



CUMBERLAND, MD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

O. P. MATTINGLY, Publisher.

TO ADVERTISERS—The circulation of the CIVILIAN AND TELEGRAPH is more than twice as large as that of any other paper published in this city or county, and therefore presents greater advantages to the Advertising Public than is offered through any other medium. A word to the wise is sufficient.

PEACE! PEACE!

The several missions of the Blairs to Richmond, the visit of Mr. Seward to City Point, to meet Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, and the subsequent hasty mission of Mr. Lincoln to the same vicinity on Thursday last, and his return on Saturday morning to Washington, have deeply exercised the public mind on the subject of Peace. Newspaper writers and correspondents, politicians great and small, are indulging in all kinds of speculations and theories on this all absorbing topic. Rumors and plans of all kinds are nattered forth to an anxious and inquiring people and all have, or will have their followers and believers until stubborn facts shall explode these figments of fertile imaginations.

Whether any good, speedy or definite results will flow from these various missions and movements, is yet an unsolved mystery. Let our people bear in mind the facts connected with these movements so far as they have developed themselves, ponder them coolly and deliberately, and they will be likely to arrive at a nearer truth than any of the theorists or professional politicians, who are not inside the inner ring. We did think it more than probable from the fact of the President's sudden visit to Fortress Monroe, and his hasty return to Washington city, that there was more in the coming of these men than would be indicated by the tone of the Richmond papers. Whether they had been secretly clothed with powers by the Richmond authorities, or whether they assumed power from their people, we cannot believe that the President would have gone to meet them without reasonable assurance that they could accomplish something definite for the proper and right termination of the War, and their return to their allegiance and the Union.

We have full confidence in the patriotism, honesty and ability of Abraham Lincoln to conduct this contest to an honorable, safe, and correct termination, and that too on the basis he has in his messages indicated. We cannot persuade ourselves that he will disregard either his declarations or the will of the people, who have sustained him for the last four years, by submitting to any terms they may dictate, in conflict with his heretofore platform. This movement has like its predecessors proved to be a useless bubble.

Be this as it may, we feel great confidence that the dawning of the light of peace, and that speedily, are visible, and that the dark clouds of war are about to disappear from our horizon. If this result is not accomplished by the means of Messrs. Stephens & Co., it will be by the indisputable arguments preparing by Grant and Sherman. That these arguments will be speedily and effectively applied we feel confident from the movements of the last ten days or two weeks. The large number of troops which have been transported from distant fields and hurried down the Chesapeake, indicate, unequivocally, a movement of vital importance, and that it is intended as the vital and crushing blow. That Richmond and its defenders are doomed to be speedily vanquished we believe to be a foregone conclusion, and that the only thing which can or will prevent it is the powers and terms of the firm of Stephens, Hunter & Co. If they are not clothed with sufficient authority and the proper terms, Grant and Sherman will settle the negotiations for them on less favorable terms than the President might now feel disposed to accord to the Rebel leaders. We draw these deductions from recent events and believe that we shall ere long see them realized.

The negotiations were somewhat abruptly terminated, but this mission may have been a mere feeler to see whether President Lincoln could be induced to abate anything from the terms he has heretofore publicly announced, as also if possible to ascertain the movements and strength of the Federal force brought to operate against Richmond, and to ascertain the sentiments of the people at the North. If these were their designs we feel satisfied they have learned nothing which they can use to promote the rebel cause, but they may have learned enough to satisfy them of the hopelessness of their cause and the probability of its speedy extinction. We further believe that the negotiations will be speedily renewed, but by different persons and with different arrangements, the negotiators will be Grant and Sherman, and their arguments will be shells and bayonets. If the object of this mission on the part of the rebels has been to delay the threatened blow of which they doubtless had information, they will find that they have proved a failure, and in all probability has only hastened the fall of that blow.

Corrosion Coming.—Five of the fleet of vessels on which Collector Draper is loading the cotton captured at Savannah by Gen. Sherman arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on the 28th inst. There are twelve more vessels of the fleet, which will all have arrived at Port Royal and will sail for New York under convoy of several revenue cutters.

The Rebel Peace Commissioners.

