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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, October 10, 1864.

MY WHOLE LIFE SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARDS PRESERVING THE UNION, AND MAKING IT, IN THE PROPER AND FULLEST SENSE OF THE TERM, PERMANENTLY FREE. —ANDREW JOHNSON—*Washington*, April 20th, 1865.

"IT IS TIME THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THAT TREASON IS A CRIME—NOT IN REVENGE—NOT IN ANGER—BUT THAT TREASON IS A CRIME, AND SHOULD BE ESTEEMED AS SUCH AND PUNISHED AS SUCH"—ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States*—April 20, 1865.

"SHOW ME WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THESE CONSPIRACIES, WHO HAS FIRED UPON OUR FLAG, WHO HAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR FORTS, AND CUSTOM HOUSES, AND ARSENALS, AND DOCK YARDS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU A TRAITOR. *WERE I PRESIDENT* OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD DO AS THOMAS JEFFERSON DID IN 1806, WITH AARON BURR. I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED, AND, IF CONVICTED WITHIN THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION, *BY THE ETERNAL GOD I WOULD EXECUTE THEM.*"—ANDREW JOHNSON, *in the United States Senate*—March 2d, 1861.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

TUESDAY.....JULY 18, 1865.

JEFFERSON DAVIS—TWO HISTORICAL PICTURES.

Those who remember the haughty, defiant JEFFERSON DAVIS as he stood, a few years ago, in the Senate and indiscriminately hurled his anathemas at the great North, and especially those just liberated from the tyranny of the Richmond slave-holding oligarchy, of which DAVIS sat as the proud satanic chieftain, will read the following brief article from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* with mingled feelings of astonishment and pity. That paper says:

Two gentlemen from Georgia lately made an appeal to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to the effect that some privilege, promotive of his comfort and health, should be bestowed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and now a prisoner, as our readers know, in Fort Warren. The Secretary kindly assured them that he would institute proper inquiries, and if it could, the privilege solicited would not be withheld from the distinguished prisoner.

"But, gentlemen," said the Secretary, eyeing them keenly, "have you not a word to say for Mr. Davis; no petition to present for him?"

Surprised and confounded, our Georgia friends hesitated, when the Secretary quickly remarked. "Since his (Mr. D.'s) arrest, save from Mrs. Davis, *not one appeal has come from the South in his behalf.*"

After all, is there anything very strange in the fact? What *can* any person say "in his behalf?" It is only since the invincible hosts of GRANT annihilated the armed power of DAVIS that the Southern people themselves, even the so-called Southern leaders, have been able to behold the tyrant in all his hideousness and to comprehend the enormity of the wickedness that he contemplated. They have suddenly discovered, what they did not believe before, that DAVIS basely lied to them; that, had he chosen to do so, he could have had an honorable peace *two years ago;* that he held out inducements to them, based upon falsehoods, to carry on the war; that he sat upon his satanic throne within the fortifications of Richmond, and invented and encouraged all the hellish schemes for destroying human life, whole cities, and communities, that the ingenuity of man could conceive of—even to wholesale assassination of all the principal, civil and military officers of the Government—to the end, that he, the oligarchial Richmond tyrant might obtain power, have sway, and rule with his iron hand over the whole continent. Where is the man in this whole nation, in whose bosom a single spark of true patriotism lingers, who can have "a word to say" "in his behalf?"

A counsellor, learned in the law—the distinguished Irish barrister, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, of New York—has been selected to defend the chief conspirator when he is put upon his trial. This is in accordance with law. But what can even such a counsellor say "in his behalf?" He must ignore the great crime and launch out into the boundless sea of legal technicalities; the right of revolution; what is treason; is treason a crime; the quality of mercy, *especially to him that gives it;* the grandeur of forgiveness, especially in a nation—and *such* a nation, so powerful—when extended to a fallen foe, &c., &c. We think we hear the eloquent advocate already.

Imagine two pictures:

One is Mr. O'CONOR, properly and industriously fathoming his great library in search of some human law, for there is none Divine, by which, or through which, the great conspirator and assassinator may legally escape justice.

