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ches, jewelry, silver, and

N. RULON. Late of the Firm of LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADRIPHIA.

Estate of BOBERT HUNTER, deceased.

The Anditor appointed by the court to audit settle, and adjust the account of AMOS A. GREGG, administration of ROBERT HUNTER, tate of Busileton, Twenty-third ward, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, and MONDAY, March 18th, 1855. at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 152 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM C. HARFIS, and S. INMSTER, Anditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-

PHIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH STRELE has filed his petition in the said Court praying for the cellef prescribed by the existing Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the same will be heard before the Judges of the said Court in their Court. Roym. in the Centre Buildings of the State House, GHESTRUT Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the city of Philadelphie. or TUESDAT, the twenty-first day of March. A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. fe24 frmwöt.

has and Jewelby Carefully Repaired.

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On the following Diseases;
BYE AND BAR DISEASES;
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CLERGYMEN'S ANTHROAT DISEASES;
OLSERGYMEN'S ANTHROAT BEFARESS SORE
DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES,
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The book is to be had of W. B. & A. MARTIEN, NO.
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The author, Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, san be considered on all these maledes, and at all MERVOUS AFFECTIONS, which he treats with the sureat success.
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Model of the Medical Consumption of the Medical Co NEW MILITARY WAR MAP. Mew Coast Survey MAP of Northeastern South Carolina and Southeastern and Middle North Carolina showing the section of country through which Genera therman is marching; also; giving the seasoast from Charleston to Wilmington. A full and correct Map of JAMES S. CLANTON. W. S & Alfred Martien, 606 OHEST NUT Street. SHENANDOAH VALLEY, CAM-PAIGN OF, IN 1961-GENERAL PATTERSON'S NABRATIVE.—The most bigoted against the General will have his prejudies removed by reading the above. Epreale, price one dollar, at \$15 OHASTAUT Street, Philadelphia. JOHN CAMPELL. fell-im MISCELLANEOUS AND LAW LEGOMS—The best and rarest collection in Phila-ciphia.—Hallowell's Shakspeare, fifteen hundred dol-are, and other Books, equally scarce, for sale at 419 DESTRUT Street. COPARTNERSHIPS. IMITED PARTNERSHIP.-WE, the subseribers, have this day entered into a Li-ted Partnership, agreeably to the act of Assembly of Common wealth of Pennsylvania, passed March 21, D. 1835, and do hereby certify that the name of the nunder which said partnership is to be conducted is KLBUT & LAVERTY, and that the general nature of business to be conducted is the manufacture of seck s, Scarfs, and Scocks, and the same will be transacted the city of Philadelphia. in the city of Philadelphia.

The names of the General Partners of the said firm are WILLIAM M. HURLBUT and WILLIAM A. LAVERTY, both residents of Camden, N. J., and the Spacial Fartner is JOSEPH NICHOLSON, residence No. SS North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, State of Pennalyseia. sylvania.
That the capital contributed by the said JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Special Partner, is Five Thousand Dolthe control of the co WILLIAM M. WUBLBUT, WILLIAM A. LAVERTY, General Partners. JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Special Partner, mh3 6t* PHILADELPHIA, March 1. 1865. NOTICE. DISSOLPTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm doing business at Morgan's Corner, Radnor, Delaware county, under the name of Wagner & Johnson, is this, 21st day of Fabruary, 1886, mutually dissolved. The business will be conducted in future by John E. Wagner.

Make Wagner.

Make Wagner.

Make W. Johnson. NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE firm of F. J. ANSPACH & GO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAN ANSPACH, F. J. ANSPACH, JAMES ANSPACH. COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a cepartnership under the style and firms of ANSPACH & EORS. Philadelphia, and F. J. ANSPACH & EORS. Philadelphia, and F. J. ANSPACH & EORS. Philadelphia, and F. J. ANSPACH, R., S. J. ANSPACH, JR., CHAS. R. ANSPACH, F. J. ANSPACH, F. J. ANSPACH, JAMES ANSPACH, JAMES ANSPACH JAMES ANSPACH DISCOURTED TO THE STATE OF T NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of GEORGE W. FISS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent GEORGE W. FISS, GHARLES H. BANKS.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28tb, 1865. NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP .- The undersigned have this day entered into a limited partnership, in accordance with the lawy of the State of Pennsylvania.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is DAVIS, FISS, & BANES.

The nature of the business to be transacted is a GENERAL WOOL BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

The names of the General Partners are Henry C. Davis, residing at theiton Hills, Montgomery county, Pa.: George W. Fiss, residing at Germantown, Philadelphia; Charles El. Banes and Charles M. Foulke, both of the city of Philadelphia.

The names of the Special Partners are Thomas Mott and Peter C. Briben, both residing in the city of Philadelphia.

The suggregate amount of capital contributed by the Special Partners is One Hundrod Thomas dollars in cash, and Feter C. Erben Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash, and Feter C. Erben Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash, and Feter C. Erben Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash, and Feter C. Erben Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash. igned have this day entered into a limited partnership, n accordance with the laws of the State of Pennsylin cash, and Peter C. Kiden Fifty Laussaua Dominicash.

The said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of MARCH, 1865, and is to terminate on the 3ist day of MAY, 1870.

GEORGE W. FISS.

CHARLES B. BANES,

CHARLES B. FANES,

CHARLES B. FOULKE,

General Partners.

THOMAS MOTT.

PETER C. REBER,

PHILADA., March 1, 1865.

mh2-6t DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of C. McKibbin & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. C. McKibbin.

WM. C. McKibbin.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1865. COPARTNERSHIP .- THE UNDER-OUT ART INEASCHT.—I THE UNIDERS SIGNED having purchased the interest of Chambers Mc-Kibbin in the Merchants' Hotel, have this day associated themselves under the firm of J. & W. C. McKIBBIN, for conducting the hotel business; JERE McKIBBIN, WM. C. McKIBBIN, E. M. NEEDLES, COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UN ASSOCIATED HAVE this day associated under the firm of EDWARD BOBINS & CO. for the transaction of a GENERAL BANKING, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

NO. 47 South THIED Street feed in COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDER LAGE COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, ETC. ALENTOWN MILITARY INSTIDIVE-Chartered by it a State, with commodious
buildings and superior educational Military advantages, 2½ hours by railroad from Philadelphia. For
diculars address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M. Pres't,
fe27-mtbl2: Allentowa, Ps. orge lot of Needlework, Edgings and In-is just received. O. Queen Bess Ruffs and new style Val. (Qollars and Sets. THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESTNUT
Streats.—instruction in Bookkeeping, Fennanship,
Commercial Arithmetic, Telegraphing, and all the
tranches of a thorough business education. It is only
necessary for those interessed to visit institution to
be satisfied that its substantial claims to public favor
are unequalled by those of any commercial college or
the constry. The course of instruction is pre-ominantly
practical, the accommodations for extent and elegance
are unanypassed, while none but the best educated instructors are employed.
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patronage such as was never before anjoyed by any
other commercial school in the State.

Bend for a circular.