On last Saturday President Lincoln and Secretary Seward returned to Washington city, after having a long talk with the "three eminent citizens" sent by Jefferson Davis to negotiate terms of peace with this government. The conference was held on the U. S. River Queen, and under the Stars and Stripes. The vessel containing the Rebels, came alongside of the River Queen, and the two steamers were lashed together, and lay side by side in the stream of Fortress Monroe. The conference lasted four hours, and resulted, as was expected by every sensible man, who knew the character of Davis and his satellites, and who at the same time knew what was due to the government and people of the United States.

Nothing short of the recognition of their bogus confederacy would satisfy the demands of the rebel insubels, and as a matter of course, they were promptly and curly sent back by President Lincoln, to report to their arch-rebel master at Richmond. So ends this far famed peace commission.

In taking a quiet survey of the whole of this peace negotiation, we are brought to the conclusion that the scheme originated with the leaders among the Copperhead politicians, within the borders of the United States. See how opportunely, Prentice, of Kentucky, Singleton, of some other place in the west, and Blair, of Washington, all happen to get to Richmond about the same time, under one flimsy excuse (lie if you please) or other. The design of the movers was to advance the interests of the Copperhead party, and at the same time release or save if possible the necks of the rebel leaders from the halter. They thought the Commissioners would be allowed to come to Washington, where they could have a chance to be fetid, and festered and toasted by the Copperheads in and out of Congress, and then could go back to Richmond gorged to the chin, with new schemes of mingled murder and treason. But our good President and Secretary were too sharp for the Copperheads and Insubels combined; and took the wind out of their sails. The Rebels never dreamed that the President would meet them at Fortress Monroe, and thought that if he refused to let them come and play the spy at Washington city, then, such men as Fernando and Ben Wood, and Voorhees, Cox & Co., would both say and swear, that Lincoln did not want peace!!! This it was supposed would set the Copperhead peace-mongers on their feet, once more, and place them in power, so that they could amalgamate with their rebel brethren, and get hold of the reins of political power.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865.

SENATE.

Lt. Gov. Cox in the Chair. Mr. Orr, of Allegany, presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Baltimore Manual Labor School. Referred. Leave was granted Mr. McNeal, of Talbot, to introduce a bill for the adoption of a staple and uniform table and fees for the Registers of Wills throughout the State. To Mr. Mann, of Baltimore, to report a bill relating to Crimes and Punishment. To Mr. Toms, to report a bill to repeal Section 6 of Article 8 of the Code relating to tax on Slaves.

Mr. Orr, of Allegany, from the special committee, reported a bill entitled "An Act to add an additional Article to the Code of Public General Laws, titled Registration," as follows: Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be added to the Code of Public General Laws a new Article, bearing the title Registration, under which shall be arranged by titles and sections, as in other articles of said Code, the laws to be made by the General Assembly on the subjects of the Registry of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Wives, as required in Article third of the Constitution, Sections Forty-one and forty-nine, and such other subjects of Registration as the Legislature may enact and direct.

Mr. Orr, of Allegany, from the special committee, reported a bill entitled "An Act to add additional sections to Article 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws for Allegany county, relating to the drawing and summoning of Jurors." [This bill provides that the Grand and Petit Jurors for Allegany county shall be drawn from a sealed box, by the Sheriff of the county, in the presence of the Judges of the Orphan's Court and the Judge of the Circuit Court of said county, the same as is now done in the selection of Jurors in Baltimore city.]

Mr. Orr, from the select committee, reported a bill entitled "An Act to repeal Section four of Article sixty," and to re-enact the same with amendment. The amendment is as follows: The rites of marriage between any persons legally competent to contract marriage in this State may be celebrated by any minister of the Gospel, ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of his church, sect or denomination, or by any Judge, or Clerk of any Court of Record, or by any duly qualified Mayor of any incorporated city in this State, or in such manner as is used and practiced by the Society of people called Quakers; subject to such other provisions of the laws of the State on the subject of marriage.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Leave was granted to report bills as follows: To Mr. Malone—Regulating the appointment of constables by the commissioners of the several counties. To Mr. Smith, of Allegany—Appropriating the quota of the State to the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

To Mr. Williams—Amending the laws relating to the marriage of slaves. To Mr. Pilkinton—Repealing the 60th Article of the Code of General Laws. ("Black Code.")