The other is JEFFERSON DAVIS, standing solitary and alone in the casemated cell of the Fortress, looking through the port-hole out upon the placid waters of the bay in deep meditation. With the ingenuity of a lawyer and the impudent confidence of a politician, he thinks he discerns "forgiveness" and "liberation" looming up through the deep vista of the future. Suddenly he is startled from his reverie. He becomes affrighted. He thinks of the horrid work of the night of the 14th of April. He beholds the assassin's weapon. Looking at the vista again he beholds ABRAHAM LINCOLN, his sainted victim; again, and he beholds BOOTH, his criminal agent; again and again he gazes, and "at the end of every vista he sees nothing but *the gallows!*" His hands are red with human gore. And thus, in the deep anguish of his guilty soul, gazing out upon the deep, green sea, soliloquizes:

"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red."

Cut out the pictures and hang them up, and when you doubt that "treason is a crime, and ought to be punished as a crime," "Look here on this picture, and then on this."

GENERAL BANKS' FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS.

On the first page of our paper to-day will be found a report of the able address delivered in New Orleans on the Fourth of July, to a great concourse of citizens, by Major General BANKS.

In it the General expresses his views upon some of the most important questions of the day with that force and clearness which characterize all his public efforts; and we are sure that the positions he has held in the civil and military service will secure for this address the perusal and careful attention of every one of our readers.

THE REPUBLICAN OUT OF TOWN.

Persons leaving Washington to spend the summer at their country residences, or at any of the watering-places, can have the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN forwarded to their address, by leaving their orders at this office.

PASSPORTS.

Special Notice.

Persons residing or being in Washington, who desire passports for traveling abroad, can obtain the same, with the least possible expense and delay, on *personal* application at the Department of State. n.y4-3m

CUTHBERT BULLITT, the United States Marshal of New Orleans, publishes a card in the New Orleans *Picayune*, (Copperhead paper, and organ of Gov. WILLS,) announcing that his name was published as Vice President of the Negro Suffrage Custom House Meeting on the 4th of July, without his knowledge or consent. The *Picayune* says Mr. BULLITT was not present *aiding or abetting*, either as Vice President, or otherwise. We regret to see a United States Marshal thus arraying himself against the national administration. We had expected better things of Mr. BULLITT.

HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, is at the Metropolitan.

EIGHT HUNDRED unsettled prize cases are before the Government for disposal.

History of Barnum's Museum.

Mr. Barnum began his career as a showman in 1835. In 1841 he bought Scudder's Museum, and paid for it in a year, and adding to it the contents of Peale's Museum, formed what has since been known as Barnum's American Museum. Here he has since remained, and has realized from the undertaking two colossal fortunes, one of which he lost in his unlucky clock speculations. Here he has exhibited all the remarkable curiosities which money and enterprise could procure. A model of Niagara Falls, the Fejee mermaid, the diorama of the removal of the remains of Napoleon I from St. Helena to Paris, the Happy Family, the What Is It? Lightning Calculator, the hippopotamus, whales, alligators, prize babies, big dogs, prize poultry, Tom Thumb and wife, the Belgian Giant, Commodore Nutt, Minnie Warren, Calvin Edson, the living skeleton; Julia Pastrana, the bear-woman; the (so-called) Madagascar Albinoes, and quite a regiment of giants, dwarfs, fat boys, and fat girls have at various times been the attractions of this unique place of amusement.

There was also a large collection of minerals, shells, and stuffed birds and animals, which were of real value, and cannot be easily replaced. A series of portraits of men eminent in the early annals of our history have been destroyed. Though valueless as works of art, they were not without historical value. A number of revolutionary and other relics are also consumed. Indeed, the accumulations of over twenty years have been utterly destroyed.

The destruction of the Museum will throw a large number of persons out of employment. The dramatic company was large, and there was an unusual number of persons engaged in the various departments, or acting elsewhere as agents for Mr. Barnum, who has always been the sole proprietor of the establishment. His son-in-law, Mr. H. S. Hurd, has for some time been his assistant manager, and has had charge of the Museum during Mr. Barnum's absence.

Tennessee—Proclamation of Governor Brownlow—The Arrest of Emerson Etheridge and others.

In response to the speeches of Judge Campbell, Etheridge and others, Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation, in which he says the denunciations of aspiring politicians "show, too plainly to be misunderstood, that the spirit of rebellion and nullification still exists, and must be met and defeated."

The Governor, in reply to the charges that the present government of Tennessee is unconstitutional, spurious, and a usurpation, traces its history, and shows that it is a "republican form," guaranteed by the United States, and proposed and established by Andrew Johnson, when military Governor. He says that this government was indeed forced upon the rebellious majority in the State, just as, previously, the authority of the United States was forced upon them.