TEXDICATIONAL—WANTED BY A & BRO., CORNER OF TENTH TDUCATIONAL.—WANTED, BY A Graduate, of ample experience in teaching, to purchase the good will and fatures of an established Fersons buying such properties for sale or rent, or those wishing such an institution established in their own locality, would do well to address "Graduate," Press office. ildren's fine, regular-made White Stock-GO TO THE BEST.
For a thorough and practical education for business ge! White Cotton Gloves, 13c per pair. Feral lots Buttons, Trimmings, Combs, andkerchiefs, Stationery, &c., all under re-s. mh4 2t rora thorough and passive services of BRYANT, STRATION, & BANNISTER'S NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

A SE E M B L Y B U I L D I N G.
S. W. corner of CHESTNUT and TENTH Street (Entrance on Tenth street).

Instruction both day and evening in Book-keeping and all the collateral branches. Call or send for the "Commercial College Monthly." simeres for Boys.
seelmeres of the latest style.
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LOHN H. STOKES. WOODLAND SEMINARY FOR VV YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 9 and 10 WOODLAND TERRACE, West Philada, Rev. HENRY REEVES, A.M., Principal. 624-5w* W EST GROVE BOARDING SCHOOL, for GIRLS, at WEST GROVE STATION, P. and B. Central Ballyond. Chester County Pa.

The SUMMER TERM of this institution will commence on SECOND DAY, the 1st of FIFTH MONTH next. to continue 20 weeks. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, and is adapted to all ages. For circulare, &c., address the Principal, THOS. P. CONARD.

[627-min2m] West Grove, Pa. ATCHES AND JEWELRY. HAVING BUCCEEDED VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY .-VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—
MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, four miles
from MEDIA, Pa. Thorough sourse in Mathematics,
Glassics, Natural Sciences, and English; practical lessons in Civil Engliseering. Pupils received at any time,
and of all ages, and enjoy the benefits of a home. Refors to John G. Capp & Son. 35 Sonth Third street; Thos.
J. Glayton, Esq., Fifth and Frune streets; ex-Sherif
Kern, and others. Address Rev. J. HERVEY BAETON, A. M., VILLAGE GREEN, Fenn'a. 1006-6m F. P. DUBOSQ & SON, 28 Chestnut Street, fully informs his friends and sustomers that he

TO THE PROPLE.

A WORK BY DR. YOU MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 WALBUT Street,

A BOOK FOR THE PROPLE,

JOHN CAMPRELL

VOL. 8.—NO. 186. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

mise a fine day for the re-inauguration. It it up the faint woods, the forts, the black outlines of dis-

tant edifices, and the distant white tents of the sol diery, guarding the approaches, with a faint glow

and sent out rays even far to the North. Nearer by the city spread cut distinctly to the view. Those streets that extended in the line of vision were

thronged with citizens and strangers, who had swelled the population ten-fold in a single week-

There were currents and counter currents of dark, diminutive forms, not on the payements only, but

moving, too, between the dense rows of many-shaped houses, over the dark, filthy mud that every-

where, in every street, offended the eye, and con-dered all personal neatness an impossibility. Tiny

oars moved slowly along, black with occupants The rendezvous of the procession seemed to be

partial attraction, but the Capitol itself was the chief centre for great multitudes, who hurried

toward it from every point of the compass. From the windows of the north wing of the Capitol,

where the view was better, because the city is but sparsely built, and many commons, allow the eye

uniobstructed sweep, this hurrying to the Capitol was particularly striking. Away out on the two or

three roads entering the city independent horseme

and families in carriages came in long and straggling files. As they drew nearer, their conveyance

yellow with mud, their horses recking both with that and the sweat of laborious exercises, their gay

dresses rich, though bizarre with contrasting colors

and their happy, rosy, smiling faces showed that they had ridden far from the fields and farms of the open country. All these equipages, together with

the innumerable city cabs that brought hundreds who feared the mud or had indescribable, careful

who leaves the man of man interest having a section to liets, were drawn up in tangled labyrinths in Maryland avenue, until the whole avenue was jammed with every description of vahiole known either to ancient or modern. Old-time chaises, that

to another or modern. Old-time chaises, that the grandfathers who flourished fifty years ago, were there, curious in color and venerable in style and age. Carts, with accommodations improvised for the occasion, jostled

modern shiny, slivered phaetons. They were oc-

There they sat on their rough pine boards, with a happy, perfect nonchalance. Jammed against aris-tocratic family carriages, whose occupants were the

belles and beaux of Washington. Everything was thoroughly republican. Jaunting cars and gilded

bilities. Such of there arrivals as could manage to

passage, all through the immense throng that was gathering on the open plateau, between the Capi-

THE INAUGURATION CONCOURSE.

Here was erected the platform on which the formal ceremony of the day took place. It was square—

built immediately in front of the portice, and high enough to allow the procession from the Senate-Ohamber to step from the marble floor of the portico

without difficulty. During all the morning it sto

there, bleak, and wet, and damp. Without roof or

canopy the drizzling rain-drops of insinuating fineness pattered down upon it. The patient throng of

ladies and gentlemen who crowded around it, as they regarded the heavens, the platform and the

yellow, waxy, sticky mud in which they stood, won-

dered whether the inauguration would really take

place there. The heavens were stolld and gray, and the rain fell down steadily. The Capitol stood between them and the light in the west, which

false certainty. Many looked at their apparel-the

best perhaps they had in the world-and sorrowed

Fashionably-dressed ladies, whose tollette had cost them anxious care and patient hours, regarded their

silks, velvets, and dismantled bonnets, besnattered

silks, velvets, and dismanted bonnets, bespattered all over with yellow mud, with sad eyes. All this personal discomfort was for naught, for if the rain continued to fall the Senate Chamber, and the favored ones within, would witness the ce-

remony without the probation of marching through mud and descending water, or standing like statues

in the conglomerate. At eleven o'clock the clouds

emptied themselves in flowing streams. The rain

came down unmercifully, and the people, who had defied the "drizzle," fied before the "flood." Most

of them found damp, clammy, and uncomfortable shelter in the gloomy colonades. But with this ef-fect the clouds dissipated themselves, and the yellow

constantly-widening circle. Soon the gray pall in the zenith was broken through, and the sun sent

the Fresheat had been thin of trials, doubts, and fears. How true the character of the day and the troubles of the people, during the early part of it, to the record of the early part of the President's administration. But (may the augury be fulfilled), just as he entered on his new

pects. The heavens grow bright in the west, so did the ccuntry's hopes grow bright with Sherman's and Thomas' victories in the West. The light

spread gradually but surely towards the centre of

fear of his advancing might extend even to Richmond, the centre of rebel power. But while the

light was in the west, there was a sudden glory in

the gray rolling back everywhere before it, "that's

Richmond, and the gray is flying before the Union— heaven's own—blue." And his idea, poetical as it

may be, was entertained and petted by many a grave man and fair woman in that vast concourse.

THE SOLDIERY.

At an early morning hour a large number of

troops were marched into the plateau and distributed over it. They remained at their posts through

all the rain, standing in the mud with all the unde-monstrative patience of military discipline. When

the time for the appearance of the Presi-dent had almost arrived, the cavalry were ranged

as a guard to keep New Jersey avenue clear of straggling vehicles and sight-seekers, while most

of the troops were massed in open order in front of the portico, and remained in waiting to receive

formed themselves into an "emergency" regiment were instructed to immediately assemble at the Treasury Department for active service.

Notwithstanding the liquid condition of the streets, and the dreary prospect of the weather,

large bodies of civilians and soldiers at an early hour were seen hastening to their different rendez-

poured down in torrents. Umbrellas were brought

into requisition, but the greater majority of the

bravely buffetted the storm, unmindful of its piti-less pelling and penetrating power. In the immedi-ate vicinity of the White House an immense crewd

was collected to witness the President's departure

police was in attendance to clear a passage-way for

the different delegations and civic societies that

were to form in line at this point.