To Mr. Malone—Increasing the per diem and mileage of Judges of the Orphan's Courts, County Commissioners, and Grand and Petit Jurors in this State.

To Mr. McAnley—Repealing Section 207 of Article 30, passed at last session, relating to "Crimes and Punishments," and to re-enact the same.

To Mr. Williams—Amending the Code relative to testamentary law. Mr. Silver offered a message to the Senate requesting that body to return to the House its bill passed some time since for the encouragement of volunteering. Rejected.

The bill amending the laws relating to the issuing of licenses as to allow persons of color to take out licenses as hawkers and peddlers was taken up in its third reading. The bill was passed Yeas 43 Nays 23. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865.

SENATE.

Dr. C. H. Orr, of Allegany, in the chair.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Managers of the House of Refuge, which was read and referred to the Committee on Reformatory Institutions, as also the Fourth Annual Report of the Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

A special message was received from the Executive, communicating the information of the adoption by Congress of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and submitting the amendment, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Toms, of Cecil, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House Bounty bill with amendment, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The amendment, as reported, strikes out all after the enacting clause, and inserts that there shall be paid to each volunteer or drafted man the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars cash, and a monthly payment of twelve dollars and fifty cents to each man drafted or volunteering for one, two or three years respectively. To meet this appropriation the bill authorizes the Treasurer to issue bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually. It also provides that the Governor shall, or may, appoint one agent for each county, and three for the city of Baltimore, who shall discharge the bounty allowed, after having given good and acceptable security to the Governor for the faithful discharge of their duties. The counties and city of Baltimore are authorized to raise by loan a fund with which to pay additional bounty, but no county or the city of Baltimore shall offer a larger additional bounty than two hundred dollars.

A message was received from Governor Bradford, stating that he had just received from the Secretary of State of the United States, notification of the fact that the Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery forever had been adopted by Congress and concluding as follows: "As this proposed amendment requires the ratification of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, which there is every reason to believe it will promptly receive, I take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject to your attention, in the hope that Maryland will be the first State to adopt the amendment proposed."

A motion was made to refer the message to the Committee on Federal Relations, but was rejected. The House passed the resolutions ratifying and confirming the amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 53 Yeas to 23 Nays. The Senate bill incorporating the Union Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City was passed. [This is an association of ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of founding an institution for maintaining and educating children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the State in the service of the United States. Adjourned.]

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1865. SENATE. Lieut. Governor Cox in the chair. The President presented to the Senate a communication from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, enclosing an official copy of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which was read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The resolutions passed by the House of Delegates were received and referred to the same committee. The President presented to the Senate a communication from Samuel A. Graham, Esq., containing the report of Levin L. Waters, Esq., Senator from Somerset county, on the ground of disloyalty, which was read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Clark, of Prince Georges, and Mr. Orr, of Allegany, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Earle from the select committee, reported a bill to assist Simon J. Martinet in publishing a new map of Maryland, and appropriating therefor the sum of five thousand dollars, which was read and referred to the Committee on Education. The House bounty bill was taken up, and the amendments made by the Finance Committee of the Senate, which make the bill entirely different from the Act passed in the lower House, were adopted—Yeas 16, Nays 6.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 12 M. Seventy-five members present, and Hon. John M. Frazier in the chair. The Speaker laid before the House annual reports from the Board of Police of Baltimore, Directors of the Blind Asylum, of the Trustees of the Cambridge Academy, abstracts of the accounts of the Baltimore and Harford and Havre de Grace Turnpike Companies, and a memorial favoring the passage of a law encouraging emigration.

A bill prohibiting the sale of liquor anywhere in the State on days of election was taken up on its second reading, as follows: Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or by any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give away or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or any intoxicating drinks on the day of any election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall upon conviction before a Judge, of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence; one-half of the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads. The bill will undoubtedly pass on Friday. The bill refusing to make valid certain bequests of John Smeener, late of Cumberland, Maryland, was passed. The House adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Cox in the chair. On motion of Mr. Whitney, leave was granted the Committee on Corporations to report a bill to incorporate the United States Real Estate, Mining and Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

The House communicated a message that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction had presented a system of public instruction for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported without amendment the Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States. Mr. King, from a special committee to wait upon the Attorney General and ascertain his opinion upon subjects referred to him by the House, stated that that officer decided that it was competent and legal for this General Assembly to elect a State Librarian. The opinion takes the ground that the present incumbent vacates the office on the 31st of April, 1865, the new Constitution changing the tenure of the office, compensation, etc. On

increasing the salary or compensation of Clerks of Courts, Registers of Wills, or other judicial officers," the Attorney General concludes his opinion as follows: "I am of the opinion that the Judges of the Orphan's Courts, and they alone of the judicial officers of the State, can have their compensation changed by the General Assembly during their respective terms of office."

