State.

EUROPE.

A CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS CALLED BY NAPOLEON.

An Important Speech from the Emperor.

The news by the Persia, arrived at New York yesterday, is to the 8th instant, and the following effect:

The Emperor Napoleon has issued letters inviting the sovereigns to a European Congress. His speech to the French Legislature is universally discussed. The interpretations differ so widely that while some journals regard it as eminently pacific, others look on it as indicative of war. Some of the English journals oppose the Congress in relation to Poland, and ask if the Emperor really means that war is inevitable without one. The Paris and London journals are alike at variance in their views of the speech. The Vienna journals agree that the speech is calculated to create uneasiness. The Paris Bourse was dull, and Rentes are quoted at 66f. 90c. *La France* says that diplomatic overtures will follow the speech, and a European Congress may be considered as convoked.

A letter from Earl Russell to the British minister in Russia, dated Oct. 20th, is published. It says that her Majesty's Government have no wish to prolong the correspondence for the mere purpose of controversy, and says that Russia has special obligations with regard to Poland, and the rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument which confers the title of King of Poland on the Emperor of Russia.

The pirate Georgia captured, sometime before her arrival at Cherbourg, the ships John Watt, from Maulmain, for Cork, and the Bold Hunter, from Dundee, for Calcutta. It is not stated what she did with them, as she is reported to have boarded upwards of ninety vessels shortly before arriving at Cherbourg, and it is supposed that she made more captures than the above.

The *Times* editorially approves the decision of the Court of Exchequer in granting a new trial in the Alexandra case.

A Paris telegram dissuades Liverpool shippers from sending cargoes to Matamoros, the blockade there being effectual.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 8.—Consols closed yesterday, after official hours at 91⅛@91¼ ex dividend.

A late London paper publishes a memorial from the Glasgow Emancipation Society to Earl Russell, representing that a vessel similar to the pirate Alabama, in that harbor, has been just launched by James and George Thomas, reported to be for the purpose of pirating under the rebel flag, having been built under contract for W. S. Lindsay. She has gun-ports and all other appliances of a war vessel, disguised with paint, etc., and that Maffit, of the pirate Florida, is in Glasgow, waiting to take command of her; and the memorialists implore Earl Russell to prevent her departure.

The crew of the American ship Webster mutinied in the Mersey and were taken to prison.

The shareholders of the Great Eastern have resolved to try and raise sixty thousand pounds and place the vessel on the India or Australian route.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. announce their intention of running a line of first-class screw steamers from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

The whole charge against Lord Palmerston in regard to the divorce suit, is ended.

The Italian Minister of War has ordered the line of the Volturno to be placed in a state of defence, and the Fortress of Gaeta to be provisioned.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The Emperor Napoleon's speech, after analyzing the condition of the Empire, says:

Certainly, the prosperity of our country would take a more rapid course if political pre-occupations did not trouble it; but in the life of nations events unforeseen and inevitable arise, which must be met without fear and supported without faltering. Of this number are the war in America, the compulsory occupation of Mexico and Cochin China, and the insurrection in Poland. Those distant expeditions, the objects of so much criticism, are not the results of premeditated plans. The force of things has brought them about. Nevertheless, they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, could we develop our foreign commerce, if, on the one side, we were to renounce all influence in America, and if, on the other, in the presence of the immense territories occupied by the Spanish and Dutch, France alone was without possessions in the Asiatic seas? We have conquered in Cochin China a position which, without subjecting us to the difficulties of a local government, will permit us to make use of the immense resources of those countries, and civilize them by commerce. In Mexico, after the unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and sailors surmounted, we have seen the populations welcome us as liberators. Our efforts will not be in vain, and we shall be largely recompensed for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country, which owes to us its regeneration, shall have been confided to a Prince, whose enlightenment and high qualities render him worthy of so noble a mission.

Let us, then, have faith in our enterprises beyond the sea commenced to avenge our honor. They will terminate in the triumph of our interests, and if prejudiced minds do not divine the fruitfulness enclosed in the germs deposited for the future, let us not tarnish the glory thus acquired at the extremities of the globe, at Pekin, and at Pekin, as at Mexico.

The Polish insurrection exacts more of explanation. When the insurrection broke out, the Governments of Russia and France were on the best of relations. Since the peace, the great European questions have found them in accord, and I do not hesitate to declare it. During the Italian war, as at the time of the annexation of the provinces of Nice and Savoy, the Emperor lent a most sincere and cordial support.

That good understanding demanded scrupulous care, and I must have believed the Polish cause very popular in France, not to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances on the continent, and to raise my voice in favor of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but in our eyes the heir of a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertheless, that question touched the gravest interests. It could not be treated in isolation by France. An offence to our honor or a menace against our frontier would alone impose on us the duty of action without preliminary concert. It becomes, therefore, necessary, as at the epoch of the events in the East and in Syria, to come to an understanding with the Powers which had reasons and rights on which to pronounce similar opinions to our own. The Polish insurrection, on which its endurance imprinted a national character, awakened sympathies everywhere, and the object of diplomacy was to attract to that cause the greatest possible number of adhesions.

Unhappily our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an intimation of the steps of England, Austria, and France. In place of checking the struggle, it has done nothing but embitter it. On both sides are committed excesses which, in the name of humanity, we must equally deplore. What, then, remains to be done? Are we reduced to the sole alternatives of war or silence? No! Without rushing to arms, and without remaining silent, means are left to us; that is, to submit the Polish cause to an European tribunal. Russia has already declared that conferences in which all other questions now agitating Europe should be debated, would in nowise wound her dignity. Let us note the fact. Upon this declaration let it serve us to extinguish at once, for all, the fermentings of discord which are ready to burst out on all sides and out of the very maladies of Europe, agitated everywhere by the elements of dissolution. Let a new era of order and peace be born. Has not the moment come for a reconstruction on a new basis of the edifice shaken by time and destroyed by bitter revolutions? Is it not urgent to recognize by our conventions that which the peace of the world demands? As for treaties, the force of things has overthrown them, or tends to overthrow them almost everywhere. They have been violated in Greece, Belgium, France, and Italy. Germany, on the Danube, is endeavoring to change them. England has generally modified them by cessions of the Ionian Islands, and Russia tramples them under foot in Warsaw.

In the midst of these excessive violations of the fundamental European pact, ardent passions have been excited, and in the South as in the North powerful interests demand a solution. What, then, more legitimate or more sensible than to invite the Powers of Europe to a Congress in which self-interests and resistance would disappear before a supreme arbitration? What more conformable to the ideas of the epoch, to the will of the greater number—than to speak in the consciences and reason of statesmen of every country, and say to them: "Have not the prejudices and rancor which divide us lasted long enough? Shall a jealous rivalry of the Great Powers unceasingly impede the progress of civilization? Are we still to maintain mutual distrust by exaggerated armaments? Must our most precious resources be indefinitely exhausted in vain display of forces? Must we eternally maintain a condition of things which is neither peace, with its security, nor war, with its chances of success? Let us no longer attach a fictitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties by opposing ourselves, on narrow calculations, to the legitimate aspirations of the people. Let us have the courage to substitute for a sickly and precarious condition of things a situation solid and regular, even should it cost us sacrifices. Let us assemble without preconceived systems, without exclusive ambition, animated alone by the thought of establishing an order of things founded for the future on the well-understood interests of sovereigns and of the people." This appeal, I am happy to believe, will be listened to by all. A refusal would suggest the existence of secret projects which shunned the light. But even should the proposal be unanimously agreed to, it would produce the immense advantage of having pointed out to Europe where the danger lies and where safety. Two paths are open—one conducts to progress by conciliation and peace; the other sooner or later leads fatally to war, from obstinacy in maintaining a course which is sinking beneath the feet. You know now, gentlemen, the language which I propose to hold towards Europe. Approved by you and sanctioned by the public consent, it cannot fail to be listened to, since I speak in the name of France.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

The following highly important facts concerning the military preparations and warlike spirit of Russia, the New York *Times* has privately received from a perfectly authentic source. The letter from which they are taken is under date of

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Oct. 30, 1863.

