

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 9.

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THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We print elsewhere in this issue a brief account of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and also a hurried telegraphic report of the inaugural address. We are inclined to think that the address as given is imperfect, and shall, therefore, defer any comments on it until a more complete copy is received. The ceremonies attending the inauguration are represented to have been unusually grand and imposing, notwithstanding that the weather was miserably inclement.

No official announcement of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet has yet been made, though it seems to be generally conceded that its composition will be as follows:

Secretary of State, W. H. Seward.
Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton.
Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles.
Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch.
Secretary of the Interior, J. P. Usher.
Postmaster-General, W. P. Dennison.
Attorney-General, James Speed.

All will remain for the ensuing four years but Judge Usher, who will probably retire at some future time, and Hon. A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, will succeed him. Pennsylvania will be without any representation other than Mr. Stanton, who formerly hailed from that State.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK OUT.

Since the occupation of this city by the national forces there has been little manifestation of hostility to the government of the country. Indeed, the remark has frequently been made that our people exhibited more of gladness than sorrow at the restoration of the town to the protection of the old flag. The constant crowd that besieges the office of the Provost Marshal, clamorous to take the oath of allegiance, attests this. The anxiety displayed by business men to resume their occupations is another evidence. All classes submit cheerfully to the change that a couple of weeks has wrought, and those who pine for a return of rebel rule are hard to be found.

And on this point we have a suggestion to make. This is a captured city. The people in it can be looked upon by the government only as rebel citizens. The community is officially regarded as a community of enemies to the country. This is all they can be considered until they manifest to the government that they are friends. However numerous cases of individual loyalty may be, there remains yet to be made some public expression of the fealty of the community at large. Until an expression of this kind is made the national authorities will not be justified in treating this as a loyal town. When such an expression is made the public will quickly see how glad the government is to welcome back those who have wandered off into the devious paths of secession and rebellion.

An example was set, in the city of Savannah. On the occupation of that city by the forces of General Sherman, the people at once assembled in mass meeting, expressed their gratitude at the restoration of the stars and stripes, and, in their public capacity, adopted resolutions affirming their loyalty and their desire to remain under the protection and continue to be a part of the United States. These expressions and resolutions very quickly won for them the sympathy and favor of those in authority, and unusual privileges were at once extended to the community—privileges that are not always extended to citizens residing in military garrisons.

The authorities of this department are equally anxious to favor the people of Wilmington. But as yet the people of Wilmington have exhibited no

desire for such favors. They have, in their public capacity, said nothing. This reticence argues only a tacit submission to circumstances which they have been unable to control. We know that such is not their disposition. But the government does not know it. The people must speak out. They must not expect favors if they do not cheerfully yield to the ruling power. In no other manner can their submission be manifested than by a public expression.

We therefore suggest that a meeting of citizens be called to consider the present situation of affairs, and give expression to the sentiments of the people in general in relation thereto. What says Mayor Dawson? What say the members of the city government? Or, if the town officials do not choose to act, let a few of the leading merchants call a meeting. Let the call be issued by somebody at once. It is well known that a call for such a meeting would meet with a hearty response from nine-tenths of the business men of the town. All that is required is for some one to lead off. Who will do themselves the favor of starting the ball?

THE TWO CAPITALS.

The inauguration of the President provokes comparisons which may not be without value. The capital of the United States witnesses a spectacle full of moral grandeur, when after four years of civil war, the foundations of the government remain unshaken, and all its machinery goes on with legal regularity. The constitution has been tested as fundamental law is tested only in extraordinary times, and it has proved, in its beautiful simplicity, strong enough for the salvation of the nation. The field of war trembles beneath the tread of retreating or conflicting hosts, but in the serenity and the security of the law, and with the quiet sanctions of religion, the President of the United States assumes once more the robes and the responsibilities of his great office. As he advances to fresh duties, all good omens attend him, and his inauguration is illustrated by recent victories over faction and treachery. The rejoicings of a hundred cities are the anthems which welcome him to his toil. From sea-board and from prairie, from the farm, the workshop and the pier, from old men in their wisdom, from young men in their strength, from mothers and from wives, and from little children, come the glad cries of encouragement and gratitude. The cloud which lowered upon the Republic has been lifted, and we see once more the glorious summer of peace and prosperity advancing.