It should be observed that the constitutional prohibitions forbid the General Assembly from making changes in the salary or compensation of officers attached to the present incumbents, but to the officers themselves, after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, so that general laws may constitutionally be enacted making changes, if they do not apply to the present incumbents of these offices, but their operations is confined to their successors therein. Leave was granted to report bills, as follows: To Mr. Hynes—Incorporating the Baltimore and Hampden Passenger Railway Company.

To Mr. Smith, of Allegany—For the relief of Peter Spelman, Horace Brooks and others, of Allegany county. Favorable reports were made by Committees on the following bills: Authorizing the Concordia Society, of Baltimore, to hold property to the amount of \$200,000. Changing the name of Fanny Parker to Fanny Parker Rockley. The House adjourned to Monday.

There being no quorum in the Senate Monday that body adjourned. In the House, among the petitions presented was one from the City Council of Baltimore in opposition to the memorial of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company. A bill was introduced to amend the law relating to negro apprentices. The bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on election day, previously ordered to be engrossed, was laid over.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. SECRETARY SEWARD IN COMPANY. RETURN OF REBEL ENVOYS. THE NEGOTIATIONS A FAILURE. Four Hours Conference. Rebels Demand Independence. Attitude of Affairs Unchanged.

Return of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. [Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American.] ANNAPOLIS, February 4.—President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, accompanied by General Legalls, of General Grant's Staff, and a few other officers, arrived at the wharf of the Naval Academy this morning from the "Peace Conference" on the James river, in General Grant's dispatch boat, Henry Martin. President Brown, of the Annapolis Railroad, immediately sent his private car to the Naval Academy, from whence the distinguished party were immediately conveyed to Washington. None of the Rebel Commissioners were with them, and it is presumed here, and it is quite probable, that they have returned to Richmond to inform the authorities there of the result of their mission. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, both appeared much pleased with their trip. Of course there are many rumors here concerning the recent interview, but I do not deem them worth telegraphing. A day or two will solve the mystery attending the whole affair.

Mac. The Peace Commissioners Gene Back to Richmond. PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The special Washington correspondent of the Ledger says that President Lincoln and Mr. Seward left Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, and the Commissioners returned to Richmond. For the present at least, therefore, the conference is at an end.

The Peace Commission a Failure—A Four Hour Conference—The Attitude of Affairs Unchanged. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President and Secretary of State arrived here this morning, from Fort Monroe, at ten o'clock. They had an informal conference yesterday with Mr. Stephens, and his associates, Hunter and Campbell, on board the River Queen, in Hampton Roads.

The conference occupied four hours and is positively known to have resulted in no change of the attitude either of the Government or of the Rebels. In other words, it was a failure. The President Unyielding—Peace Only Attainable on the Basis of Submission. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is difficult to procure details concerning the recent conference between the President and the Secretary of State and the Rebel Commissioners, but it is asserted that the President, throughout the conversation, insisted that he should continue the prosecution of the war, on the principle of obedience to the Constitution, and on the basis of the Union, and admitting peace only on these terms. With him there was to be no deviation from this course. No compromise was left in no doubt whatever on this material point.

The conversation was conducted in the most courteous and respectful manner, and the Commissioners returned to Richmond thoroughly understanding the views expressed by the President. Therefore, if anything further is to be said on this subject, it must come from the Rebels themselves. As has heretofore been stated, there was no agreement upon any point at issue. It is confidently asserted by the intimate friends of the President that no concession or promise was made by him in the least degree yielding the position as above stated, and which he has in public and private communications maintained. Whatever may be the speculations as to this movement in the future, it is certain that there will be no abatement meanwhile in our military operations, but that the effort will be to prosecute the war with additional vigor, so that our successes may produce an early peace.