The different bodies, both civil and military, commenced to form on Twentieth, Nineteenth, Eigh-

teenth, Seventeenth, Sixteenth, and Fifteenth

streets, and Pennsylvania avenue, between 9 and 10

streets, and Pennsylvania avenue, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the following order:

The marshal-in-chief, his aids, marshals, and marshals representing States, met at the corner of Sixteen and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, near the War Department.

The military escort, with band, on Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

The officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and the war of 1812, on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fliteen-and-a-half street.

The National Union College Band, the National Union Executive Committee of the Loyal Leagues, the Lincoln and Johnson Clubs, the State and city authorities, and State organizations on spaces at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Eighteenth Street;

Detachment of United States marines, 1st brigade of Quartermaster's volunteers, other military organizations, and the Glesboro cavalcade, on Pennsylvania avenue, from Twentieth street west. Turner associations of Washington and Georgetown. on spaces at intersection of Twenty-first street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Odd Fellows and other benevolent organizations, on Twentieth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

At half past eleven o'clock the procession com

The entrances were guarded, and a strong force o

tol and New Jersey avenue.

cupied generally with grinning blacks of both sexes

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

A NATIONAL CELEBRATION THE SECOND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE GRAND SCHOOL AT THE CAPITAL.

ashington Thronged—Tens of Thousands of Visi

tors—All States Represented—A Vast Outpouring of the People, THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

AUGUST SCENE IN THE SENATE. THE MULTITUDE BEFORE THE CAPITOL.

The Taking of the Presidential Oath. INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. an imposing procession

THE INAUGURATIONS OF THE PAST

THE CLOSING SCENES OF CONGRESS. New Members of the Senate and House

BILLS PASSED BY THE THIRTY-RIGHTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE PRESS. coaches stood peacefully and fraternally side by side, the occupants of one paying in attention to those of the other. All were there to participate in a ceremony of austere simplicity and but moderate The re-election of Abraham Lincoln was the great event of which his reinauguration was but the formal seal. The ceremony that conferred on him again the title and authority of the President pageant. Each ear was waiting for the cheers that would go up when the President arrived on the portion, each eye was eager to see him, as for a second time he assumed his most important responsiof the United States reinstates the policy of war till the rebellion is crushed; of military and civil enmity to elavery; of the supremsoy of national sway over the power of States; of revolution and regeneration. All the pomp of the celebration was wade through the liquid mire, and at the same time thread the devious paths, between mud-encrusted wheels and prancing horses, passed through the narrow gate, in the unsigntly wooden fence, in one continuous stream, crushing and shoving each other as they reached the entrance to scatter, after the insignificant compared with the profound meaning of the event. Amidst the noise of cannon, the houts and confusion of a multitude, the voice of he President, in again taking the cath, kept for mple act the nation was formally repledged to its grand and terrible work.

For one week, from all parts of the country, thousands of people had poured into Washington.

Every State sent its delegation. The North inaded the capital-an army with banners, but weaponless—nor was the South without her re-pentant prodigals. Rebel deserters, just from the tront, were not an unfrequent sight in the streets. The gray uniform mingled with the blue. A large number of rebel prisoners, under strong guard, formed accidentally a part of the great procession, giving to it somewhat of the character of a Roman pageant, when captive enemies added by their misery to the triumph. Every train of cars came loaded with life. On Friday night Washington vas re-populated; hotels, private houses, streets were throughd. Men sought lodgings even in the galleries of the Senate and House, and long after ght, while the last hours of session were passing, they slumbered undisturbed by the busy scene beneath them. At no previous nauguration had the capital received a multitude so various and enormous. It welcomed all, but could poorly entertain thousands of its guests. Before dawn a fierce storm deluged the city. All

the morning a low sky, rathing dismally, overhung the Capitol. But almost from dawn the throngs be-gan to pour towards the great dome. Washington was, as usual, all mud and marble—the grandest architecture on the continent, the meanest and diriest streets. The statue of Liberty, far away in the upper air, beheld from her marvellous height Washington mud was first created. Mud was everywhere; the Capitol stood entrenched in its bog; mud was carried even up to the chair of the Senate; mud was on all feet, splashed over all dresses, into many eyes and mouths; mud was in many brains and even in the speeches of some grave Senators

and Representatives, ere the stroke of noon abolished the Thirty-eighth Congress, there was mud. Those who would imagine the scene must begin with a morass.

Struggling through this lake of mud, tens of thousands of people pushed their way to the Capitol, eager to obtain places to see the procession, and obtain a good view of the Inaugural ceremothers. But of these, several was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was in the Senate Chamber, was accepted as a boon was ac nies, on the East Portico. But of these, several thousands, happy holders of tickets admitting to the Senate Chamber, hastened to the north wing, and passing through a double line of soldiers, massed themselves against the marble walls. The arrangements for admission were wretched. No trouble and woman was left to struggle valuely for admit-tance. Ladies alone were admitted at first, and without their escorts were hustled through masses of men apparently impenetrable. Squators and their families, by the help of a step-ladder and a few policemen, were lifted through a side window. These were fortunate, but those in the main crowd not only suffered much disarray and mortification, but sometimes bodily hurt. By superhuman exertion one lady was carried insensible from the very threshold, back through the crowd to the open air, where it is, to be hoped the rain restored her. At length, after an hour's struggle to gain places and maintain them, the doors were opened to gentlemen, and the eager crowd rushed in to find the galieries filled with ladies, and the lobby doors impregnable. These wretched beings wandered about the passages, like Peris outside of Paradise, unable to hear or see, and tantalized by

their useless tickets. Beautiful were the gallerles. Individual loveli thousand wives of Solomon did not seem so fair to the wisest of men as these to the beholder. A splendid rainbow ringed the Senate; it was charming to behold the fairest daughters of America thus honoring the solemn ceremonials of the Republic. the President and his escort with presented arms.
The number of soldiers was much larger than usuals
but this is explained by the fact that many of the
rebel deserters who are now swarming in the city Above was beauty, below was strength,
The Reporters' Gallery was not filled. About thirty journalists were present, and it is an instance of the bad management of the details that, while many were looked upon with suspicion. Although there was no reason to believe that these men, who had come into our lines with professions of penitence on Chamber, many reporters, including the editor of their lips, really carried hate and treachery in their hearts, it was deemed bost, as a measure of prudence, to guard against anything even within the range of probability only. In case of any demonstration, the clerks of the departments, who have luded. The representatives of the Philadelphia

