

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

VOL. 1. NO. 9.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 9, 1865.

PRICE 10 CENTS

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WILMINGTON, MARCH 9.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

To City Subscribers.—Complaints have been lodged at this office of the non-reception of their papers by city subscribers. Every effort on our part shall be made to secure prompt and sure delivery of the paper, each morning, and we have already taken steps to punish delinquent carriers. We will thank the subscriber who shall at any time see the regular carriers selling papers and will notify us of this fact. Carriers are not permitted to sell to anybody.

Wood.—Our citizens are very much in need of wood. Until arrangements can be made by the proper authorities for furnishing the needy, persons living convenient to the town, and having supplies, will probably be afforded such protection as will be necessary to haul it in, by calling on the Provost Marshal, in the building known as the Commercial Bank. They will find it a profitable business.

Fish and Oysters.—We are unable to comprehend the reason of the scarcity of fish and oysters in the market. Opportunity has been afforded to good and loyal men to bring to market anything that is good to eat. The inducements are great. The money is better, the people are better, and the times are better than formerly. Why not bring them in, and bring them plentifully, and receive plenty of greenbacks in return.

In Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, the widely known artists, celebrated for their dramatic and literary attainments, arrived in town yesterday. We are not informed of the plans of these amusement givers, but suppose it to be their purpose to gratify our people with their entertainments. If so, we can promise them appreciative audiences.

Fire.—The fire in the northern part of the town yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of some waste rosin scattered about in an old still-yard, known as Fillyer's. The fire was close to Messrs. Chadburn & Co.'s mills, which at one time was considered in danger, but by the exertion of those in the neighborhood it did not spread. There was no serious damage done.

The Streets.—We are glad to notice the improvements in the appearance of the streets in our town. The proper military authorities having taken the matter in hand, we look for a clean and healthy state of things in future, which is more than can be boasted of in the past.

ATTENTION.—Messrs. T. W. Murray & Co. advertise in another column a fine stock of sutler's goods, groceries, etc. Purchasers are recommended to this firm as gentlemanly, high-minded dealers. They have a fine stock of goods, which they are selling at reasonable rates.

THEATRE.—To-night both Miss Bridges and Mr. Davis appear at the Theatre in Shakespeare's comedy of Katherine and Petruchio, or Taming the Shrew. Katherine, Miss Bridges, one of her great characters; Petruchio, Mr. Davis. The performance promises unusual excellence.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.—Hereafter we will present our readers daily with the arrival and departure of steamers to and from Wilmington and Federal Point. Due notice will be given of the establishment of mail lines.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Admiral Ainsworth, Captain of the Fort, for files of very late Northern papers, and other favors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice relating to the Treasury Regulations.

The Treasury Regulations will be applied in Wilmington, and other places, recently coming under Federal authority in North Carolina, at the earliest practicable moment. The undersigned having consulted with the military authorities will be ready to receive applications, on and after the 9th inst., in due form, for the opening of a suitable number of supply stores in Wilmington. The claim of each applicant to enjoy the privileges of trade will be fully examined. Those, only, who place themselves on record as unquestionably loyal to the National Flag will be permitted to sell goods and supplies. These trade privileges cannot be extended, for the

present, any further than seems warranted by a actual demand. Traders must, therefore, press their claims with moderation.

In the season specific Local Rules will be published for the guidance of all parties interested. Captured and abandoned property will be received by agents and assistants directly under my control and disposed of according to the Treasury Regulations. In a day or two an office will be opened by the undersigned at the North Carolina Bank, where every effort will be made to give such information pertaining to the Treasury Regulations as may be required. The form of the application to be made in each case, will be furnished at the office named.

D. HEATON,
Supt'g Special Agent Treas. Dept.
Wilmington N. C., March 8th, 1865. 8-2t

READERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO),
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27, 1865.
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 16.

VII. The Chief Commissary of Subsistence will seize all surplus subsistence supplies to be found in Wilmington and vicinity, causing memorandum receipts to be given therefor, and will turn the same over to a Committee to be composed of the following named gentlemen, citizens of Wilmington, to wit:

Messrs. S. D. WALLACE, President.
E. A. KEITH,
JAMES H. SHACKELFORD,
WILLIAM R. UTLEY,
GEORGE CHADBURN,
JAMES ALDERMAN,

Who will receive and issue the supplies to the poor.

The Quartermaster Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. & A. A. General.

SECOND INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Imposing Civic and Military Display.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The procession to escort the President to the Capital is now forming, though a heavy rain is falling, and the streets are almost impassable with mud.

The Avenue is one dense body of people.—The inaugural ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, March 4—12:30

The rain has ceased and the procession is now passing down the avenue. The display is exceeding grand. The sidewalks are jammed with people, and every window and house-top is occupied with ladies and gentlemen, who are waving their handkerchiefs and hats with great enthusiasm. The visiting Philadelphia Fire Department and those of Washington attract great attention by their beautifully adorned apparatus. Many bands of music are interspersed throughout the procession, and the entire line is one continuous ring of music.