The war preparations continue here upon a scale unprecedented in the history of Russia.

An immense recruitment has been ordered throughout the empire.

Very large earthworks and stone forts have been constructed at this place, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Viborg, and other places. The old granite forts at Cronstadt are to be covered with 12-inch rolled-iron plates.

Ten or twelve monitors, and two or three ironclads of a different construction, have been ordered, and will be ready for sea in May or June next.

Large quantities of cannon, and shot, and shell, have been ordered from England, and will come overland during the winter.

All the Government shops are being enlarged, and every effort is making to render Russia independent of other countries in war material, as she is already in food and clothing for her armies.

On the first appearance of the war cloud, the Russians dreaded it very much, although they were determined to do their utmost to sustain the Emperor, if it came to that. Now, however, the feeling has entirely changed, and they do not dread it at all. In fact, I think they rather court it than otherwise.

Alexander's popularity is immense, and increasing every day. He is now visiting the southern portion of his empire, but is expected to return to St. Petersburg in a few days.

—P. S.—The war news from home makes us very gloomy, yet we hope it is colored by passing through English channels. We always find things represented as bad as they are, and generally a great deal worse. The defeat of Vallandigham and Woodward is glorious. God grant us success in the remaining elections.

A SLANDER ON MR. LINCOLN REFUTED.—The remark said to have been ascribed to President Lincoln by Wendell Phillips, to the effect that "the greatest folly of his life was the issuing of the emancipation proclamation," out of which such Copperhead journals as the *World* and the *National Intelligencer* are attempting to make political capital, is emphatically pronounced, in high quarters, to be altogether untrue.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that much excitement prevailed, and considerable apprehension was manifested at Suspension Bridge, on Sunday afternoon, in consequence of the assembling of a large crowd of persons, numbering some three hundred, on the Canada side, who manifested a most riotous and disorderly spirit. They threatened to take possession of the bridge, cross to this side, and destroy the railroad property there. Subsequently the authorities on each side closed the gates of the bridge, and the crowd dispersed.

GETTYSBURG.

Dedication of the National Cemetery on the Nineteenth of November, 1863.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE BATTLES OF JULY.

THE ORATION OF THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

The Battle-Field as it is To-Day.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR FROM WASHINGTON TO GETTYSBURG.

The Governors' Departure from Harrisburg.

THE DIRGE FOR OUR DEAD HEROES.

The Scenes on the Battle Ground.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Speeches of the Secretary of State, Governor Curtin, Mr. John W. Forney, and Others.

Incidents of the Celebration—The Assemblage of People—The Veteran Soldiers—The Arrangements for the Cemetery.

Prayer by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton.

&c., &c., &c.

Yesterday the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, prepared for the interment of the remains of the Federal soldiers who fell in the battles of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, was formally consecrated, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, gathered from all parts of the Union, of the President, the Governors of the loyal States, and many distinguished representatives of the army, navy, clergy, and the liberal professions. In the following columns our readers will find a full account of the ceremonies, and scenes on the battle-ground and the cemetery, the oration of Hon. Edward Everett, the address of the President, and other documents which illustrate the history of the battles. Gen. Meade's report we append, as its subject is intimately connected with the national interest of the consecration:

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this army during the month of July, including details of the battle of Gettysburg, which have been delayed by failure to receive the reports of the several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in battle. On the 28th of June I received orders from the President placing me in command of the Army of the Potomac. The situation of affairs was briefly as follows:

The Confederate army, which was commanded by General Robert E. Lee, was estimated at over one hundred thousand strong. All that army had crossed the Potomac river and advanced up the Cumberland Valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance thus: Ewell's corps on the Susquehanna, Harrisburg, and Columbia; Longstreet's corps at Chambersburg, and Hill's corps between that place and Cashtown.

The 28th of June was spent in ascertaining the positions and strength of the different corps of the army, but principally in bringing up the cavalry which had been covering the rear of the army in its passage over the Potomac, and to which a large increase had just been made from the forces previously attached to the defences of Washington.

Orders were given on this day to Major General French, commanding at Harper's Ferry, to move with seven thousand men to occupy Frederick and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the balance of the force, estimated at four thousand, to remove and escort public property to Washington.

On the 29th the army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day it was in position, the left at Emmettsburg, and the right at New Windsor, Buford's division of cavalry was on the left flank, with his advance at Gettysburg.

Kilpatrick's division was in the front at Hanover, where he encountered this day General Stuart's Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca creek, and, passing our right flank, was making its way toward Carlisle, having escaped Gregg's division, which was delayed in taking position on the right flank, by the occupation of the roads by a column of infantry.

On the 30th the right flank of the army was moved up to Manchester, the left still being at Emmettsburg, or in that vicinity, at which place three corps, 1st, 11th, and 3d, were collected under the orders of Major General Reynolds. General Buford having reported from Gettysburg the appearance of the enemy on the Cashtown road in some force, General Reynolds was directed to occupy Gettysburg.

On reaching that place on the 1st day of July, General Reynolds found Buford's cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who had debouched his infantry through the mountains on Cashtown, but was being held in check in the most gallant manner by Buford's cavalry. Major General Reynolds immediately moved round the town of Gettysburg, and advanced on the Cashtown road, and without a moment's hesitation deployed his advanced division and attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders for the 11th Corps, General Howard, to advance as promptly as possible.

Soon after making his dispositions for attack, Major General Reynolds fell mortally wounded, the command of the 1st Corps devolving on Major General Doubleday, and the command of the field on Major General Howard, who arrived about this time (11.30 A. M.) with the 11th Corps, then commanded by Major General Schurz. Major General Howard pushed forward two divisions of the 11th Corps to support the 1st Corps, now warmly engaged with the enemy, on a ridge to the north of the town, and posted his 3d division, with three batteries of artillery, on the Cemetery ridge, on the south side of the town.

Up to this time the battle had been with the forces of the enemy debouching from the mountains on the Cashtown road, known to be Hill's corps. In the early part of the action the success was on the enemy's side. Wadsworth's division of the 1st Corps having driven the enemy back some distance, capturing numerous prisoners; among them, Gen. Archer, of the Confederate army.

The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy on the Cashtown road, and the junction of Ewell's Corps coming in on the York and Harrisburg roads, which occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., enabled the enemy to bring vastly superior forces against both the 1st and 11th Corps, outflanking our line of battle, and pressing it so severely that about 4 o'clock P. M. Major Gen. Howard deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps to the Cemetery ridge, on the south side of the town, which operation was successfully accomplished; not, however, without considerable loss in prisoners, arising from the confusion incident to portions of both corps passing through the town, and the men getting confused in the streets. About the time of the withdrawal, Major Gen. Hancock arrived, whom I had despatched to represent me on the field, on hearing of the death of Gen. Reynolds.

In conjunction with Major Gen. Howard, Gen. Hancock proceeded to post the troops on Cemetery Ridge, and to repel an attack that the enemy made on our right flank. This attack was not, however, very vigorous; the enemy seeing the strength of the position occupied, seemed to be satisfied with the success he had accomplished, desisting from any further attack this day.

About 7 o'clock P. M. Major Gens. Slocum and Sickles, with the 12th Corps, and a part of the 3d, reached the ground, and took post on the right and left of the troops previously posted. Being satisfied, from reports received from the field, that it was the intention of the enemy to support with his whole army the attack already made, and reports from Major Generals Hancock and Howard on the character of the position being favorable, I determined to give battle at this point; and early in the evening first issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburg, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminster, at 11 P. M. 1st.