membered that every leading paper in the loyal States had its correspondents at the capital, it is singular that so little care was taken for their ac-At half past eleven o'clock the Senate seemed to be taking a recess, though keeping up the pretence of work. The members had the appearance of a body of business men indolently discussing some unimportant matter. As the hour of twelve approached the stir increased. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President. sofas and ante-rooms resume their seats. A trembling of the rainbow. Then a hush, as a messenger enters and announces to the Senate that he bears a message from the House; intently listening, we learn that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of the bill for the relief of Charles Anderson. We wonder who Charles Anderson is; whether he knows that he is relieved, and if he does not think the passage of this bill more important than the Inauguration. Some of the gentiemen in the Reporters' Gallery continue to write rapidly page after page; others look through opera glasses at the ladies. During this time the Judges of the Supreme Court, in flowing robes, with the stately figure of Chief Justice Chase at their head, have entered and taken their seats. The Diplomatic Corps, radiant in gold, blue, green, and red—some in fantastic court dress unfamiliar to America—have entered. The members of the Cablinet have taken their places. Vice President Hamiltonian matter and manner excellent. Now his successor, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, addresses the great Andrew Which, for four years, he is elected to pre-side, in a far-heard, emphatic voice, sometimes, rendered almost inaudible, and then raised by the nspiration of the moment, he announces to the IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADA
In the matter of the Trais Exists of SAMUEL BETTON.
The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of GEORGE JUNKIN, JR.
LEWIS H. REDNER, and SAMUEL B. HERRY, trustess named in a deed executed by SAMUEL BETTON, dated August 10, 1558, and recorded in Deed Book A. C.
H., No. 119, page 1. &c., will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, Maych 13th, 1550, at 4° clock P. M. at his office.
No. 133 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia
MINS-finwort HORATIO. G. JONES. Auditor.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Inspiration of the moment, he announces to the American people the great truths of their sover reight, and the great project and the responsibility to them of the cighty, and the responsibility to the median project the cighty, and the responsibility to them of the cighty, and the responsibility to the m the Senate was heard in profound and dignified si-lence. The solemn oath was then taken, and before the new Vice President assumed his seat, all eye were fixed upon the tall figure of Abraham Lincoln, who, with the weight of four terrible years of

around the Capitol.

nced to move, in the following order Detachment of Metropolitan Police, war on his brow, paier and thinner than of old, enters by the door opposite the Vice President, and quietly takes the seat assigned to him. The THE CAVALRY. Following the detachment of policemen came a quadron of the 16th New York Cavalry, preceded by their band. It was under the command of Capt, Secretary of the Senate reads the proclamation of the President, and, after other business is briefly Leahy, and made a very creditable appearance. transacted, the order of procession is announced. THE ARTILLERY.
Then came a section (two pieces) of the 4th United Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson walk arm in arm away, and the vast throng hastens to the East Por-States Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant tico. There they are met, as a sea by an ocean, by the multitude which chokes up all the streets King. The uniforms of the men of this battery were very neat, and their light 12-pounders were highly AROUND THE CAPITOL. THE INPANTRY.

Septem Jaw. McAlmy. The following companies were in line: ber, Washington City was alive with excitement and enthusiasm. From the lofty windows of the Capitol a great panorama was visible to the unaided Company A—Under command of First Lieutena eye. From east to west the horizon stretched—g vast st micircle, an undulating line of azure. The heavy Cownsend. Company B-First Lieutenant J. H. Hudson. clouds in the west were rifted, and the sunlight was struggling through in such golden floods as to pro. Cappary D-Captain McKeever. Company E-Lieutenant Fullwood Company H—Captain Werst. Company I—Lieutenant Gobel. Company K—Captain N. B. Blanton.
The meaching of the veterans was very fine in-

deed, and was greeted with pleasure at different points slow the route. ORIENTAL PAVILION. centre of the pavilion, a pyramid of red and blue cloth was constructed, which added greatly to its beauty. Surtains of red and blue cloth hung from the arches, and were looped to the pillars. It was under the charge of soldiers of Quartermasters'

ORLENGAL PAVILION.

The addome structure was mounted on wheels and orawin by six horses. It was constructed with stay illustrate each side painted in imitation of marbic; the space between the pillars at the top was covered over by arches of blue dotted with stars. Of each corner of this ornamental piece of workmentable power by arches of blue dotted with stars. Of each corner of this ornamental piece of workmentable power by arches of blue dotted with stars. Of each corner of this ornamental piece of workmentable power by arches of blue dotted with stars. Of each corner of this ornamental piece of workmentable power of the martin and neatity painted faithful representations of the American eagle. In the centre of the pavilion, a pyramid of red and blue cloth hinds from the stroke, and were looped to the pillars. It was under the oharge of solders of Quartermasters' Department.

THE MONITOR.

Atual-sized model of the original monitor with reviving turret, and carrying two guns, followed next in order. It was composed principally of carras, and painted with great accuracy—the carries along the sides was painted in representation of fwaves. The turret was adorned with small pentiants of different colors, while the bauntful samplata of liberty was waved by energetic young met dressed as saliors, and who made the air ring with their tusty cheering. A huge volume of smoke list if from the smoke-stack, and the small cannons in the turret beloched forth their rough greeting to the sample dulittude. It was drawn by four horses, and was under the charge of the Sixth-ward Unibh Club.

Exempt. Ward of men were in citizens' dress, and wore in citizens' dress, and was under the charge of the Sixth-ward Unibh Club.

Exempt. Ward of the construction of many by a constituted as peculiar and powerful interest. Allow that this interest was the object for white the interest. Allow that this interest was the object for white the nation, little entained in the coule of the war the magnitude or the dresses with or even before the co horses, and was under the charge of the Sixth-ward Unith Club. SEVERTH-WARD UNION CLUB.

This body of men were in citizens' dress, and wore red witte, and blue hedge. They were preceded by band, and presented a neat appearance. The LOYAL PENNSYLVANIANS.

The assemblage of loyalists from all parts of our great Commonwealth attracted considerable attentions. long. They appeared in dark clothes and wore a olug sain badge with the words "Loyal Pennsyl-THE TURNERS' ASSOCIATION.

association followed the Pennsylvanians The wore a small badge, and were preceded by a arge red ratin flag with the name of their society Z KASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE BAND. The band, from the Eastman National Business College of Poughkeepsle, N. Y., attracted universal attention by their fine marching and handsome uniform. They were red trowsers and black dress-

coats with silver-fringed epaulettes.

The Firemen.

Unitestionably the finest display of the day was made by the firemen. They entered into the work cteristic zeal, and with their handsome dresses and beautiful apparatus presented to the citizens of Washington and its tens of thousands of strangers a new and interesting scene. The follow-ing companies were in line: UNITED STATES STEAM FIRE BRIGADE.

This brigade consists of the steam engines Hi-bernia, Meigs, and Rucher; hose companies Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and the Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company, of the Washington Fire Department. The latter company was gally decorated with flags, while the members rode upon the apparatus. The whole brigade presented a neat appearance, and relects credit upon its managers. THE WASHINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This department also made a very creditable appearance. Their carriages, covered with flags and wreaths, were drawn by horses. They had in line three steem engines, one of them new the Columbia), and the members were equipped in New York style. Their carriage was gally decorated. They were red shirts and New York style of hats. Chief Engineer Niekson of the Fire Erigade had charge as neer Dickson, of the Fire Brigade, had charge, assisted by Ohief Engineer Sessford, of the Washing.

The damp state of the atmosphere made the con-VISITING FIRE COMPANIES OF PHILADELPHIA. GOOD WILL ENGINE COMPANY. Following the Washington Fire Department was

the Good Will Engine Company, No. 20, of Philadelphis, under the marshalship of W. J. Pascoe, assisted by Lewis S. Heins, W. D. Jones, and Andrew J. Robinson. They had with them the Liberty Cornet Band. The members were dressed in dark clothes, red shirt, New York style of hat, and buckskin gauntlets. They were praceded by pioneers and torch-bearers. The members marched four abreast and drew their hose carriage. Their steamer was drawn by six horses richly plumed. The new silk flag was also carried in line. They made a splendid display, and were loudly cheered along the route. They numbered over 85 men.