The *Chronicle* representation have a large truck with a printing press printing an extra *Chronicle*, which are scattered among the dense mass of humanity.

The procession is over an hour passing any given point.

The Navy Yard delegation has a Monitor in line, with a turret turning.

The immense amount of mud in the streets interferes with the magnificence of the display, yet it is nevertheless exceedingly fine.

A marked feature in the turnout is the colored troops and Odd Fellows with their bands of music.

The following is President Lincoln's Inaugural Address:

Fellow-Countrymen:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have constantly called forth in every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all

else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured, on the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avoid it—while the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war, seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.—One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but located in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war.

To strengthen, perpetuate and extend the interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union—even by the war.—While the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected by the war the magnitude of the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to add a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both can not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purposes. "Wee unto the world because of offences," for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!

If we should suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believer in a living God alwayscribes to him?

Fondly do we hope—ferently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away, yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unremitted toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three hundred years ago, so still it must be said "the judgment of the Lord are true and righteous altogether, with malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds to care for him who shall have come from the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERIDAN.

Reported Movement on Staunton.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 1.]
The enemy, on yesterday, were approaching Staunton, in heavy force from the valley—chiefly cavalry.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 2.]
We stated yesterday that the enemy, in heavy force, believed to be mostly cavalry, were advancing up the Valley towards Staunton. As yet we have received no official information on the subject of their advance.

FROM THE GULF.

Confirmation of the Ordering Away of the United States Consul at Matamoras, &c.

New Orleans, Feb. 20—4 P. M.
A letter received in this city from Matamoras, dated February 10th, says that the United States Consul, Mr. Campbell, has been ordered out of Matamoras, Mexico. No more clearances would be given for vessels belonging to the United States, and that commercial intercourse between Mexico and the United States would probably be discontinued for some time.

The same letter also states that the schooner *Jane Dolan*, from this port to Matamoras, was wrecked off Brazos a day or two previous to the date of this letter, and all on board lost. Among those who perished is Mr. Wm. Herriek, formerly clerk to Thompson & Barnes, of New Orleans.

The New Governor of Delaware.

Dover, Del., March 2, 1865.
By virtue of the Constitution of Delaware, Governor Saulsbury, President of the Senate, becomes Governor of the State for the unexpired term of Governor Cannon. He will probably be inaugurated here to-morrow.

THE LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

The Rebels Report Him Stuck in the Mud.

He is Moving towards Cheraw.

Comments of the Rebel Press on His Career.

The Rebel Fortifying Column reported that Sherman's army was stuck in the mud. The news from the Rebel press is that Sherman is moving towards Cheraw. Comments of the Rebel press on his career are that he is a failure.

REBEL ANNOTATIONS.

No news from the Rebel press. The news from the Rebel press is that Sherman is moving towards Cheraw.

Sherman's States.

We are still without news of movements now taking place. The news from the Rebel press is that Sherman is moving towards Cheraw.

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Movement of Gen. Sherman.

The *Examiner*, of March 2, has the following: "Since Sherman has already been reported as moving towards Cheraw, there is no impropriety in indicating the opinion that this may be a movement by the flank to cross the Catawba river below the railroad, and thence move on Charlotte along the eastern bank; or it may mean a change of front, with the intention to reach Fayetteville, and be in co-operation with Schofield."

The Excitement at Charlotte, N. C. Subsidized.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 1.]
From Charlotte we learn that the anxiety which had prevailed in that quarter for several days had subsided. Columbia advice state that the fire which occurred there on the evacuation by our troops extended from Main street to the Charlotte depot, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. No public property was destroyed.—The city is now in the possession of General Hampton's troops.

Sherman, the Raider.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 1.]
It is usual for those who set about the conquest of a country to act upon the miser's rule. "Get all you can, and keep all you get."—Hence, they endeavor to secure their acquisitions as they go, and to make each the basis of the next.

Sherman acts upon a different rule. He is simply a great raider. He is conducting a novel military experiment, and is testing the problem, whether or not a great country can be conquered by raids.

Results, so far, have gained him some reputation for success in making his transits, and consequently exhibit the theory on which he is operating under its most favorable conditions. He has raided entirely across the States of Mississippi, of Georgia and of South Carolina in his successive enterprises. What permanent result has he accomplished? In Mississippi his enterprise is forgotten, and not one of his acquisitions remain. In Georgia, save the garrison in Savannah and the destruction along his track, there are no trophies of his triumph.—The result in South Carolina will be similar.—His course is simply that of a bird through the air.

It may be said that these raids are destructive to our resources and weaken, if they do not subdue us, and thus conduce to the desired result. But it is to be considered in answer to this that such damages are very narrow in their scope and are quickly repaired. No serious permanent injury has anywhere been inflicted by raids. It may be further remarked that if raids could succeed in the satanic work of extensively devastating our country the very blow thus struck at it would create an impediment to the enemy's also. Therefore the enemy could only travel with vast trains of supplies, which would be to him a great element of [Continued on the 10th page.]