I broke up my headquarters, which till then had been at Taneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at 1 A. M. of the 2d. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground.

By 7 A. M. the 2d and 5th Corps, with the rest of the 3d, had reached the ground, and were posted as follows: The 11th Corps retained its position on Cemetery Ridge, just opposite to the town; the 1st Corps was posted on the right; the 11th on an elevated knoll connecting with the ridge and extending to the south and east, on which the 12th Corps was placed, the right of the 12th Corps resting on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore pike, and which formed on the right flank of the 12th something of an obstacle.

Cemetery Ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it came to a very prominent ridge called "Round Top," running east and west. The 2d and 3d Corps were directed to occupy the continuation of Cemetery Ridge on the left of the 11th Corps, and 5th Corps, pending their arrival the 6th Corps was held in reserve. While these dispositions were being made the enemy was massing his troops on an exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a half.

At 2 P. M. the 6th Corps arrived, after a march of thirty-two miles, which was accomplished from 9 P. M. of the day previous. On its arrival being reported I immediately directed the 5th Corps to move over to our extreme left, and the 6th to occupy its place as a reserve for the right.

About 3 P. M., I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the 5th Corps and post it, when I found that Major General Sickles, commanding the 3d Corps, not fully apprehending my instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing, his corps some half mile or three quarters of a mile in the front of the line of the 2d Corps on a prolongation of which it was designed his corps should rest.

Having found Major General Sickels, I was explaining to him that he was too far in the advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries in his front and flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry, and made a vigorous assault. The 3d Corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the 2d Corps were immediately sent by Major General Hancock to cover the right flank of the 3d Corps, and soon after the assault commenced.

The 5th Corps, most fortunately, arrived and took a position on the left of the 3d, Major General Sykes, commanding, immediately sending a force to occupy "Round Top" Ridge, where a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the 3d Corps, under Major General Birney (Major General Sickles having been wounded early in the action), superiority in numbers of corps of the enemy enabling him to outflank its advanced position, General Birney was counselled to fall back and reform behind the line originally desired to be held.

In the meantime, perceiving the great exertions of the enemy, the 6th Corps, Major General Sedgwick, and part of the 1st Corps, to which I had assigned Major General Newton, particularly Lockwood's Maryland Brigade, together with detachments from the 2d Corps, were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded, together with a gallant resistance of the 5th Corps, in checking, and, finally, repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts on our extreme left.

An assault was, however, made about eight P. M., on the 11th Corps, from the left of the town, which was repelled with the assistance of troops from the 2d and 1st Corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the 12th Corps were sent as reinforcements.

During their absence the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantage of by the enemy, who, during the absence of Geary's division of the 12th Corps, advanced and occupied part of the line.

On the morning of the third, Gen. Geary having returned during the night, attacked at early dawn the enemy, and succeeded in driving him back and reoccupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all the morning along this part of the line. Gen. Geary, reinforced by Wheaton's brigade of the 6th Corps, maintained his position and inflicted very severe losses on the enemy.

With this exception, our lines remained undisturbed till 1 P. M., on the 3d, when the enemy opened from over 125 guns, playing upon our centre and left. The cannonade continued for over two hours, when our guns, failing to make any reply, the enemy ceased firing, and soon his masses of infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre.

An assault was made with great firmness, directed principally against the point occupied by the 2nd Corps, and was repelled with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by Doubleday's division and Stannard's brigade of the 1st Corps. During this assault, both Major General Hancock, commanding the left centre, and Brigadier General Gibson, commanding the 2nd Corps, were severely wounded.

This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field strewed with his dead and wounded, and numerous prisoners in our hands. Buford's division of cavalry, after its arduous service at Gettysburg on the first, was on the second sent to Westminster, to refit and guard our trains. Kilpatrick's division, that on the 29th, 30th, and 1st had been successfully engaging the enemy's cavalry, was, on the 3d, sent on our extreme left, on the Emmettsburg road, where good service was rendered in assaulting the enemy's line, and occupying his attention.

At the same time, Gen. Gregg was engaged with the enemy on our extreme right, having passed across the Baltimore pike and Bonaughtown roads, and boldly attacked the enemy's left and rear. On the morning of the 4th the reconnoissances developed that the enemy had drawn back his left flank, but maintained his position in front of our left, apparently assuming a new line parallel to the mountain.

On the morning of the 5th it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. The 6th Corps was immediately sent in pursuit on the Fairfield road, and the cavalry on the Cashtown road, and by Emmettsburg and Montery passes. The 5th and 6th of July were employed in succoring the wounded and burying the dead.

Major General Sedgwick, commanding the 6th Corps, having pushed on in pursuit of the enemy as far as Fairfield Pass in the mountains, and reporting that pass as very strong, and one in which a small force of the enemy could hold in check and delay considerable time any pursuing force, I determined to follow the enemy by a flank movement, and accordingly, leaving McIntosh's brigade of cavalry and Neill's brigade of infantry to continue harassing the enemy, I put the army in motion for Middletown, Md.

Orders were immediately sent to Major General French, at Frederick, to re-occupy Harper's Ferry, and to send a force to occupy Turner's Pass, in South Mountain. I subsequently ascertained that Major General French had not only anticipated these orders, in part, but had pushed his cavalry force to Williamsport and Falling Waters, where they destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge and captured its guard. Buford was at the same time sent to Williamsport and Hagerstown.

The duty above assigned to the cavalry was most successfully accomplished, the enemy being greatly harrassed, his trains destroyed, and many captures in guns and prisoners made. After halting a day at Middletown to procure necessary supplies and to bring up trains, the army moved through South Mountain, and by the 12th of July was in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights of Marsh Run, in advance of Williamsport.

In taking this position several skirmishes and affairs had been had with the enemy, principally by cavalry from the 11th and 6th corps. The 13th was engaged in making reconnoissances of the enemy's position and preparations for attack, but on advancing on the morning of the 14th, it was ascertained that he had retired the night previous by a bridge at Falling Waters and a ford at Williamsport.

The cavalry in pursuit overtook the rear guard at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. Previous to the retreat of the enemy, Gregg's division of cavalry had crossed at Harper's Ferry, and coming up with the rear of the enemy at Charlestown and Sheperdstown, had a spirited contest, in which the enemy were driven to Martinsburg and Winchester, and pressed and harassed in his retreat.

Pursuit was resumed by a flank movement of the army, crossing the Potomac at Berlin, and moving down Loudoun valley. Cavalry were immediately pushed into several passes of the Blue Ridge, and having learned from scouts of the withdrawal of the Confederate army from the lower valley of the Shenandoah, the 3d Corps, Major General French, in advance, was moved into Manassas Gap, in the hope of being able to intercept a portion of the enemy.

The possession of the Gap was disputed so successfully as to enable the rear guard to withdraw by way of Strasburg, the Confederate army retiring to the Rapidan. Position was taken with this army on the line of the Rappahannock, and the campaign terminated about the close of July.

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated, in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, their compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah, and the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards, and 13,621 prisoners; 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field.

Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing; in all 23,186.

It is impossible, in a report of this nature, to enumerate all the instances of gallantry and good conduct which distinguished our success on the hard-fought field of Gettysburg. The reports of corps commanders and their subordinates, herewith submitted, will furnish all information upon this subject.

I will only add my tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army, officers and men, which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, enabled the crowning victory to be obtained, which I feel confident the country will never cease to bear in grateful remembrance.