PRESEVERANCE MOSE COMPANY.

The Good Will was followed by the Perseverance Hose Company, No. 5, of Philadelphia. They num-bered about 60 men, and were accompanied by the Douglas Band. The members were dressed in dark clothes and New York style of hat. Their beautiful carriage was the subject of much admiration.

PEAPELIN HOSE COMPANY.

The Franklin Hose Company of Philadelphia, numbering 73 men, under the marshalship of Chas.
Darragh, followed next in order. They had with
them that hose carriage, ambulance, and steamer.
The latter was gally decorated, whilst the ambulance was the theme of all praise. Nothing like it was ever seen in Washington, and it was pronounced perfectly beautiful. It was adorned by flags, and also the badges of the different army corps. They also carried with them a beautiful new silver horn, which had been presented to them before leaving Philadelphia. Their steamer was drawn by four horses. The whole made a very creditable display. THE "CHEONICLE, JUNIOR."

Another feature in the procession was a large Another feature in the procession was a large truck, on which was mounted a job printing press, which was at work during the procession, printing a small paper, called the Chronicle, Junior, issued from the Daily Chronicle office. It was printed on letter sheet paper. The first page contained an inaugural poem, which was dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. The second, third, and fourth pages were filled with matters relative to the inauguration. It

filled with matters relative to the inauguration. It was freely distributed to the thousands that lined the sidewalks, and the demand was oftentimes namented with flags, and was drawn by six power-A large detachment of marines, preceded by a band, marched next in order, with masterly precision, and received high praise from the multitude.

OOLOBED TROOPS.

The colored troops followed the marines. They were preceded by a drum corps. They consisted of a battalion of the 45th U.S. Colored Troops, and

were commanded by Lieut. Brown. They were much applauded along the route for their fine marching and neat appearance. COLORED CIVIC SOCIETIES The following Lodges of Colored Odd Fellows followed the troops: "Union," "J. R. Brooks," and "Friendship." They were dressed in full regalia, some of them of a very costly character, and they carried with them their insignia of office. They were preceded by a new, handsome, silk and satin banner, decorated with bullion and gold lace, and containing a portrait of some colored celebrity. A

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF GIESBORO.
This department turned out in strong numbers,
mounted, and they, in connection with a large cavalcade of citizens, brought up the rear of the pro-cession. The procession reached the Capitol ground At about twenty minutes past 12 the President and escort appeared. The escort was marshaled in

and escort appeared:
The following order:
The Marshal of the District of Columbia.
Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sorgeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President of the United States, the President elect. The Vice President and the Secretary of the

Senate.

The members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber. The sun was shining brightly upon as varied and beautiful a scene as was ever witnessed at any pre-ceding inauguration. In the background were the ceding inauguration. In the background were the square, with its skeleton leafless trees, and our blue-cled troops, their polished gunbarrels, and keen, bright bayonets flashing back the sunlight in blending rays. Between them and the sunlight in blending rays. Between them and the soldiery were the processionists in their neat uniforms. The steam engines, in their shining brass, seemed masses of moiten fire. Then, surging beneath the platform, was the molleygathering of all conditions and degrees—distinguished men from every city and every State; military men of rank; solid, important citizens, military men of rank; solid, important citizens,

elbowing the lowliest or compressed and flanked by negro women gandly dressed in all the glory of blue, yellow, and red. But on the avenues and reaching beyond the eye were masses of people hopelessly cut off from hearing the inaugural adstanding knee-deep in miserable mud. The Presient appeared thoughtful, as if the cares of is high trust had weighed on him heavily, but there was the same good nature smiling in his eye, and the same fixity of purpose limned on his countenance. He advanced to the platform and took his eat, and was imitated by the distinguished perseat, and was initiated by the distinguished pot-sonages accompanying him. Chief Justice Chase, in his robes of office, passed forward to the railing in front, followed by the President. Here the oath was administered, the President enunciating clearly

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." A buzz ran through the crowd during this solemn While such events were happening, and such comes impiring and delighting in the Senate Chamber of the Veteran Reserve Corps, under the command of swaying, caused by the anxiety of every one to get act, and as the last word was spoken there was some

near enough to hear the inaugural. Order was soon restored, and the President prepared to deliver his address. He held the written speech in his hand, and reader clearly and distinctly, so that as many heard it as usually hear any oration which is delivered in the open air. It was short and concise, requiring but ten minutes for delivery. It was list ened to with close attention to the end, and its pro-minent sentiments were appreciated by applause. THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: Atthis 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.

proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which

anticipated that the cause of the conflict hight cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astonishing. 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 ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other head's faces.

But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of nother has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purpose: "We unto the world because of effences, for it must needs be that offences come, but we to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the Proyidence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued throughout His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the wo due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently 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 unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still must it be said: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

judgments 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 borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasking peace among ourselves and with all nations.

The concluding sentiments were greeted with a general outburst. The Vice President was then general outburst. The Vice President was then called upon for a speech. He good-humoredly com-

plied, thanking the people for their enthusiasm and their honor. THE SALUTES. On the open ground opposite the Old Capitol Prison, a battery of 18-pounders was unlimbered to fire the grand salute in honor of the occasion and retired, while the people in the Capitol grounds were leaving, and the procession was reforming preparatory to departure, the combined roar of eight pieces suddenly startled those unused to war's alarms. that some of the plaster ornaments in the Rotunds of the Capitol were shaken down by them. The ex-plosions had a ludicrous effect on the mass of horses and wagons jammed and masked and looked together on Maryland avenue. There were prancing and

er on Maryland avenue. There were prancing and dancing from spirited horses, and backing and filling from carthorses of baser blood; there were screams, impressions, and exclamations from the unfortunate wights who had essayed to meander through the wilderness; but by the efforts of the police, no one was injured. On the salute ground a large crowd assembled to witness the manocrying of the guns surrounding them, but tance. Those in the rear of the guns seemed pic-turesque and wierd, as they loomed through the in the gloom, and brought back to many a soldier curious one, rebel uniforms worn by deserters being

MWhile the booming of the guns told all Washing ton that Abraham Lincoln had entered on his se. cond term as President of the United States, the carriages were rapidly driving himself and escort to the Presidential Mansion. Taking his place in the in the procession, the military presented arms, the drums beat, and whole pageant moved off in the

following order:

Detachment of Metropolitan Police.
Squadron of 16th New York Cavairy, with Band.
Section of Battery A., 4th United States Artillery.
9th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
1st Carriage, President Lincoln and Senators Foster and Henderson,
escorted by the following United States marshals,
in orange-colored scarfs: UNITED STATES MARSHALS

John S. Keyes, Massachusetts; Wm. Millward, Philadelphia; Robert Murray, New York; A. C. Sands, Ohio; R. Sherman, Rhode Island; Charles Clark, Maine; C. C. P. Baldwin, Vermont; Chass. Dickey, Michigan; Earle Bill, Ohio; Col. Jones, Illinois; Geo. W. Phillips, Washington; Robert Lamon, Washington; Wm. A. Mulloy, Washington. CITIZEN AIDS. E. S. Cleveland, Connecticut; J. P. Bartholow, Washington; S. P. Hanscom, Washington; Wm. Stowe, Massachusetts; ex-Governor Newell, New Jersey; Major Gen. Julius Stahl, New York; John McManus, Fennsylvania; Franklin Johnson, Pennsylvania; Erasmus J. Middletor, Washington; James W. Clayton, Maryland; Col. Blake, Indiana; W. Y. Sellick, Wisconsin; C. B. Denio, California; Judgo Delehay, Kansas; B. Van Riper, New Jersey; Edward Gregg, Pennsylvania; Dr. Stephenson, Indiana; Capt. W. W. Smith, Lowa; James Ourrens, Pennsylvania; Charles Sherrel, New York

Stephenson, Indiana; Capt. w. W. Smith, Iowa; James Currens, Pennsylvania; Charles Sherrel; New York.