Look now at the other capital doomed to ignominious surrender, from which mock legislators are fleeing from self-assumed duties, and abandoning with the timidity of guilts their usurped positions! Remonstrances are in vain—appeals to manhood are disregarded—threats are as impotent as persuasions to arrest the disreputable stampede of Confederate law-givers. Lee sees the moral ruin of the panic, but he protests against it without effect. He is left a general without a ministry to sanction him, and with a greatly reduced army to follow him. No conduct in the field can compensate for such cowardice at home. There may be courage left for fight, but there is nothing left to fight for!

Our anniversary orators have sometimes ventured upon the assertion that "the eyes of the world are upon us" which may have been hyperbole in happier times, but is now hardly more than the literal truth. There is nothing in our present position which should move us to shrink from the sharpest and most general scrutiny. We can afford to invite it, and we can put our prospects and chances and certainties into two words—Washington and Richmond! Rebellion, causeless and criminal, the basely begotten child of passion and ambition, ceases to be respectable when it ceases to be successful.

Four years have elapsed since Mr. Lincoln entered upon the Presidential office, and how great is the difference twixt then and now! Then State after State joined in the unnatural and wicked enterprise—the chief cities of the South were in possession of traitors—our armies and navies had not yet recovered from the shock of treason within and sudden emergency without—Washington itself was threatened—the President himself was held to be in personal danger—the rebellion was confident, and we did not know in how many channels its poison was running. Now—but why rehearse the glad story of high courage, of resolute endeavor, of unshrinking persistence, and of measureless success? Upon a time like this, we can well afford to be cheerful, for there is a record indelibly stamped upon the pages of history, of which we need not be ashamed. The people have earned the right to rejoice, for they have saved a nation to be the inheritance of their children—saved it alike by valor in the field, by christian justice in law-making, by noble persistence under discouragement, by an open-handed generosity, almost without precedent, and at a cost of countless private agonies patiently suffered for the sake of our fatherland! A good cause well-sped—the chronicles of the ages have nothing brighter, nothing nobler, nothing more beneficent than this! We thank God for our triumph, and we are not afraid to thank Him, for it is the Triumph of the Truth!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

The rejection of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States by the Legislature of New Jersey, on Wednesday, defeats that measure for the present. So far eighteen States have ratified the action of Congress, while only three have rejected it. The question will now come before the people of the three States which have rejected the amendment, and will probably have a direct bearing upon the election of the members of their next Legislatures.

The Legislatures of the following States have ratified the amendments:—
1.—Missouri, Feb. 7.
2.—Illinois, Feb. 1.
3.—Rhode Island, Feb. 2.
4.—Michigan, Feb. 2.
5.—New York, Feb. 3.
6.—Pennsylvania, Feb. 3.
7.—Maryland, Feb. 3.
8.—Massachusetts, Feb. 3.
9.—West Virginia, Feb. 3.
10.—Missouri, Feb. 7.
11.—Ohio, Feb. 8.
12.—Minnesota, Feb. 8.
13.—Kansas, Feb. 8.
14.—Virginia, Feb. 9.
15.—Indiana, Feb. 13.
16.—Nevada, Feb. 16.
17.—Louisiana, Feb. 17.
18.—Wisconsin, Feb. 24.

The Legislatures of the following States have rejected the amendment:—
1.—Delaware, Feb. 8.
2.—Kentucky, Feb. 23.

The Legislatures of the following loyal States have yet to vote upon the amendment:—
Name of State. Politics. Meeting of Legislature. Now in session.
Arkansas..... Republican..... May 3, 1865.
Connecticut..... Republican..... May 4, 1865.
California..... Republican..... Dec. 4, 1865.
Iowa..... Republican..... Jan. 7, 1865.
New Hampshire..... Republican..... June 7, 1865.
Oregon..... Republican..... Sept. 10, 1865.
Tennessee..... Republican..... April 3, 1865.
Vermont..... Republican..... Oct. 12, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.
Total number of States..... 36
Necessary to ratify amendment (three-fourths)..... 27
States which have ratified..... 18
Rejected..... 3

FOOTE KICKED OUT OF THE REBEL HOUSE.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 28.]
The House of Representatives on yesterday unanimously voted to expel Mr. Foote, of Tenn. In this Mr. Foote got the start of them, and is probably in Europe by this time, "secure from tyranny and taxation," and, perhaps, acting as voluntary peace commissioner at some of the courts on that continent.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, February 28.