It is my duty, as well as my pleasure, to call attention to the earnest efforts and co-operation on the part of Major General D. N. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, and particularly to his advance of four thousand men under Brigadier General W. F. Smith, who joined me at Boonsboro', just prior to the withdrawal of the Confederate army.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to my staff, general and personal, to each and all of whom I was indebted for unremitting activity and most efficient assistance. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

Brigadier General L. Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

THE PLAN OF THE CEMETERY.

The ground for the cemetery was bought by the State of Pennsylvania, and each State represented in the battles has been presented with a special lot, of size proportioned to the number of its dead soldiers. These States are: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Maine, Indiana, Maryland, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Delaware, and Virginia. The largest lot is the property of New York, the next that of Pennsylvania. But because the number of the slain whose names and regiments could not be ascertained, is very large, two large lots have been placed for these nameless soldiers, upon whose monument will be the simple inscription "Unknown." The Cemetery is situated on the west side of the Baltimore turnpike, adjoining the Gettysburg Cemetery. It was here that, on the 2d and 3d of July, the battle was fiercest, and the invasion beaten back. In the centre the monument will stand. The bodies are placed in rows, and at the head of each grave the name, company, and regiment of the dead, will be cut in marble.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Everett's address was furnished in proof-sheets from the office of the Boston *Advertiser* yesterday afternoon. We introduce it here, out of its proper place in the record of the proceedings, because of its extreme length, and the late hour at which our special reports of the dedication reach the city. It needs neither compliment nor introduction; it is complete and perfect, and while appropriate to the solemn occasion, is not confined merely to the battle or the ceremony. Its eloquent and thoughtful author has used this great opportunity to pronounce not only a beautiful tribute to the memories of the soldiers who fell at Gettysburg, but to the justice of our cause, the dignity of the Government, and the loyal purpose of the millions of American freemen he addresses. His oration is necessarily eloquent, but it has the higher value of a masterly analysis of the principles of our Republic and the methods of its preservation. Mr. Everett has added a new lustre to our literature in this, one of the noblest of his intellectual achievements:

It was appointed by law in Athens, that the obsequies of the citizens who fell in battle should be performed at the public expense, and in the most honorable manner. Their bones were carefully gathered up from the funeral pyre, where their bodies were consumed, and brought home to the city. There, for three days before the interment, they lay in state, beneath tents of honor, to receive the votive offerings of friends and relatives—flowers, weapons, precious ornaments, painted vases, (wonders of art, which after two thousand years adorn the museums of modern Europe)—the last tributes of surviving affection. Ten coffins of funereal cypress received the honorable deposit, one for each of the tribes of the city, and an eleventh in memory of the unrecognized, but not therefore unhonored, dead, and of those whose remains could not be recovered. On the fourth day the mournful procession was formed; mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, led the way, and to them it was permitted by the simplicity of ancient manners to utter aloud their lamentations for the beloved and the lost; the male relatives of the deceased followed; citizens and strangers closed the train. Thus marshalled they moved to the place of interment in that famous Ceramicus, the most beautiful suburb of Athens, which had been adorned by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, with walks and fountains, and columns; whose groves were filled with altars, shrines, and temples; whose gardens were ever green with streams from the neighboring hills, and shaded with the trees sacred to Minerva, and coeval with the foundation of the city; whose circuit enclosed

"the olive grove of Academe
Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
Trilled his thick-warbled note the summer long;"

whose pathways gleamed with the monuments of the illustrious dead, the work of the most consummate masters that ever gave life to marble. There, beneath the overarching plane trees, upon a lofty stage, erected for the purpose, it was ordained by law that a funeral oration should be pronounced by some citizen of Athens, in the presence of the assembled multitude.

Such were the tokens of respect required by law to be paid at Athens, to the memory of those who had fallen in the cause of their country. To those alone who fell at Marathon, a peculiar honor was reserved. As the battle fought upon that immortal field was distinguished from all others in Grecian history for its influence over the fortunes of Hellas, as it depended upon the event of that day whether Greece should live, a glory and a light to all coming time, or should expire, like the meteor of a moment; so the honors awarded to its martyr-heroes were such as were bestowed by Athens on no other occasion. They alone of all her sons were entombed upon the spot which they had forever rendered famous. Their names were inscribed upon ten pillars erected upon the monumental tumulus which covered their ashes (where, after six hundred years they were read by the traveller Pausanias), and although the columns, beneath the hand of barbaric violence and time, have long since disappeared, the venerable mound still marks the spot where they fought and fell:

"That battle-field, where Persia's victim horde
First bowed beneath the brunt of Hellas' sword."

And shall I, fellow-citizens, who, after an interval of twenty-three centuries, a youthful pilgrim from a world unknown to ancient Greece, have wandered over that illustrious plain, ready to put off the shoes from off my feet, as one that stands on holy ground; have gazed with respectful emotion on the mound which still protects the remains of those who rolled back the tide of Persian invasion, and rescued the land of popular liberty, of letters, and of arts from the ruthless foe, stand unmoved over the graves of our dear brethren, who but yesterday—on three of those all-important days which decide a nation's history—days on whose issue it depended whether this august republican Union, founded by some of the wisest statesmen that ever lived, cemented with the blood of some of the purest patriots that ever died, should perish or endure—rolled back the tide of an invasion, not less unprovoked, not less ruthless, than that which came to plant the dark banner of Asiatic despotism and slavery on the free soil of Greece? Heaven forbid! And could I prove so insensible to every prompting of patriotic duty and affection, not only would you, fellow-citizens, gathered many of you from distant States, who have come to take part in these pious offices of gratitude—you, respected fathers, brethren, matrons, sisters, who surround me, cry out for shame, but the forms of brave and patriotic men who fill these honored graves would heave with indignation beneath the sod.

We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the invitation of the Executive of the great Central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the Governors of eighteen other loyal States of the Union, to pay the last tribute of respect to the brave men, who, in the hard-fought battles of the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for the country on these hill-sides and the plains spread out before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery which we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields whose sods were so lately moistened by the blood of gallant and loyal men, I feel, as never before, how truly it was said of old that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. I feel, as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lives that their fellow-men may live in safety. And if this tribute were ever due, when—to whom—could it be more justly paid, than to those whose last resting place we this day commend to the blessing of Heaven and of men.

For consider, my friends, what would have been the consequences to the country, to yourselves, and to all you hold dear, if those who sleep beneath our feet, and their gallant comrades who survive to serve their country on other fields of danger, had failed in their duty on those memorable days. Consider what, at this moment, would be the condition of the United States, if that noble Army of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the second time beating back the tide of invasion from Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been itself driven from these well-contested heights; thrown back in confusion on Baltimore; or trampled down, discomfited, scattered to the four winds. What, under the circumstances, would not have been the fate of the Monumental City, of Harrisburg, of Philadelphia, of Washington—the Capital of the Union, each and every one of which would have lain at the mercy of the enemy, accordingly as it might have pleased him, spurred only by passion, flushed with victory, and confident of continued success, to direct his course?

For this we must bear in mind, it is one of the great lessons of the war, indeed of every war, that it is impossible for a people without military organization, inhabiting the cities, towns, and villages of an open country, including, of course, the natural proportion of non-combatants of either sex and of every age, to withstand the inroad of a veteran army. What defence can be made by the inhabitants of villages mostly built of wood, of cities unprotected by walls; nay, by a population of men, however high-toned and resolute, whose aged parents demand their care, whose wives and children are clustering about them, against the charge of the war-horse whose neck is clothed with thunder; against flying artillery, and batteries of rifled cannon planted on every commanding eminence; against the onset of trained veterans led by skilful chiefs? No, my friends, army must be met by army; battery by battery; squadron by squadron; and the shock of organized thousands must be encountered by the firm breasts and valiant arms of other thousands, as well organized and as skilfully led. It is no reproach, therefore, to the unarmed population of the country to say, that we owe it to the brave men who sleep in their beds of honor before us and their gallant surviving associates, not merely that your fertile fields, my friends of Pennsylvania and Maryland, were redeemed from the presence of the invader, but that your beautiful capitals were not given up to threatened plunder, perhaps laid in ashes—Washington seized by the enemy, and a blow struck at the heart of the nation.

