

# THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 11.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Remains Buried.**—Captain G. P. Riley will be buried to the colored people of this place on Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at the First Street M. E. Church.

#### Opera.

Whoever attended the theatre last night—and there was a multitude present—doubtless came away with the expenditure both of time and money. The dramatic rendition of Walter Scott's celebrated novel, *The Bride of Lammermoor*, was played, and its presentation was such as to call for frequent applause. Miss Bridges, in the title, carried the lower part, and was the life of the drama at the close of the piece. Her performance in the latter part of the play, and her part in the play, had a role to which she is entitled. The piece is not one to be forgotten with us by any means. It is a grand, beautiful and cruel. Still there is a certain beauty in it, and no where else so much as in the part of Lucy Deveraux, forced to a marriage against her will, and better impulses, while she is hurried to the altar, the "poor" woman appears as the victim of a cruel and unfeeling man.

and in the agony of constrained distance, and the happiness of their reunion, the heart-strings are broken, and a flood of tears is given to the world. The final act contains the essence of the play. Here the melodrama is brought out in its most glowing and stirring effects. An agony of love will fill the heart at this point. A single mistake where everything is so overwrought and unfeeling turns the whole into burlesque. It is needless to say that Miss Bridges and her husband, and her part through which she has shown she is most ably supported by Mr. John Davis, as Major Ravenswood. Mr. Davis is new to the present audience, but we can assure them that he is an actor of rare merit, self-possessed, natural, free from false good reading, and correct in all his utterances. Mrs. Davis and others were also conspicuous for fine acting last evening, especially Mr. Anderson, as Gregory, in the amusing scene of the two brigades.

Tonight at the theatre, the bill is on the bill, when fun and laughter will have full scope. Go early to secure good seats.

**Green Grocers, A-ROY!**—Where are the persons that have been supplying the market with vegetables in past years? Do they still continue to forsake the cause of the Union, and follow in paths of treason? Let them all speak out, and let it be known that they intend using every exertion to supply the market that all may be benefited, both soldiers and citizens. We understand that our townsman, Dr. Carr, intends planting nearly an hundred acres in all kinds of vegetables, for the benefit of the soldiers. We have not been informed of the fact, but fully believe that Mr. Augustini intends collecting some of the greenbacks this coming summer. His regular supply will be missed if he does not continue his good work as heretofore.

**WELL TO REMEMBER.**—Persons living within the military lines are informed that the government does not place any restrictions upon any one to prevent him from subscribing to THE HERALD

OF THE UNION. Our list is increasing every day, and still we have room for several hundred names on our books. The system is easy in advance, always. We keep a force at work day and night, and as soon as matters can be arranged we intend to increase the size of our paper. We will not turn a customer out. We would do any kind of work in the printing line.

## INAUGURATION.

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

#### Graphic Account of the Ceremonies.

#### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE IMPROVING PROCESSION.

#### Mud, Rain and Sunshine.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE OCCASION.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

[From the Washington Chronicle, March 5.]

The Capitol was, of course, the great theatre of attraction. From every quarter the men, women, and children, were pouring towards it in a continuous stream. Despite the steady drizzle which made umbrellas even of but little use, the crowd began to assemble at an early hour. The doors were not to be opened to those who had obtained no right of access to the Senate galleries before eleven A. M. The devoted women thronged the east front of the Senate wing, awaiting, with much chattering and jostling, the hour which was to admit them. The door was finally opened about half-past eleven, when the fairest half of creation pushed in with an energy and determination not surpassed in with an energy and determination not surpassed by the most veteran sight-seer. They hurried along the halls, up the broad stairways, scrambling, racing, and breathless, and as they rushed into the galleries, disturbed the proceedings of the Senate with a recklessness which it is not ungentle to characterize as unfeminine and inexcusable. In vain the Vice President called to order with successive raps.—The chattering in the galleries, which were filled exclusively with cringing outside of the Reporter's gallery, still continued, and Senators repeatedly protested that they could not hear what was going on. Finally, however, the ladies awakened to the proprieties to the occasion, and a comparative order prevailed.