The Result of the "Peace" Conference. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—10 o'clock P. M.—Much surprise was occasioned this morning by the early return of the President and Secretary of State, and it was not long before many conflicting reports were circulated regarding the results of their mission.

The antagonistic position of the two Governments were known on the return of Mr. Blair from Richmond; the one desiring peace on the basis of separate independence and recognition, and the other on the basis of unconditional submission to the Union. It was clear that the Rebels themselves did not anticipate a ready compliance with their demands, while there was an earnest feeling on the part of the President to do all that was compatible with his honor and public expediency in the premises, and he evinced not a little anxiety to induce an accommodation.

morning that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had returned to Washington, after a conference with the Rebel Commissioners, which resulted in no change of the attitude of either the Government or the Rebels.

Private telegrams have since been received making inquiry as to the truth of this statement, because the whole truth had not been stated with regard to the prospective and immediate results from Richmond. Now that brief telegram is reliable, and was obtained from the best authority.

No details have as yet been made known, nor is it probable that they will transpire, the President and Secretary Seward being the only party present on our side, and the conference being entirely informal—more in the character of a general conversation to elicit the views of all who composed it than a grave diplomatic discussion. Beyond this, whatever may be said must be mere speculation.

The conversation did not result in an agreement. The main feature, involving the question of separation, and submission to the Union having been left undecided, of course, how the parties separated, was not ascertained. As far as can be ascertained nothing was said as to future meetings, and the issue seems to be left precisely where it was before the conference. There is no verification of the report circulating to-day that they had agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners.

The Return of the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Star has the following particulars of the President's return: President Lincoln and Secretary Seward arrived in Washington at 9.15 this morning by a special train from Annapolis, on their return from Fortress Monroe.

The President, who left here on Thursday at 11.15 A. M., accompanied by Mr. Geo. Koons, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, arrived at Annapolis at 1.15 P. M., and in company with Mr. K., proceeded to the Naval Academy, where the steamer Collyer had steamed up, and, going aboard of her, left immediately for Fortress Monroe, arriving at an early hour yesterday morning.

During yesterday morning two boats, the Mary Martin, bearing the Rebel deputation to Fortress Monroe, and the River Queen on which Mr. Seward went down, were lashed side by side during which time the President and Secretary of State and the Rebel deputation had a protracted interview. The boats separated about dark, and the River Queen immediately steamed for Annapolis, where she arrived early this morning.

The special train, which was in waiting for the party, left that place at 7.30, and arrived here, as stated, about 9.15 this morning. Generals Williams and Legalls, who came upon the Collyer last night, were on the same train, as were also Mr. R. S. Chow, of the State Department, who went down with Mr. Seward. Major Eckert, of the United States Military Telegraph, and Charles Forbes, an attaché of the White House, who accompanied the President.

THE TREASURY TRAGEDY.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS. INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER. Her Statement of the Affair.

[From the Washington Chronicle.] Throughout the entire day yesterday the excitement of this community, concerning the killing of Mr. Burroughs, was intense. Many rumors were circulated concerning the unfortunate, misguided woman who perpetrated the dreadful crime, of which we yesterday gave the particulars, as disclosed at the coroner's request on the evening of Monday, the fatal day. Various reports were also in vogue concerning the deceased—his having been married and having abandoned another wife before he wedded the one now his widow.

The sympathy for the prisoner manifested itself in reluctant expressions of justification by those who believed she had been seduced, and in emphatic demonstrations of extenuation by those who regarded the case as one of aggravated "breach of promise." Besides these evidences of the tide of popular feeling, there were a number of visits to the jail for the purpose of ascertaining the suffering of the unhappy woman, by prominent gentlemen and ladies, some of whom carried to her various articles intended to contribute to her physical comfort. Among those who visited her were said to have been Senator Hale, Mr. Wilson and four others, representatives from Iowa, Mrs. Cornelius Wendell, and a number of other ladies.

Desiring to acquaint the public with the version of the case which the prisoner might be willing to give, and to judge of her condition by careful observation, we visited the jail and sought an interview with her. At first we were told that she had declined to see any one. But she subsequently consented, and Mr. Milburn, the deputy warden, went with us to the cell which she occupied.