Who that hears me has forgotten the thrill of joy that ran through the country on the 4th of July—auspicious day for the glorious tidings, and rendered still more so by the simultaneous fall of Vicksburg, when the telegraph flashed through the land the assurance from the President of the United States that the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, had again smitten the invader? Sure I am that, with the ascriptions of praise that rose to Heaven from twenty millions of freemen, with the acknowledgments that breathed from patriotic lips throughout the length and breadth of America to the surviving officers and men who had rendered the country this inestimable service, there beat in every loyal bosom a throb of tender and sorrowful gratitude to the martyrs who had fallen on the sternly-contested field. Let a nation's fervent thanks make some amends for the toils and sufferings of those who survive. Would that the heartfelt tribute could penetrate these honored graves!

In order that we may comprehend, to their full extent, our obligations to the martyrs and surviving heroes of the Army of the Potomac, let us contemplate for a few moments, my friends, the train of events which culminated in the battles of the first, second, and third of July. Of this stupendous rebellion, planned, as its originators boast, more than thirty years ago, matured and prepared for during an entire generation, finally commenced because, for the first time since the adoption of the Constitution, an election of President had been effected without the votes of the South, (which retained however the control of the two other branches of the Government,) the occupation of the national capital, with the seizure of the public archives and of the treaties with foreign Powers was an essential feature. This was in substance, within my personal knowledge, admitted in the winter of 1860-1, by one of the most influential leaders of the rebellion, and it was fondly thought that this object could be effected by a bold and sudden movement on the 4th of March, 1861. There is abundant proof also that a darker project was contemplated, if not by the responsible chiefs of the rebellion, yet by nameless ruffians, willing to play a subsidiary and murderous part in the treasonable drama. It was accordingly maintained by the rebel emissaries abroad, in the circles to which they found access, that the new American minister ought not, when he arrived, to be received as the envoy of the United States, inasmuch as before that time Washington would be captured, and the capital of the nation and the archives and monuments of the Government would be in the possession of the Confederates. In full accordance also with this threat, it was declared by the rebel Secretary of War, at Montgomery, in the presence of his chief and of his colleagues, and of five thousand hearers, while the tidings of the assault on Sumpter were travelling over the wires on that fatal 12th of April, 1861, that before the end of May "the flag which now flaunted the breeze (as he expressed it) would float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington."

At the time this threat was made, the rebellion was confined to the cotton-growing States, and it was well understood by them that the only hope of drawing any of the other slaveholding States into the conspiracy, was by bringing about a conflict of arms, and "firing the heart of the South," by the effusion of blood. This was declared by the Charleston press to be the object for which Sumpter was to be assaulted, and the emissaries sent from Richmond, to urge on the unhallowed work, gave the promise that with the first drop of blood that should be shed, Virginia would place herself by the side of South Carolina.

In pursuance of this original plan of the leaders of the rebellion, the capture of Washington has been continually had in view, not merely for the sake of its public buildings, as the capital of the Confederacy, but as the necessary preliminary to the absorption of the Border States, and for the moral effect in the eyes of Europe of possessing the metropolis of the Union.

I allude to these facts, not perhaps enough borne in mind, as a sufficient refutation of the pretence on the part of the rebels, that the war is one of self-defence, waged for the right of self government. It is in reality a war originally levied by ambitious men in the cotton-growing States, for the purpose of drawing the slave-holding Border States into the vortex of the conspiracy, first by sympathy, which in the case of Southeastern Virginia, North Carolina, part of Tennessee and Arkansas, succeeded; and then by force, and for the purpose of subjugating Western Virginia, Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland; and it is a most extraordinary fact, considering the clamors of the rebel chiefs on the subject of invasion, that not a soldier of the United States has entered the States last named, except to defend their union-loving inhabitants from the armies and guerillas of the rebels.

In conformity with these designs on the City of Washington, and notwithstanding the disastrous results of the invasion of 1862, it was determined by the rebel Government last summer to resume the offensive in that direction. Unable to force the passage of the Rappahannock where General Hooker, notwithstanding the reverse at Chancellorville in May, was strongly posted, the Confederate general resorted to strategy. He had two objects in view. The first was by a rapid movement northward, and by manœuvring with a portion of his army on the east side of Blue Ridge, to tempt Hooker from his base of operations, thus leading him to uncover the approaches to Washington, to throw it open to a raid by Stuart's cavalry, and enable Lee himself to cross the Potomac in the neighborhood of Poolesville, and thus fall upon the capital. This plan of operations was wholly frustrated. The design of the rebel general was promptly discovered by General Hooker, and moving himself with great rapidity from Fredericksburg, he preserved unbroken the inner line, and stationed the various corps of his army at all the points protecting the approach to Washington, from Centreville up to Leesburg. From this vantage ground the rebel general in vain attempted to draw him. In the meantime, by the vigorous operations of Pleasonton's cavalry, the cavalry of Stuart, though greatly superior in numbers, was so crippled as to be disabled from performing the part assigned it in the campaign. In this manner, General Lee's first object, viz: the defeat of Hooker's army on the south of the Potomac, and a direct march on Washington, was baffled.

The second part of the Confederate plan, and which is supposed to have been undertaken in opposition to the views of General Lee, was to turn the demonstration northward into a real invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the hope, that, in this way, General Hooker would be drawn to a distance from the capital; that some opportunity would occur of taking him at disadvantage, and, after defeating his army, of making a descent upon Baltimore and Washington. This part of General Lee's plan, which was substantially the repetition of that of 1862 was not less signally defeated, with what honor to the arms of the Union the heights on which we are this day assembled will forever attest.

Much time had been uselessly consumed by the rebel general in his unavailing attempts to outmanœuvre General Hooker. Although General Lee broke up from Fredericksburg on the 3d of June, it was not till the 24th that the main body of his army entered Maryland, and instead of crossing the Potomac, as he had intended, east of the Blue Ridge, he was compelled to do it at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, thus materially deranging his entire plan of campaign north of the river. Stuart, who had been sent with his cavalry to the east of the Blue Ridge, to guard the passes of the mountains, to mask the movements of Lee, and to harrass the Union general in crossing the river, having been very severely handled by Pleasanton at Beverly Ford, Aldie, and Upperville, instead of being able to retard General Hooker's advance, was driven himself away from his connection with the army of Lee, and cut off for a fortnight from all communication with it; a circumstance to which General Lee, in his report, alludes more than once, with evident displeasure. Let us now rapidly glance at the incidents of the eventful campaign.

A detachment from Ewell's Corps under Jenkins had penetrated on the 15th of July as far as Chambersburg. This movement was intended at first merely as a demonstration, and as a marauding expedition for supplies. It had, however, the salutary effect of alarming the country, and vigorous preparations, here in Pennsylvania and in the sister States, were made to repel the inroad. After two days passed at Chambersburg, Jenkins, anxious for his communications with Ewell, fell back with his plunder to Hagerstown. Here he remained for several days, and having swept the recesses of Cumberland valley, came down upon the eastern flank of the South Mountain, and pushed his marauding parties as far as Waynesboro. On the 22d the remainder of Ewell's corps crossed the river and moved up the valley. They were followed on the 24th by Longstreet and Hill, who crossed at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, and pushing up the valley encamped at Chambersburg on the 27th. In this way the whole rebel army, estimated at 90,000 infantry, upwards of 10,000 cavalry, and 4,000 or 5,000 artillery, making a total of 105,000 of all arms, was concentrated in Pennsylvania.