The Senate, the members of which confined themselves to the side of the hall on the left of the Speaker, giving a curiously one-sided aspect to that body, kept up the irregular transaction of business till near twelve. The floor was covered with chairs, placed between the desks and in their rear. The latter were rapidly filled with eminent citizens, both civil and military. At quarter of twelve, the Vice President elect, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, came into the chamber arm in arm with Vice President Hamlin, and were cordially welcomed by Senator Foot, who was presiding. Mr. Hamlin took his chair, and Mr. Johnson sat a little to his right. Shortly after the members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Seward, Stanton, Usher, Welles, Dennison, and Attorney General Speed, took their places in chairs in front of the desks, on the left of the presiding officer. Immediately after the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, clad in their robes of office, and preceded by Chief Justice Chase, made their way into the chamber down the main aisle, and were seated in front of the desks, to his right.

The Vice President then rose and delivered a very appropriate valedictory, in the midst of which the foreign ministers and their attaches entered in their gorgeous uniforms, resplendent with lace, with brilliant sashes, and showy rapiers, while a few wore the decorations with which they had been honored by their own or foreign courts. They took their places on the right of the Senate chamber.

The Vice President elect, Andrew Johnson, then came forward to the desk of the Secretary of the Senate and delivered an address.

#### SCENES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

In the midst of the Vice President's address the House of Representatives made their way into the Senate Chamber, preceded by Speaker Colfax, filling in each side of the main entrance; shortly after entering, the President of the United States, attended by the Senate Committee, Messrs. Foster, Doolittle, and Henderson, took the seats provided for them in front of the Secretary's desk. Vice President Hamlin then pronounced the Senate adjourned, whereupon the proclamation of the President, convening an extra session of the Senate, was read by the Secretary of the Senate. Vice President Johnson called the Senate to order. The names of the Senators elect were called, and they were invited to come forward and be sworn in, when Messrs. Anthony, Cragin, Fessenden, Guthrie, Lane, Norton, and Yates presented themselves, and the usual oath was administered. The pro-

cession was then organized to move out toward the portico, according to the program before announced. Marshal Lamont, leading a body of the Supreme Court, the Sergeant at arms of the Senate, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the President of the United States, the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, the members of the Senate, the Department of the Corps, the Heads of the Departments, Governors, Mayors of Washington, and Georgetown, the members of the House, and others who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate. The presence of the crowd as it poured out of the Senate main entrance, was terrific. In the meantime the galleries were rapidly emptied, and the ladies sought eligible positions for viewing at the windows, on the steps of the portico, and elsewhere.

The thousands outside the Capitol had gathered in the vicinity of the President and the distinguished assemblage which had gathered in the Senate Chamber. Every available space was occupied in the vast area in front of the building. The admirable arrangements of the military and police kept up on tracks through the immense multitude, but despite the mud, which was indescribable, thousands clustered about the central portico, covered the railroad tracks, crowded the steps, thronged the terraces and filled the windows with a blaze of beauty. The first glimpse of the President through the columns of the portico was the signal for tumultuous applause, and as he made his way forward to the platform erected in front of the central portico, accompanied by the imposing and brilliant escort, the loudest buzz rent the air. A few minutes were consumed in beating the distinguished company, when Chief Justice Chase administered the usual oath of office, and the President addressed the vast throng as follows:

#### The Inaugural Address.

**Patton-Corcoran:**—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 been 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 hopes for the future, no prediction in regard 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 know 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 war. While the Government claimed no right that to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for 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 men 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 could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purposes. 'Woe 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 come, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

Ponderly do we hope—serenely do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue 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 come, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

to finish the work we are in, to and for the nation's wounds to care for him who shall have come from 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.