Carriage, President's secretary.

Carriage, Hon, William H. Seward and ladies.
The carriages of the members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps.

Pavilion, in charge of Quartermaster's Department.

Full size model of the original monitor, in charge of Sixth-ward Washington Union Club.

Seventh-ward Union Club of Washington, with band.

Association of German Turners.

Easiman Business College band, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

Washington Fire Department, with band.

Visiting fire companies of Philadelphia, with steamers and ambulances.

Large press, printing the Chronicle, Junior.

A battailon of marines, with band.

Detachment of 46th United States colored troops.

Three Lodges of colored Odd Fellows.

Representatives of the Quartermaster's Department, from Giesboro.

Cavalcade of citizens.

ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

On arriving at the White House, the military again formed line, and the President, passing their ront, was driven in at the western gate. The marshals dismounted and accompanied him into the House, whither he was also followed by the band of Eastman's College and the colored Odd Fellows.
The procession then dispersed, and the marshals and others took their leave. During the drive Mr. Lin coln engaged in animated conversation with Mössis. Foster and Henderson, and occasionally raised his RESTORED QUIET.

It was hours before Washington assumed its wonted air. The procession, as it passed up Pennsylvania avenue, was accompanied by immense crowds, larger than it was itself, and covering densely both sidewalks. Here it was that one could see who the people were that were filling every hotel, overcrowding Washington, and giving it the air of a great, populous city. The vast majority of the passers by were evidently strangers. The country boy was there with his blooming sweet-heart, and the old grandlather, who was determined to see one more inauguration before he died. The honest, sturdy yeomanry of the country—the tollers at the forges, in the mines, on the farms, and on the set the lorges, in the mines, of the latter, and of the sea-were there; plain, simple, downright republicans, independent because they were honest; hamble and presentations because they were sensible and practical. Mind was represented as well, and in the panorame that passed before sensible and in the panorama that passed before the vision on the muddy walks of Pennsylvania, avenue we saw the people—representatives of every class, interest, condition and degree. But the number of persons of color was particularly noticeable. Wherever one went, whether we struggled through minature seas of mud, trod the firmer pave, or wandered by "soulptured frieze and storied architecture," he met these faces radiant with pleasure, glowing with satisfaction. Every condition of this race was also represented, from the rich and grand, to the poor girl, who a year or two ago was an abject slave. The love of these latter persons for display was exhibited in the most he Lincol and Johnson Clubs, the Season at the Posterior of Pennsylvania avenue and Eighteenth intersection of Pennsylvania avenue.

The fire organizations, on Nineteenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Washington City press, Nineteenth street, north of the avenue.

Officers of the army and navy, marine corps, and militials, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, of the army and navy, marine corps, and militials, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, officers of the army and navy, marine corps, and militials, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, officers of the army and navy, marine corps, and militials, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, officers of the army and navy, marine corps, and militials, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, officers of the army and navy, marine corps, and militials, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, of the poor girl, who a year or two ago was an abject slave. The love of these latter perwas an abject slave. The love of these latter perwas an abject slave. The love of these latter perwas for display was exhibited in the most indicated in the most indicated in the most indicated in the particular of the poor girl, who a year or two ago was an abject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of these latter perwas and ject slave. The love of the same and ject slave. The love of displayers are reserved of ladles in g mothers a century ago, or the modern bonnets three years out of fashlon. But among those of the race who knew how sweet it was to be free from childhood none of this outre costume was observable. They were clad quite like other people, who laughed at the unfortunate beings who once were forced to content themselves for a year with a single coarse cotton gown. One by one the people of so many races, so many conditions, passed. At last the press was ceased and but straggling groups remained. Here and there a frantic husband went searching for a wife, who was like himself a stranger in the city, and from whom he was separated by the regulations governing admissions to the Senate Ohamber. Parents were seen wandering in fruitless hunt for children, and children for parents, friends for friends. But all found each other at last, and were happler for the separation. Then the regular stream of travel resumed its way, and in the quiet

ousiness air of everything around I we knew that

Inauguration of Former Days. In the early days of the Republic national cere-monies had a simplicity which would now be inap-propriate. Yet the celebration of Saturday, with all its grandeur, was far less the work of the Government than of the people. In other countries the ruler orders ceremonies of which he is to be the hero; in this the President receives honors which the people voluntarily pay. Sixty years ago the nation had not the wealth, had not the occasion, to be layish of its displays. Jefferson, in 1801, was in-augurated with a want of formality which would augurated with a want of formality which would now seem parsimonious and insulting. Mr. Davis, author of a book of travels in America, published in 1803, thus describes his appearance: "Mr. Jefferson came, however, to the house without estentation His dress was of plain cloth, and he rode on horse back to the Capitol, without a single guard or even servant in his train, dismounted without assistance and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades We could not thus permit Mr. Lincoln to act Never had we such reason to celebrate with all pomp and pride the inauguration of any of our Chief Magistrates, for Mr. Lincoln is the first President mose authority was defied by a dangerous rebellion. BECAUSE THE SOUTH DENIES THAT HE IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, WE ARE The inauguration of Washington in New York is thus described by Irving, in the 4th volume of his Life of the Father of his Country: "The inauguration took place on the soth of April, 1789. At nine o'clock in the morning there were religious services in all the churches, and prayers put up for the blessings of Heaven on the new Government. At twelve o'clock the city troops

paraded before Washington's door, and soon after the committees of Congress and heads of departments came in carriages. At half-past twelve the procession moved forward, preceded by the troops: next came the committees and heads of department in their carriages, then Washington, in a coach of state, his aid de camp, Colonel Humphreys, and his corretary, Mr. Less, in his own carriage. The oreign ministers and a long train of citizens brought up the rear. About two hundred yards before reaching the Hall. Washington and his suite alighted from their carriages and passed through the troops, who were drawn up on each side, into the Hall and Senate Chamber, where the Vice President, the Senate, and House of Representatives, were assembled. The Vice President, John Adams, recently inaugurated, advanced and conducted Washington to a chair of state at the upper end of the room. A

solemn silence prevailed, when the Vice President arose and informed him that all things were prepared for him to take the cath of office required by The oath was to be administered by the Chancel lor of the State of New York, in a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber, and in full view of an immense multitude, occupying the street, windows, and even roofs of the adjacent houses. The balcony formed a kind of open recess, with lofty columns supporting the roof. In the centre was a table with a covering of crimson velvet, upon which lay a superbly-bound Bible, on a crimson-velvet cushic This was all the paraphernalia for the august scene. All eyes were fixed upon the balcony, when, at the appointed hour, Washington made his appear ance, accompanied by various public identionaries and members of the Senate and House of Repreentatives. He was clad in a full suit of darkbrown cloth of American manufacture, with steel-hilted dress sword, white silk stockings, and silver shee-buckles. His hair was dressed and powdered in the fashion of the day, and worn in a bag and solitaire. His entrance on the balcony was hailed by universal shouts. He was evidently moved by this demonstration of public affection. Advancing to the front of the balcopy, he laid his hand upon his heart, bowed-several times, and then retreated to an and were hushed at once into profound silence.

arm-chair near the table. The populace appeared to understand that the scene had overcome him, After a few moments, Washington rose and again came forward. John Adams, the Vice President, stood on his right; on his left the Chancellor of the State, Robert R. Livingston; somewhat in the General Knox, St. Clair, Baron Steuben, and The Chancellor advanced to administer the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and Mr. Otis, the Secretary of the Senate, held up the Bible on its crimson cushion. The oath was read slowly and distinctly, Washington at the same time laying his hand on the open Bible. When it was concluded, he replied solemnly, "I swear—so help me God!" Nr. Otis would have raised the Bible to his lips, but he bowed down reverently and kissed it.