Governor Brownlow next refers to and defends the suffrage qualification, and declares that it is objected to only by rebels and those who want rebel votes, and that the limitation to loyal men is necessary in order to save the State from the rule of its old oppressors. He then announces that the voting law will be enforced on the day of election as far as the civil and military authorities can enforce it; and all elections effected by illegal votes will be annulled and, if necessary, the officers elected will be arrested. The civil and military authorities he says understand each other, and will act in harmony.

The arrest of Emerson Etheridge was made on account of the alleged treasonable and incendiary nature of his speeches. He told the negroes at Trenton, Tennessee, that they were no more free now than before the breaking out of the rebellion, the proclamation of the President of the United States and the action of the State authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. To the President and the Governor he applied unseemly epithets, and in every way played the fire-eater and the disturber of the public peace.

THE CROPS.—The corn crop in Dorchester county looks remarkably well, and promises an abundant yield. The wheat, which is all harvested, and much of it on its way to market, turned out rather poorly. We hardly think it will average much more than half a crop. From what we can learn from our exchanges, the same may be said of the crop in most parts of the State.—*Cambridge (Md.) Intelligencer.*

Trial of Miss Mary Harris for the Murder of A. J. Burroughs.

THE COURT-ROOM CROWDED

The Opinion of the Court on the Prayers Asked.

District Supreme Court—Criminal Term.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WYLIE PRESIDING.

JULY 18—ELEVENTH DAY.

The Court convened this morning a few minutes past ten o'clock, a tremendous crowd being present to hear the argument in the case.

Miss HARRIS did not enter in the Court room during the time the Judge was instructing the Jury as to the Prayers.

Judge WYLIE said: Gentlemen of the Jury, the Court has had submitted to it by the counsel on both sides certain propositions called prayers. I had intended to write out my views on all the questions on which it was proper for the Court to give its views on this most important case. Such has been the pressure of business, I am compelled to restrict myself.

Insanity is the defence which has been set up in this case, as no person but a person of a sound mind is responsible in Courts of law these days. It is very plain from the evidence in the case here that the prisoner at the Bar is guilty of wilful murder, or else she is not guilty at all.

Wilful murder is where a person of sound mind and discretion unlawfully kills any human being in the peace of the Government with malice aforethought or implied.

Judge Wylie read from Sir Mathew Hale.

With these preliminary observations to which I am compelled to limit myself, I proceed now to answer the prayers asked by the gentlemen in the case.

He first took up the prayers on the part of the defence.

First prayer for defence: The Court will grant that instruction, striking out the words "with reason and judgment."

The second prayer is granted.

The third prayer is not granted.

Whatever may be the individual opinion I may entertain on this question, as to which I do not wish to be understood as conveying any intimation, I am convinced the law is not as expressed in this prayer. On the contrary the Court instructs you that the defence set up in this case must be made out affirmatively beyond a reasonable doubt by a preponderance of evidence.

There are to be found some authorities in this country which would sustain the prayer, and I admit that the tendency of the courts now to have set in that direction, but the weight of authority is still on the other side, and I feel especially bound, as respects my own course on this question, by the decision in Foley's case made by the late circuit court of this District in error to the criminal court.

The first prayer offered by the prosecution is not granted, for reasons on which the Court has already granted the first and second prayer of the defence.

Judge Wylie spoke at some length on this prayer, giving his reasons for not granting it. He referred to several authorities to support his decision. If, at the time of the commission of the act, the party was laboring under an insane impulse, produced by either physical or moral cause sufficient to dethrone her mind, or if frenzy had mounted the throne of reason, so as for the time to dethrone reason, the party was insane.

The second prayer is granted, with this qualification to be added: "or was impelled to the act by an insane impulse produced either by diseased physical condition or by moral causes operating on a diseased state of her system, stinging her to madness, and for the time displacing reason from its seat.

The third prayer is not granted.

If the act in question was committed whilst the prisoner was insane in the sense already explained, she cannot be made responsible for it by any conduct, declarations, or behavior on previous occasions when her mind was under the government of her reason.

The fourth prayer was granted.

The jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner was not merely liable to the insane attacks referred to, but that the act in question was committed by her whilst she was actually possessed and irresistibly controlled by the presence and power of one of them.

The fifth prayer of the prosecution is refused.

The plea in this case is simply not guilty, and the act of Congress does not require the jury to state upon what reasons they are to find their verdict.