Up to this time no report of Hooker's movements had been received by General Lee, who, having been deprived of his cavalry, had no means of obtaining information. Rightly judging, however, that no time would be lost by the Union army in the pursuit, in order to detain it on the eastern side of the mountains in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and thus preserve his communications by the way of Williamsport, he had, before his own arrival at Chambersburg, directed Ewell to send detachments from his corps to Carlisle and York. The latter detachment, under Early, passed through this place on the 26th of June. You need not, fellow-citizens of Gettysburg, that I should recall to you those moments of alarm and distress, precursors as they were of the more trying scenes which were so soon to follow.

As soon as General Hooker perceived that the advance of the Confederates into the Cumberland valley was not a mere feint to draw him away from Washington, he moved himself rapidly in pursuit. Attempts, as we have seen, were made to harass and retard his passage across the Potomac. These attempts were not only altogether unsuccessful, but so unskilfully made as to place the entire Federal army between the cavalry of Stuart and the army of Lee. While the latter was massed in the Cumberland valley, Stuart was east of the mountains, with Hooker's army between, and Gregg's cavalry in close pursuit. Stuart was accordingly compelled to force a march northward, which was destitute of all strategical character, and which deprived his chief of all means of obtaining intelligence.

No time, as we have seen, had been lost by General Hooker in the pursuit of Lee. The day after the rebel army entered Maryland, the Union army crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and by the 28th lay between Harper's Ferry and Frederick. The force of the enemy on that day was partly at Chambersburg, and partly moving on the Cashtown road, in the direction of Gettysburg, while the detachments from Ewell's corps, of which mention has been made, had reached the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg and Columbia. That a great battle must soon be fought, no one could doubt, but in the apparent, and perhaps real absence of plan on the part of Lee, it was impossible to foretell the precise scene of the encounter. Wherever fought, consequences the most momentous hung upon the result.

In this critical and anxious state of affairs, General Hooker was relieved, and General Meade was summoned to the chief command of the army, and it appears to my unmilitary judgment to reflect the highest credit upon him, upon his predecessor, and upon the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, that a change could take place in the chief command of so large a force on the eve of a general battle—the various corps necessarily moving on lines somewhat divergent, and all in ignorance of the enemy's intended point of concentration—and not an hour's hesitation should ensue in the advance of any portion of the entire army.

Having assumed the chief command on the 28th, Gen. Meade directed his left wing, under Reynolds, upon Emmettsburg, and his right upon New Windsor, leaving Gen. French, with 11,000 men, to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and convey the public property from Harper's Ferry to Washington. Buford's cavalry was then at this place, and Kilpatrick at Hanover, where he encountered and defeated the rear of Stuart's cavalry, who was roving the country in search of the main army of Lee. On the rebel side, Hill had reached Fayetteville, on the Cashtown road, on the 28th, and was followed on the same road by Longstreet, on the 29th. The eastern side of the mountain, as seen from Gettysburg, was lighted up at night by the camp fires of the enemy's advance, and the country swarmed with his foraging parties. It was now too evident to be questioned that the thunder cloud so long gathering blackness would soon burst on some part of the devoted vicinity of Gettysburg.

The 30th of June was a day of important preparation. At 11½ in the morning General Buford passed through Gettysburg, upon a reconnoissance in force, with his cavalry, upon the Chambersburg road. The information obtained by him was immediately communicated to Gen. Reynolds, who was in consequence directed to occupy Gettysburg. That gallant officer accordingly, with the 1st Corps, marched from Emmettsburg to within six or seven miles of this place, and encamped on the right bank of Marsh's creek. Our right wing meantime was moved to Manchester. On the same day the corps of Hill and Longstreet were pushed still farther forward on the Chambersburg road, and distributed in the vicinity of Marsh's creek, while a reconnoissance was made by the Confederate General Pettigrew up to a very short distance from this place. Thus, at nightfall on the 30th of June the greater part of the rebel force was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of two corps of the Union army, the former refreshed by two days passed in comparative repose, and deliberate preparation for the encounter, the latter separated by a march of one or two days from their supporting corps, and doubtful at what precise point they were to expect an attack.

And now the momentous day, a day to be forever remembered in the annals of the country, arrived. Early in the morning, on the 1st of July, the conflict began. I need not say that it would be impossible for me to comprise, within the limits of the hour, such a narrative as would do anything like full justice to the all-important events of these three great days, or to the merit of the brave officers and men of every rank, of every arm of the service, and of every loyal State, who bore their part in the tremendous struggle; alike those who nobly sacrificed their lives for their country, and those who survive, many of them scarred with honorable wounds, the objects of our admiration and gratitude. The astonishingly minute, accurate, and graphic accounts contained in the journals of the day, prepared from personal observation by reporters who witnessed the scenes and often shared the perils which they describe, and the highly valuable "Notes" of Professor Jacobs, of the University in this place, to which I am greatly indebted, will abundantly supply the deficiency of my necessarily too condensed statement.*

General Reynolds, on arriving at Gettysburg in the morning of the 1st, found Buford with his cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, whom he held most gallantly in check. Hastening himself to the front, General Reynolds directed his men to be moved over the fields from the Emmettsburg road, in front of McMillan's and Dr. Schmucker's, under cover of the Seminary ridge, and, without a moment's hesitation attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders to the 11th Corps (General Howard's) to advance as promptly as possible. General Reynolds immediately found himself engaged with a force which greatly outnumbered his own, and had scarcely made his dispositions for the action when he fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his advance. The command of the 1st Corps devolved on General Doubleday, and that of the field on General Howard, who arrived at 11.30 with Schurz and Barlow's divisions of the 11th Corps, the latter of whom received a severe wound. Thus strengthened, the advantage of the battle was for some time on our side. The attacks of the rebels were vigorously repulsed by Wadsworth's division of the 1st Corps, and a large number of prisoners, including Gen. Archer, were captured. At length, however, the continued reinforcement of the Confederates from the main body on the Cashtown road, and by the divisions of Rodes and Early, coming down by separate lines from Heidlersburg and taking post on our extreme right, turned the fortunes of the day. Our army, after contesting the ground for five hours, was obliged to yield to the enemy, whose force outnumbered them two to one, and toward the close of the afternoon Gen. Howard deemed it prudent to withdraw the two corps to the heights where we are now assembled. The greater part of the 1st Corps passed through the outskirts of the town and reached the hill without serious loss or molestation. The 11th Corps and portions of the 1st, not being aware that the enemy had already entered the town from the north, attempted to force their way through Washington and Baltimore streets, which, in the crowd and confusion of the scene, they did with a heavy loss in prisoners.

General Howard was not unprepared for this turn in the fortunes of the day. Early in the morning he had caused Cemetery Hill to be occupied by General Steinwehr, with the 3d division of the 11th Corps. About the time of the withdrawal of our troops to the hill, General Hancock arrived, having been sent by General Meade, on hearing the death of Reynolds, to assume the command of the field till he himself could reach the front. In conjunction with General Howard, General Hancock immediately proceeded to post troops and to repel an attack on our right flank. This attack was feebly made and promptly repulsed. At nightfall our troops on the hill, who had so gallantly sustained themselves during the toil and peril of the day, were cheered by the arrival of General Slocum with the 12th Corps, and of General Sickles with a part of the 3d.

Such was the fortune of the first day, commencing with decided success to our arms, followed by a check, but ending in the occupation of this all-important position. To you, fellow-citizens of Gettysburg, I need not attempt to portray the anxieties of the ensuing night. Witnessing, as you had done, with sorrow the withdrawal of our army through your streets, with a considerable loss of prisoners; mourning as you did over the brave men who had fallen; shocked with the widespread desolation around you, of which the wanton burning of the Harmon house, in the morning, had given the signal; ignorant of the near approach of Gen. Meade, you passed the weary hours of the night in painful expectation.