The Chancellor now stopped forward, waved his hand, and exclaimed, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." At this mo ment a fing was displayed on the capola of the hall, on which rignal there was a general dispharge of artillery on the Battery. All the bells in the city rung out a joyful peal, and the multitude rent the air with acclamations.

Washington again bowed to the people, and re-turned into the Senate chamber, where he delivered to both Houses of Congress his inaugural address, characterized by his usual modesty, moderation, and good sonse, but uttered with a voice deep attention from the listeners.

After this he proceeded, with the whole assemblage, on foot, to St. Paul's Church, where prayers spitable to the occasion were read by Dr. Prevest, the chapitains of Congress. So closed the ceremo-nies of the inauguration.

The whole day was one of sincere rejoicing, and in the evening there were brilliant illuminations and fire-works."

and fire-works."

THE PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

The largest reception which has been held at the Presidential Mansien this season, transpired last evening, and was an appropriate and popularly gratifying conclusion to the ceremonies of Inaugurations Day.

A large force of police and military was in attendance, and the pressure of the orowing average annotation and ance, and the pressure of the orowing average and evidence of the foresight which had provided such security for order.

Mrs. Lincoln was becomingly attired in a splendid white satin dress, beautifully trimmed and heavily flounced with rich black lace, wore a chaste headdress of artificial flowers, a black erape shawl, white gloves, and a white feather fan. Mrs. Lincoln was attended by B. B. French, E.q., and the President by Marshal Lamon.

Wo noticed among those present Secretaries Seward, Welles, Stanton, and Usher, with their ladies; Vice Admiral Farragut, Major General Hooker, Major General Robertson, Captain Robort Lincoln, of General Grant's staff, in full uniform, and many other military men. The President's private recretaries, John G. Nicolay and Major John Hay, were also present. Many colored persons appeared to pay their respects to the Presideat and lady, among whom were Fred. Douglass and wife. The members of the Oity Conncil of Baltimore city appeared in a body, and each received a hearty shake of the hand from Mr. Lincoln.—Washinjton. Chronicle of Sunday.

THE PRESS ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Such a wet, dirty morning as this of the second inauguration day of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United Stres, hardly ever dawned upon Washington. Rain had been falling all yesterday and last night, making the proverbially filthy streets of the political metropolis filthier and more uppleasant than ever.

It continued to rain until about 90 elock this morning, when it ceased; but the cionds still hung heavily, and the atmosphere koked and felt watery. So with standing all this, Pennsylvania avenue soon began to fill up with people, and the windows and porticoes of all the honess were arranged for the accommodation of those who wished to get a view of the Presidential procession from the White House to the Capitol. Many flags were out though they hung wet and droopingly.

The hopes of a clearing up were rudely dispelled about eleven o'clock, for the rain began to pour down again, and the veat masses of people in the Avenue got well drenched. It was then understood that the inaugural exermonies would take place in the Sanate Chamber, instead of on the platform over the east part of the Capitol.

At the President's House and in its vicinity there was quite a large crowd assembled to see the President and the procession depart. A strong police force was detailed to keep order in the crowd.

The fackle weather at half past eleven changed again. The rain ceased, and there were signs of clearing up, with hopes of having the out-doorspectacle at the Uspitol after all.

THE PROCESSION.

At noon a special escort of United States Marshals to the President, headed by Marshals Lamon and Milli-THE PRESS ACCOUNT.

At noon a special escort of United States Marshals to the President, headed by Marshals Lamon and Miliward, and accompanied by a company of evalry, rode through the Avenne, aurounding the President's carriage, which they took to the Capitol, where the President had been engaged all the morning signing bills. He immediately entered the carriage and reluxned to the White Hones, where he took his place in the procession which was formed there.

The procession moved at 11, 10 from the President's house. The tead of it reached the Capitol in an hour. The President rode in a close carriage. The house tops were crowded, as were the sidewalks, and there was much cheering as the procession moved along the Avenue. was much cheering as the procession moved along the Avenue.

A monitor, gaily decked with flags and manned with sailors, was in the line, and fired salutes at intervals.

The visiting Philadelphia fire companies attracted greatattention by their beautifully-adorned apparatus. Many bands were interpersed throughout the whole procession, and the line was one continual ring of music.

The procession was one hourin passing a given point, and the length was probably over a mile.

The streets were in an almost impassable condition, which made the display not as magnificent as it would have been, though it was exceedingly beautiful. One novel feature was the colored troops and Odd Fellows, with their band.

SCHEMES AT THE CAPITOL.

FOUR CENTS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the paper will be given. Mr. Johnson: "And to you, Mr. Secretary Welles, & would say, you all derive your power from the peo-Her Johnson then remarked that the great element of vitality in this Government was its nearness and proximity to the people. He wanted to say ke all who heard him, in the face of the American people, that all power was derived from the people. He would say in the hearing of the foreign Ministers, for he was going to tell the truth here to day, that he was a plebeian, and he thanked God for it. It was the popular heart of this nation that was beating to sustain the Cabinat officers and the President of the United States. It was a tarange occasion that called forth a plebeian like him to tell such things as these. occasion that called forth a plabeian like him to tell such things as these.

Mr. Johnson then adverted to affairs in Tennesses and the abolition of slavery there. He thanked flod that Tennesses was a State in the Union, and had never been out. The State Government had been discritiqued for a time—there had been an interreguum—a hituus—but she had never been out of the Union. He stood here to day as her representative. On this day she would elect a Governor and a Legislature, and she would very soon send Senators and members of Congress. OATH ADMINISTERED.

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As scon as he concluded, the oath was administered by Markot, President of the Sense protem. The oath, which embraces the gath of allegiance and the declaration that the telester lied never borne arms against the United States or held office under the so-called Goardedunite estates or neld office and or the so-called Confederacy, was long and impressive, and was repeated with great colemnity, sontenee by sentence, by the Vice Products after Mr. Foot.

The carsinony done, the new Vice President administered the cash to the several new Senators for the new terms. THE PRESIDENT.

This being done the President of the United States was uphered into the Senate, and took his seat for a brief feried at the right of the Vice President.
The order of proceedings was then announced, and the chamber was slowly emptied, the crowd making its way toward the East Pertico.