American Gold	202
U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds	111
U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bonds	102 3/4
Canton	39
Cumberland	76 1/4
Quicksilver	84
New York Central	115 1/2
Erie	78 1/2
Hudson River	116 1/2
Reading	115 1/2
Michigan Central	113
Michigan Southern	60 1/2
Illinois Central	119 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburg	79 1/2
Chicago and Northwestern	64
Chicago and Rock Island	97 1/2
Pittsburg Ft. Wayne and Chicago	96
State of Market	Firm.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS SUTLER'S STORES, ETC.

CLOSING OUT CHEAP!

THE BALANCE OF CARGO OF
SCHOONER E. C. JOHNSON,
Foot of Ann Street.

Consisting of

- 300 bbls. Potatoes,
- 50 half bbls. Flour,
- 10 Firkins Butter,
- 20 Tierces Sugar Cured Hams,
- 25 Kitts No. 1 Mackerel,
- 20 Boxes Codfish,
- 10 Kitts Tongues and Sounds,
- 10 Cases Lima Beans,
- 10 " Green Corn,
- 10 " Fresh Tomatoes,
- 50 " Sherry Wine,
- 250 " Golden Ale,
- 10 half bbls. Cut Loaf Sugar,
- 100 Cases Cider,
- 40,000 Paper Collars,
- Fine Shoes,
- Under Shirts,
- Drawers,
- Over Shirts,
- Perfumery, &c.,

All of which will be closed out at low prices.
March 9th, 1865. T. W. MURRAY 9-27

THEATRE.

Stage Manager,..... Mr. JOHN DAVIS
Thursday Evening, March 9th, 1865.
MISS ELOISE BRIDGES,
Will appear in Shakspeare's Comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO;
Or, Taming of the Shrew.
KATHERINE..... Miss ELOISE BRIDGES
PETRUCHIO..... Mr. JOHN DAVIS
Supported by the whole Company.

After which,
Song, (The White Squall),..... by Mr. J. WILSON
Dance..... by Miss Selina WILSON
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Admission.—Dress Circle, \$1 00; Parquet, 50 cents; Centre Gallery, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rise at 7 1/2.
March 9, 1865.

JUST RE-OPENED.

For Sale by
NATH'L JACOBI & CO.
[Perrins' Crockery Signs]

No. 9 Market St.

Ladies' and Misses Hoop Skirts.
Black Muslin DeLaine.
Colored DeBaige.
Colored Organdie Muslins.
Black " "
Fine White Linen.
Ladies' White and Brown Cottons.
Gentlemen's Half Hose.
White Swiss Muslin.
Coats' Spool Cotton.
Black Flax Thread.
Pen Holders and Steel Pens.
Envelopes and Lead Pencils.
Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper.
Agate, Pearl and Bone Buttons.
Combs, Tooth Brushes, &c.
Brown Winds or Soap.
Needles, Tapes, Hooks and Eyes.
Fish Lines, Fish Hooks, &c.
March 9th, 1865.

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S Ladies, Misses and Children's OUTFITTING ROOM.

St. Nicholas Block, 505 DeLaine St.
MRS. E. WINTLE,
(Formerly of Genin's Bazaar)
UNDER whose Superintendence the departments are conducted, is pleased to her former patrons and the Ladies generally, that, in connection with the ARTISTES under her direction, she will furnish, promptly,
Ladies, Misses and Children's Outfitting.
Order.
LADIES' UNIFORM LINES.
Of fine Quality, Kept in Stock, ready for use.
Particular attention given to
BB'ADAL TROSSEAU.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Formerly of Wilmington, 35 Market St.
Feb. 9-8-4w

CLARENDON SALOON.

(UP STAIRS.)
No. 8, Market St.
HAS ALWAYS the best fare to be found in South. No expense is spared to furnish the rarest delicacies of the season.
E. C. SWERNY
March 1.

WANTED.

WHITE PAPER, suitable for news or other printing. We will pay liberal prices in cash at the counting room of
THE HERALD OF THE UNION.
March 7th, 1865.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A FEW HUNDRED OLD NEWSPAPERS, in good order, for sale cheap, at the counting room of
THE HERALD OF THE UNION.
March 7th, 1865.

THOMAS B. CARR, M. D.
DENTIST.
Office and residence on Second Street, squares south of Market.