Long before the dawn of the 2d of July the new commander-in-chief had arrived at the front. Having received intelligence of the events in progress, and informed by the reports of Gens. Hancock and Howard of the favorable character of the position, he determined to give battle to the enemy at this point. He accordingly directed the remaining corps of the army to concentrate at Gettysburg with all possible expedition, and breaking up his headquarters at Taneytown at 10 P. M., he arrived on the field at one o'clock in the morning of the 2d of July. Few were the moments given to sleep during the rapid watches of that brief mid-summer's night, by officers or men, though half of our troops were exhausted by the conflict of the day, and the residue wearied by the forced marches which had brought them to the rescue. The full moon, veiled by thin clouds, shone down that night on a strangely unwonted scene—the silence of the graveyard was broken by the heavy tramp of armed men; by the neigh of the war-horse; the harsh rattle of the wheels of artillery hurrying to their stations; the voice of the bugle, the roll of the drum, and all the indescribable tumult of preparation. The various corps of the army, as they arrived, were moved to their positions on the spot where we are assembled, and the ridges that extend southeast and southwest; batteries were planted, and breastworks thrown up. The 2d and 5th Corps, with the rest of the 3d, had reached the ground by seven o'clock A. M.; but it was not till two o'clock in the afternoon that Sedgwick arrived with the 6th Corps. He had marched thirty-two miles since nine o'clock in the morning of the day before. It was only on his arrival that the Union army attained an equality of numbers with that of the rebels, posted upon the opposite and parallel ridge, distant from a mile to a mile and a half, and overlapping our position on either wing.

And here I cannot but remark on the providential inaction of the rebel army. Had the contest been renewed by it at daylight on the 2d of July, with the 1st and 11th Corps exhausted by the battle and the retreat; the 3d and 12th weary from their forced march; and the 2d, 5th, and 6th not yet arrived, nothing but a miracle could have saved the army from destruction. Instead of this, the day dawned, the sun rose, the cool hours of the morning passed, the forenoon wore away, without the slightest aggressive movement on the part of the enemy. Thus time was given for half of our forces to arrive and take their place in the lines, while the rest of the army enjoyed a much needed half-day's repose.

At length, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the work of death began. A signal gun from the hostile batteries was followed by a tremendous cannonade along the rebel lines, and this by a heavy advance of infantry, brigade after brigade, commencing on the enemy's right against the left of our army, and so onward to the left centre. A forward movement of General Sickles, to gain a commanding position from which to repel the rebel attack, drew upon him a destructive fire from the enemy's batteries, and a furious assault from Longstreet's and Hill's advancing troops. After a brave resistance on the part of his corps, he was forced back, himself falling severely wounded. This was the critical moment of the second day; but the 5th and a part of the 6th Corps, with portions of the 1st and 2d, were promptly brought to the support of the 3d; the struggle was fierce and murderous, but by sunset our success was decisive, and the enemy was driven back in confusion. The most important service was rendered toward the close of the day, in the memorable advance between Round Top and Little Round Top, by General Crawford's division of the 5th corps, consisting of two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves, of which one company was from the town and neighborhood. The rebel General Barksdale fell in this encounter, and his force was driven back with great loss in killed and prisoners. At 8 o'clock in the evening a desperate attempt was made by the enemy to storm the position of the 11th Corps on Cemetery Hill, but here too, after a terrible conflict, he was repulsed with immense loss. Ewell, on our extreme right, which had been weakened by the withdrawal of the troops sent over to support our left, had succeeded in gaining a foothold within a portion of our lines, near Spangler's Spring. This was the only advantage obtained by the rebels to compensate them for the disasters of the day, and of this, as we shall see, they were soon deprived.

Such was the result of the second act of this eventful drama—a day hard fought, and at one moment anxious, and with the exception of the slight reverse just named, crowned with dearly-earned, but uniform success to our arms, auspicious of a glorious termination of the final struggle. On these good omens the night fell.

At dawn of the 3d, General Geary returned to his position on the right, from which he had hastened the day before to strengthen the left. He was immediately attacked by the enemy, whom, however, after a sharp and decisive action, he drove out of our lines, recovering the ground which had been lost on the preceding day. A spirited contest was kept up all the morning on this part of the line, but General Geary, reinforced by Wheaton's brigade of the 6th Corps, maintained his position and inflicted very severe losses on the enemy.

Such was the cheering commencement of the third day's work, and with it ended all serious attempts of the enemy on our right. As on the preceding day, his efforts were now mainly directed against our left centre and left wing. From eleven till half past one o'clock, all was still: a solemn pause of preparation, as if both parties were nerving themselves for the supreme effort. At length the awful silence, more terrible than the wildest tumult of battle, was broken by the roar of 250 pieces of artillery from the opposite ridges joining in a cannonade of unsurpassed violence, the rebel batteries along two-thirds of their line pouring their fire upon Cemetery Hill and the centre and left wing of our army. Having attempted in this way for two hours, but without success, to shake the steadiness of our lines, the enemy rallied his forces for a last grand assault. Their attack was principally directed against the position of our 2d Corps. Successive lines of rebel infantry moved forward with equal spirit and steadiness, from their cover on the wooded crest of Seminary ridge, crossing the intervening plain, supported right and left by their choicest brigades, and charged furiously up to our batteries. Our own brave troops of the 2d Corps, supported by Doubleday's division and Stannard's brigade of the 1st received the shock with firmness, the ground on both sides was long and fiercely contested and covered with the killed and the wounded till after "a determined and gallant struggle," as it is pronounced by General Lee, the rebel advance, consisting of two-thirds of Hill's corps and the whole of Longstreet's, including Pickett's division, the élite of his corps, which had not yet been under fire, and was now depended upon to decide the fortune of this last eventful day, was driven back with prodigious slaughter, discomfited, and broken. While these events were in progress at our left centre, the enemy was driven by the Pennsylvania Reserves from a strong position on our extreme left, from which he was annoying our force on "Little Round Top." In this battery taken, and three hundred prisoners captured. In the terrific assault on our centre, Generals Hancock and Gibbons were wounded. In the rebel army, Armistead, Kemper, Pettigrew, and Trimble were wounded, the first named mortally, the latter also made prisoner; while General Garnett was killed, and thirty-five hundred officers and men made prisoners.

These were the expiring agonies of the three days' conflict, and with them the battle ceased. It was fought by the Union army with courage and skill, from the first cavalry skirmish on Wednesday morning to the fearful rout of the enemy on Friday afternoon, by every arm and every rank of the service, by officers and men, by cavalry, artillery, and infantry. The two armies, after the first day, were numerically equal; if the Union force had the advantage of a strong position, the Confederates had that of choosing time and place, the prestige of former victories over the Army of the Potomac, and of the success of the first day. Victory does not always fall to the lot of those who deserve it; but that so decisive a triumph, under circumstances like these, was gained by our troops, I am inclined to ascribe, under Providence, to the spirit of exalted patriotism that animated them, and a consciousness that they were fighting in a righteous cause.

All hope of defeating our army, and securing what General Lee calls "the valuable results" of such an achievement having vanished, he thought only of rescuing from destruction the remains of his shattered forces. In killed, wounded, and missing, he had, as far as can be ascertained, suffered a loss of about 37,000 men, rather more than a third of the army which he is supposed to have brought with him into Pennsylvania. Perceiving that his only safety was in rapid retreat, he commenced withdrawing his troops at daybreak on the 4th, throwing up field works in front of our left, which, assuming the appearance of a new position, were intended probably to protect the rear of his army in their retreat. That day—sad celebration of the 4th of July for an army of Americans—was passed by him in hurrying off his trains. The main army was in full retreat on the Cashtown and Fairfield roads at nightfall, and moved with such precipitation that, short as the nights were, by daylight the following morning, notwithstanding a heavy rain, the rear-guard had left its position. The struggle of the two last days resembled in many respects the battle of Waterloo, and if in the evening of the third day General Meade, like the Duke of Wellington, had had the assistance of a powerful auxiliary army to take up the pursuit, the rout of the rebels would have been as complete as that of Napoleon.