Despite the obstacles, the President was not imposing one, promptly arranged, and placed in line, well kept in hand, and orderly throughout. To Hon. D. R. Goddard, Chief of Police, and Superintendent of Police, A. C. Richards, and other efficient aids, much credit is due for the harmonious manner in which this part of the programme of the day was managed. The alacrity with which Messrs. Goddard and aids succeeded in covering the city with a military order, which, but for their other employment, would have been considered a commendation of several former military commands, had originally been made, is worthy of high commendation. So also, in the city of Washington, who detailed a strong military patrol, who were posted at the corners of the various streets, crossing the city, to prevent vehicles from crossing the way, and to assist the police.

We deem it unnecessary to specify the various points of rendezvous, in the manner of forming the line. The following is the order of march.

Thirty police men, in uniform, in the fore-front, and headed by an appointed officer, were first in order, entirely clearing the way. They presented a very creditable appearance. Next came the military band, consisting of an either side by six aids, dressed in uniform, in an orange-colored coat with buff breeches, and having a blue sash, and buff breeches, and buff breeches. His aids were dressed in buff breeches with white ruffles, buff breeches, and buff breeches. His aids also wore buff breeches and buff breeches, two feet in length, and buff breeches two inches deep.

**THE TROOPS IN LINE.**

Company of the 48th New York Cavalry, Captain Leary, followed by the band of the brigade Veteran Reserves.

Section of the 1st United States Cavalry, Lieutenant King commanding.

1st brigade Veteran Reserve Corps, commanded by Colonel Gils, and followed by Finley's United States Hospital Band.

**TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.**—This car was drawn by four beautiful bay horses. This car was tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, &c., and was supported by a neat tent. The car was intended to contain thirty-six young ladies representing the States of the Union, but the weather being too unfavorable the idea was abandoned.

**AUTHORITIES OF WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.**—The corporate authorities of Washington, escorting the visiting delegation of the Baltimore municipal government.

**ASSOCIATIONS.**

East Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club, headed by its president, William Dixon, and J. C. Dulin, marshal, and preceded by a fine band. Wm. Peron's representation of a "Monitor" in this delegation, drawn on wheels, by four white horses, attracted much attention. It was beautifully decorated with large national flags mounted upon spars erected fore and aft and small flags surmounting the turret and scattered along the bulwarks on both sides. The turret was a bona fide affair, admirably constructed, revolving readily, and containing a howitzer from which salutes were frequently fired as the procession moved. Upon the deck were a number of sailor boys, (there by permission of Master Morris,) who cheered lustily, and gallantly saluted the fair spectators.

Loyal Pennsylvanians, under their marshal, Joseph M. W. Wilson, and led by the 6th Pennsylvania heavy artillery band.

Seventh Ward National Union Association, under Marshal G. Z. Colison, and headed by Finley Hospital Band.

**THE EASTERN NATIONAL MERCANTILE COLLEGE BAND.**

This splendid band, twenty in number, from Poughkeepsie, presented a beautiful outward appearance, being uniformly with blue frock coats trimmed with gold lace and silver epaulets, scarlet pants, and hats with large flowing red and white plumes.

**THE FIREMEN.**

The firemen were marshalled by William Dickson, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Steam Fire Brigade.

**WASHINGTON CITY FIRE DEPT.**—J. H. SESSFORD, CHIEF ENGINEER.

Franklin steam fire-engine, No. 2, John Maddox, foreman, with ten men, was beautifully trimmed and drawn by four large gray horses. This engine was decorated by the lady friends of the company, and they deserve credit for their good taste. The company were uniformly dressed in red shirts, black coats, with hats and belts of the same color.

Columbia steam fire-engine, No. 3, James W. Lowe, foreman, with ten men, presented a very attractive appearance, and was drawn by four gray horses. The uniform of this company was the same as that worn by the Franklin.

No. 1, Hook and Ladder, John T. Chabney, foreman, with the truck, which has been lately put in complete order, handsomely decorated, drawn by four beautiful gray horses. The ten men of this company were mounted on the truck, which had a line of miniature flags hanging the entire length, making the apparatus a most beautiful sight. This company also had a fine reel with them.

This is the first time the Washington fire ap-

[Continued on the 4th page.]