It was of the ordinary kind appropriated to the confinement of criminals of a higher grade but barely furnished, and thought there was a fire in it, the entire aspect of the apartment was indeed most cheerless. During our stay some of the attendants came into the apartment, and were engaged in repairing the coat, which had broken down, and otherwise to add to the comfort of the room.

Upon entering the room we found Miss Harris pacing the floor in evident severe mental distress, and her entire appearance gave unmistakable signs of the terrible agony of the few hours which she had passed within the iron walls. We obtained the first view of her face and form as she ceased her steps for an instant, and in a glance, while greeting us, endeavored to read our feelings and the purpose of our visit. The view instantly impressed us vividly with the belief that she had long been nursing an earnest conviction of the grievous wrong, until her physical health had been impaired thereby. Her moral reflections distorted, and she had virtually become a monomaniac. This conviction was strengthened by all other looks and words throughout the interview.

Miss Harris appeared to be a few years older than she is said to be; of good figure, hazel eyes, a well-formed head; dark, wavy hair; fine hair, which seemed in the light in which we saw it to be black, cut short, and in curls; is graceful in her manner; naturally intelligent, with a high sensitive organization, and appeared, as she said, to have but few educational advantages. She, however, employed good language, and was not superfluous in the use of words.

By earnest expressions of sympathy, and careful inquiry we gathered from her a story, frequently interrupted by choking sobs, but expressed with a seeming artlessness which would have excited the sympathy of the most stoical listener.

The following is the substance of her statement: My name is Mary Harris; am the daughter of William Harris, of Burlington, Iowa; my parents are Irish, and are quite poor; am nineteen years old; about seven years ago I first became acquainted with Mr. Burroughs; was then in a store in Burlington, Mr. B. was residing there; he came frequently to see me

our acquaintance until he left Burlington; was very fond of him, and for a long time frequently sat in his lap in the presence of my parents; he always manifested great interest in me; as I grew older, and his attentions became more of the character of a suitor, my parents opposed them, and continually told me that his family was too high for me; that he would never marry me, and that I should not keep company with him. I disregarded them, persisted in seeing him, and became more and more attached to him. When he left Burlington I did not ask him to write to me, but he had not been long gone when I received a letter from him, which I answered, and a correspondence was continued, which was sometimes interrupted by my refraining from writing to him. But he would persevere in renewing it, until I would be persuaded to write to him. Before he left Burlington he asked me to marry him; I refused because I felt that I was too young to display my parents in such a manner. He was protected by his ardent affection, and his determination to make me his wife.

About two years ago he wrote me that he was raising men for the war, and expected to get a commission, and then he was determined to marry me. Not long after I received a letter from Miss Devlin, who keeps a store on Clark street, Chicago, requesting me to come there, saying that she was a friend of Mr. Burroughs and would see him there. About twenty months ago I went to that city. Miss Devlin, who had heard of my coming, accompanied me, and she had raised a company of troops, injured his ankle, could not go to the field, and resigned his commission. I saw him frequently, and received notes from him regularly until within a week of his marriage.

In August or September, a year ago, I received an anonymous note asking me to meet the writer at a house which I ascertained was one of "the most notorious in Chicago." Miss Devlin said she believed the note was from Burroughs, and I determined, if possible, to ascertain the truth. Miss Devlin endeavored to ascertain who put the note in the postoffice. I answered it, at her suggestion, promising to meet the writer at the place appointed. A friend of Miss Devlin's had possibly watched for the party who came for the reply, and his description confirmed Miss Devlin's supposition, and induced one of the belief that Mr. Burroughs was the person I then determined to go to the house appointed, and Miss Devlin went with me. We told her of the appointment, and that my friends would not let me see him elsewhere. The person in charge of the house stated that the gentleman was not there at the time, but that he had waited there before and had instructed her not to answer the door, but to permit him to do so, saying that unless the party he wished to see saw him, she would not let him in, and he did not wish to risk it. Her description further confirmed me in the belief that Mr. Burroughs was the person who had made the appointment. Another note was received, stating that the writer had unavoidably been absent from the city, and making another appointment. I resolved to go again, meaning like measures to have the house watched. The person (whom I believe to have been Mr. Burroughs) did not go to the house, and when we went there again it was closed, and we could not obtain admittance.