Owing to the circumstances above named, the intentions of the enemy were not apparent on the 4th. The moment his retreat was discovered the following morning, he was pursued by our cavalry on the Cashtown road, and in the Emmettsburg and Monterey passes, and by Sedgwick's corps on the Fairfield road. His rear guard was briskly attacked at Fairfield; a great number of wagons and ambulances were captured in the passes of the mountains; the country swarmed with his stragglers, and his wounded were literally emptied from the vehicles containing them, into the farm-houses on the road. General Lee, in his report, makes repeated mention of the Union prisoners whom he conveyed into Virginia, somewhat overstating their number. He states, also, that "such of his wounded as were in a condition to be removed," were forwarded to Williamsport. He does not mention that the number of his wounded *not* removed, and left to the Christian care of the victors, was 7,540, not one of whom failed of any attention which it was possible, under the circumstances of the case, to afford them; not one of whom, certainly, has been put upon Libby-prison fare—lingering death by starvation. Heaven forbid, however, that we should claim any merit for the exercise of common humanity!

Under the protection of the mountain ridge, whose narrow passes are easily held, even by a retreating army, Gen. Lee reached Williamsport in safety, and took up a strong position opposite to that place. Gen. Meade necessarily pursued with the main army by a flank movement through Middletown, Turner's pass having been secured by Gen. French. Passing through the South Mountain, the Union army came up with that of the rebels on the 12th, and found it securely posted on the heights of Marsh's run. His position was reconnoitred and preparations made for an attack on the 13th. The depth of the river, swollen by the recent rains, authorized the expectation that he would be brought to a general engagement the following day. An advance was accordingly made by Gen. Meade on the morning of the 14th, but it was soon found that the rebels had escaped in the night with such haste that Ewell's corps forded the river where the water was breast high. The cavalry, which had rendered the most important services during the three days, and in harassing the enemy's retreat, was now sent in pursuit and captured two guns and a large number of prisoners. In an action which took place at Falling Waters, Gen. Pettigrew was mortally wounded. Gen. Meade, in further pursuit of the enemy, crossed the Potomac at Berlin. Thus again covering the approaches to Washington, he compelled the enemy to pass the Blue Ridge at one of the upper gaps, and in about six weeks from the commencement of the campaign Gen. Lee found himself again on the south side of the Rappahannock with the loss of about a third of his army.

Such, most inadequately recounted, is the history of the ever-memorable Three Days and of the events immediately preceding and following. It has been pretended, in order to diminish the magnitude of this disaster to the rebel cause, that it was merely the repulse of an attack on a strongly-defended position. The tremendous losses on both sides are a sufficient answer to this misrepresentation, and attest the courage and obstinacy with which the three days' battle was waged. Few of the great conflicts of modern times have cost victors and vanquished so great a sacrifice. On the Union side there fell in the whole campaign, of generals killed, Reynolds, Weed, and Zook; and wounded, Generals Barlow, Barnes, Butterfield, Doubleday, Gibbon, Graham, Hancock, Sickles, and Warren; while of officers below the rank of general, and men, there were 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing. On the Confederate side there were killed on the field or mortally wounded Generals Armistead, Barksdale, Garnett, Pender, Pettigrew, and Semmes; and wounded, Heth, Hood, Johnson, Kemper, Kimball, and Trimble. Of officers below the rank of general, and men, there were taken prisoners, including the wounded, 13,621, an amount ascertained officially. Of the wounded in a condition to be removed, of the killed and the missing, the enemy has made no return. They are estimated, from the best data which the nature of the case admits, at 23,000. General Meade also captured three cannons and forty-one standards.

I must leave to others, who can do it from personal observation, to describe the mournful spectacle presented by these hill-sides and plains at the close of the terrible conflict. It was a saying of the Duke of Wellington, that, next to a defeat, the saddest thing is a victory. The horrors of the battle-field, after the contest is over—the sights and sounds of woe—let me throw a pall over the scene, which no words can adequately depict to those who have not witnessed it; on which no one who has witnessed it, and who has a heart in his bosom, can bear to dwell. One drop of balm alone, one drop of heavenly, lifegiving balm—mingles in this bitter cup of misery. Scarcely has the cannon ceased to roar, when the brethren and sisters of Christian benevolence, ministers of compassion, angels of pity, hasten to the field and the hospital, to moisten the parched tongue, to bind the ghastly wounds, to soothe the parting agonies alike of friend and foe, and to catch the last whispered messages of love from dying lips. "Carry this miniature back to my dear wife, but do not take it from my bosom till I am gone." "Tell my little sister not to grieve for me, I am willing to die for my country." "Oh, that my mother were here!" When, since Aaron stood between the living and the dead, was there ever a ministry like this? It has been said that it is characteristic of Americans to treat women with a deference not paid to them in any other country. I will not undertake to say whether this is so, but I will say that since this terrible war has been waged, the women of the loyal States, if never before, have entitled themselves to our highest admiration and gratitude, alike those who, at home, often with fingers unused to the toil, often bowed beneath their own domestic cares, have performed an amount of daily labor not less than hers who works for her daily bread, and those who, in the hospital and the tent of the Sanitary Commission, have rendered services which millions could not buy. Happily, the labor and the service are

* Besides the sources of information mentioned in the text, I have been kindly favored with a memorandum of the operations of the three days, drawn up for me by direction of Major General Meade (anticipating the promulgation of his official report), by one of his aids, Colonel Theodore Lyman, from whom, also, I have received other important communications relative to the campaign. I have received very valuable documents relative to the battle from Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the army, and have been much assisted in drawing up the sketch of the campaign by the detailed reports, kindly transmitted to me in manuscript, from the Adjutant General's Office, of the movements of every corps of the army, for each day, after the breaking up from Fredericksburg commenced. I have derived much assistance from Col. John B. Bachelder's oral explanations of his beautiful and minute drawing (about to be engraved) of the field of the three days' struggle. With the information derived from these sources I have compared the statements in General Lee's official report of the campaign, dated 31st July, 1863; a well-written article, purporting to be an account of the three days battle, in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 22d of July; and the article on "The Battle of Gettysburg and the Campaign of Pennsylvania," by an officer, apparently a colonel, in the British army, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September. The value of the information contained in this last essay may be seen by comparing the remark under date 27th of June, that "private property is to be rigidly protected," with the statement in the next sentence but one, that "all the cattle and farm horses having been seized by Ewell, farm labor had come to a complete stand-still." He also, under date of 4th July, speaks of Lee's retreat being encumbered by "Ewell's *immense train of plunder*." This writer informs us that, on the evening of the 4th July, he heard "reports coming in from the different *generals* that the enemy (Meade's army) was *retiring*, and had been doing so all day long." At a consultation at headquarters on the 6th, between Generals Lee, Longstreet, Hill, and Wilcox, this writer was told by some one, whose name he prudently leaves in blank, that the army had no intention at present of retreating for good, and that some of the enemy's despatches had been intercepted in which the following words occur: "The noble but unfortunate Army of the Potomac has again been obliged to retreat before superior numbers." I much regret that General Meade's official report was not published in season to enable me to take full advantage of it in preparing the brief sketch of the battles of the three days contained in this address. It reached me but the morning before these pages were sent to the press.