Just at this moment the sun burst through the dense mass of clouds that had hung like a pall over the city all the morning, drenching everything with rain.
The clouds disappeared armost by a miracle, and Heseven's armounced here formed the roof of the great cathedral where the High Priest of Freedom was to be consecrated annew for his sublime murken.

Arriving at the East Portico, the Freedom, President ecct, took a seet provided for him and the other distinguished performs, filing the whole and be consecrated to them. The President Provident of the President pronounced in a clear, solemn voice, as follows? THE PRESIDENT. sident pronounced in a clear, solemn voice, as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of the Precident of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered his Inaugural Address. He beld the written address in his hand, and read it in a clear and distinct voice, which could be heard by the critire assembly. The address occupied about ten minutes in its delivery, and was several times interrunted with appliance. with applause address has already been given in our special [The address has already been given in our special report.]
When the President had concluded, there was great cheering among the multitude. At the same moment grand salutes of one hundred guns were freedrom various parts of the city, making a roas of artillers such as las never before been heard in Washington.

The President received the congravulations of the Chief Justice and many others on the platform. The procession reformed and returned to the Senate Chamber. Soon afterwards the President and smite departed to their carriages, and the grand procession returned to the White House, being greated divided the congratulatory cheers of thousands along the Avenue.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The New Senators. The only members of the Senate, as far as elected, gress, are Richard Yates, of Illinois : Daniel Now. gress, are Richard rates, of Ithmos; Daniel Norton, of Minnesota; George H. Williams, of Oregon, and Asron Hecragin, of New Hampshire. They are all thorough Union men, and their influence will be felt in the right direction. Gov. Bichard Yates, of Illinois, who succeeds Wm. A. Richardson (Dem.) ir the Senate, is too well known as a public man to require notice here. He is one of the ablest men in the West, and has had experience in Converse. Congress.

Daniel Norton, the new Union Scuator from Minne-rots in place of M. S. Wilkinson, was born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Obio, and is quite a young man. He recides in Winons, and is a member of the Minne-

He recides in Winons, and is a memper of the minustota Legislature.

George H. Williams, who succeeds Benjamin Harding
as Benator from Oregon, is a native of New York. He
omigrated to Iowa and was elected judge; was a Presidential elector at the election of Pierce; was appointed
Judge of the District Court of the United States for
Oregon Territory, and since its admission as a State has
been practicing law.

Aaron H. Cragin, who succeeds John P. Hale from
New Hampshire, was born in Vermont. He is a lawyer
if y profession; was a member of the New Hampshire,
Legislature from 1822 to 1855, and was elected a Representative from that State to the Thirty-fifth Congress. The New Bepresentatives. In the House of Representatives there are seventy eight new members, and several to be elected. Eighteen of the new members are Democrats. PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Pennsylvania delegation there are only eightnew members.

B. Markham Boyer, a lawyer of Norristown, sueceeds John D. Stiles, of Alicatown, in the Sixth district. Mr. Boyer has not been much in public life, and hotic are Democratic in politics.

Ulysees Mercur succeeds Henry W. Tracey in the Thirteenin district. Mr. Mercur is a native of Towneds. Pradford county, where he now lives, and isforty six years old. He is a graduate of Jeffarson College, and was admitted to the bar in 183. He has been presiding judge of the Thirteenth Judicial district since 1861. He is one of the ablest men in Northern Pennsylvania; has been for many years a friend and co-worder of Hon. David Wilmot, now judge of the Court of Claims, ard will be a valuable accession to the hepublican ranks in the coming Congress.

George F. Miller, Republican, succeeds Wm. H. Miller, Democrat, from the Fourteenth district. Mr. Miller, Democrat, from the Fourteenth district. Mr. Miller as lawyer, living at Lewisburg, Union county, he is a self made man, having had few early advantages.

In the Fifteenth district, Joseph Baily, (Democrat b.

Abbany. Soils are Demcrais. Mr. Goodyear is a leading lawyer of politician, and basker of his county, and served in Congress several years ago.

In the Bineteenth district. Demas Habbard, Jr., and caeds Samuel F. Miller, of Franklin. Both are Republicans. Mr. Hubbard is a farmer of Chenago county. He has been promisent in public and political moven ents in his county for twenty-five years, and has served everal years with district, five years, and has served everal years with district, in the State Assembly.

Addison H. Laflir, in the Twentieth district, taken the place of Ambrose W. Chark, of Waterton. Both are Republicans. Mr. Laflin is a native of Massachusetts, and resident of Herkimer, Harkimer county. He was, for several years, a successful paper manufacturer, has taken active part in publical affairs, and served in the State Sensie in 1800 and 61.

Roscoe Conkling, Republican, of Uliva, succeeds. Francis Kernan, Democrat, in the Twenty flat district. He is a lawyer of superior ability, we copy as the out. The sum of the su part in plaints of his district at the time of his election to Congress.

But Van Horn succeeds Augustus Frank, of Warraw, in the Twenty hinth district. Both are Republicans, hir. Van Horn is a prominent lawyer of Miagara county; has been twice a member of the State Assembly, and was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, to serve out the unexpired term of 8. M. Burroughs, deceased. James M. Humphreys Succeeds John B. Gameon in the Thirtieth district. Both are Democrats and residents of Buffalo, Mr. Humphreys is a prominent lawyer of Suffalo, and is now a member of the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1852.

Henry Van Aernam, Republican takes the place_wated by Governor Fenion, in the Thirty-first district. He is a physician of Cattarangus county, and has been surgeon of one of the New York volundeer regiments during the present war. He has been a member of the State Assembly.

In the New England States the only new member yet elected is John Lynch. Republican, in the First Contressional district of Maine, who succeeds Levenzo D. M. Sweat, a Democrat of Portland.
M. Sweat, a Democrat of Portland. MARYLAND.

In the First district of Maryland the sound and able John A. J. Cresswell is aucceeded by Hiram McGullough, an Eastern Shore Democrat.

In the Third district Colonel Charles. E. Phelps takes in the Phird district Colonel Charles. Phelps was co-the place of Henry Winter Davis. Phelps was co-the place of Henry Winter Davis. The Heavy was co-the place of Henry Winter Davis. He is a rising young law-yer of Baltimore.

CALIFORNIA. California tends two new members—D. C. McRust and John Bidwell, from the First and Third districts. They succeed Thomas B. Shannon, of Flumas, and Cornelius Cole, of Santa Cruz. Both the old and the new incumbents are Republicans.

ILLINOIS.

Incumbents are Republicans.

Italinois heads ber list with John Wentworth, who succeeds Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago—both Republicans. Mr. Wentworth is one of the most prominent politicians in the West, has been in Congress before, and since then has been Mayor of Chicago.

In the Fourth district, A. C. Hardins, a wealthy Republican lawyer of Menmonth, who has been a member of the Illinois Legislature, takes the piace of Chas. M. Harris, Democrat, of Oquawka.

In the Sixth district, Burlon C. Cook succeeds Jesse O. Norton, of Joliet. Both are Republicans.

In the Seventh district, P. H. Bromweil, a prominent Republican lawyer, who has been in the State Legislature, succeeds John R. Eden, Democrat, In the Eighth district Shelby McGullom, speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, a Republican lawyer of Springfield, takes the place of John T. Sinart, Democrat, was the district Anthony Thornton succeeds Democrat In the Tenth district Anthony Thornton succeeds Anthony L. Knapp, of Jerssyville. Both are Democrats In the Bleventh district Samuel S. [Marshall, a Demo-