I had been dissuaded by my friends. I could not return to the house in Burlington, as well as did not wish to. I had been reported to have had improper relations with him. This was never so. And I was bent on vindicating my character. If the stories against me had been true, I could never have had the heart to come here to seek redress or to vindicate my reputation. I believed that I should wipe out the stain on my name by the prosecution or in some other way. I hardly know how.

A few days before starting from Chicago (two weeks ago), I was walking along the street and saw some pistols in a shop-window. Having a strong desire to see them, I entered the shop, carried pistols, especially what they called "Chicago" pistols, one and at one bought the one. I did not know how to load it. The morning of the day that I left Chicago I examined the printed directions upon the wrapper accompanying the pistol and cartridges, and by following them, succeeded in loading it. I was then called to breakfast, and putting the revolver with my things, forgot to unload it. After I started I concluded to keep it loaded, but had then no intention of using it when I got here.

After my arrival here I became almost frantic with desire to see him, and, as I had a veil, and so disguised, went to the Treasury. When I went into the Treasury building yesterday morning I inquired for the room in which Mr. Burroughs was and having learned that, walked up and down the hall for some time. Once I went to the door of the room, opened it a few inches, and saw him at his desk. The moment I looked at him, sitting there so comfortably, the thought of all I had suffered, and of his being the cause, charged me, and my hand involuntarily pulled back the trigger of the pistol in my pocket. I closed the door, and stopping a moment to get my breath, I knew not how or where, except that I kept my eye on his room until the men began to come out of their rooms. Then I placed myself where I knew he would have to come near me in going to the staircase. When he appeared, "I felt suddenly lifted up; my arm was extended as stiff as iron, and I saw him fall. I knew nothing more until I was called back as I was leaving the building. Pray, sir, what will they do with me? If it was not for my poor father and mother I would not care."

She repeatedly reiterated her assertion that there had been nothing improper between her and Mr. Burroughs. Accepting the above to be true, the reader will readily decide upon the measure of justification contained therein. After hearing it, we deemed it our duty to the public to visit some of the friends of the deceased, and to obtain from them such information as they might be willing to give.

From them we learned that Mr. Burroughs was the brother of Mr. Burroughs, President of the Douglas College (a Baptist seminary), at Chicago; that he did reside for a considerable time at Burlington, Iowa, where he became acquainted with and much interested in Miss Mary Harris; befriended her in various ways, especially against religious persecution by some of her relatives who were Catholics; subsequently aided her by his social influence and otherwise in Chicago; and that she attended his brother's seminary at Chicago.

They also state that Mr. Burroughs frequently told Miss Harris that he could not reciprocate her attachment, and could not marry her; notified her of his intended marriage at Burlington, Iowa, where he had died a short time before the wedding called upon her with his bride soon after and was well received.

We are also informed that when Mr. Burroughs started to go to Chicago to be married, in August, 1863, he told a gentleman here, he had had a great struggle between inclination arising from the affection of earlier years and duty, but had decided to marry the lady who soon after became his wife.

His friends claim that he has ever been a gentleman of unblemished morals, and of the highest honor. He attended the Baptist Church in this city, with his wife, every Sunday. He always spoke in terms of strong affection of Miss Devlin.

pressed the most friendly interest in her welfare. He said that upon one occasion, when the subject of his own marriage was mentioned to Miss Harris, she told him she was engaged to Mr. Devlin, a brother of the ladies with whom she had her home in Chicago.

Mrs. Burroughs yesterday stated that about twelve months ago Mr. B. received, through the mail, a strange newspaper, in which was a marriage notice marked, and that Mr. B. requested her to cut it out and preserve it, which she did. The notice which she produced and showed to some friends, read somewhat as follows: "Married, by Bishop Dugan, Mr. Charles Devlin, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary G. Harris, of Burlington, Iowa." Mr. Burroughs, upon reading it, said "he was glad to learn of the marriage; hoped she had married well, for she was a good girl, and had seen some hard times."

TWO BAN CASES OF THE CURB.—By Dr. Strickland's Pills Remedies. Mr. Glass of Jacksonville, Wisconsin, writes for benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralyzed with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pills Remedies. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pills Remedies. It is sold by Duggins generally.

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