Mr. Bradley said he arose to express the gratification of the counsel, except as to the third prayer. He desired the Court to note an exception.

[*Continued in our Second Edition*]

PERSONAL.

W. R. FISH, Esq., the able and successful editor of the New Orleans *True Delta*, has retired from the editorial management of that paper, and is succeeded by Mr. Adams, formerly of the *Crescent*, and Mr. Oliver, who has long been connected with the New Orleans press.

MR. IRVING G. VANN, of Ithaca, N. Y., has recently been appointed a first class clerk in the Treasury Department.

MAJOR THOS. J. WILSON, Paymaster, U. S. A., and who has been stationed at Annapolis for some time past, has been relieved and ordered to report for duty at Washington.

GENERAL JEFF. THOMPSON "informs his friends and the cotton factors, and commission merchants especially, of his desire to form a business connection with some responsible firm, for the purpose of procuring custom in the Southwest.

MAJ. GEN. HERRON has tendered his resignation, and, at his own request, been relieved of his command. His successor in charge of the District of North Louisiana is Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, lately in command at Mobile.

GENS. E. KIRBY SMITH, Magruder, and Price, accompanied by Gov. Allen and ex-Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, are reported to have left San Antonio, Texas, for Mexico, escorted by three hundred well armed men, provisioned for six months. Gens. Hindman, Bee, and Gov. Marsh had left several days before. Gen. Smith was destitute and had to borrow money to get out of the State.

GOV. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has appointed Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke county, as one of his aids, with the rank of colonel.

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ, having resigned his commission, has been sent by the President to travel through the South on a tour of observation as to the working of emancipation, the loyalty of the whites, the condition of the blacks, and the fitness of the several States for immediate restoration.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

REV. HENRY JOHNSON, residing in Chesterfield county, Va., who shot and killed a soldier, who was robbing his garden, has been tried by military tribunal and sentenced to five years' confinement in the penitentiary.

GENERAL ROBERT L. WRIGHT, formerly President of the Loudoun (Va.) agricultural society, died on the 8th inst.

J. HOEY and S. McLEAN, convicted of highway robbery in New York, were on Saturday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

THE PRESIDENT, on the unanimous recommendation of the Court which tried Edwin Willmer, Captain and Provost Marshal for Delaware, has remitted the unexecuted portion of the sentence against him.

GEN. GRANT'S log cabin arrived in Philadelphia last Friday.

THE EX-PIRATE GEORGIA.—The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says:

"Workmen are busily engaged in scraping the iron sides of the Georgia, preparatory to painting her; caulkers are at work upon her decks, and her cabins are being thoroughly cleaned. She will leave this port shortly for New York, and will probably find her way back to her former Liverpool owners. She brought only $42,000, and it is said her engines are worth over $30,000.

THE Boston *Traveller* learns that a number of rebel generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was Major General Jackson, of Savannah, and General Marmaduke. There are now but few rebel officers in confinement at the fort.

THE sale of the Seven-Thirty Loan yesterday amounted to $5,663,500.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

DIPLOMATIC.

Count WYDENBRUCK, heretofore Minister Resident of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, was to-day presented as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, by Secretary SEWARD, to the President.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the British Minister, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, had an interview with President JOHNSON this morning at the Executive Mansion, before Cabinet meeting.

The Post Office Department—Contracts and Appointments.

The Postmaster General has ordered the following contract with S. M. MULLIN, of Winchester, Virginia, to convey mails from Winchester to Capon Springs, 23 miles and back, six times a week during watering season.

At Lexington, Rockbridge county, Va., SIMON RAMSEY is appointed Postmaster.

On the route from Tullahoma, Tennessee, to Fayetteville, contract is ordered with JOHN D. MARSHALL, of Tullahoma, for three times a week service between Tullahoma and Fayetteville, via Lynchburg and Mulberry.

R. H. GUTHRIE is appointed Mail Messenger to convey the mails between Harrison Court House, Tennessee, and Tyner Depot, three times a week and back.

The Late Rebel Indians.

ELIJAH SELLS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southwestern Superintendency, arrived in this city yesterday direct from California. He states that the delegations from the seventeen Indian tribes (lately in league with the rebels) that are coming here on a visit to their Great Father, with a view to a settlement of their late difficulties, will not arrive here for five or six weeks.

Foreign Immigration.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the President will, at the next session of Congress, recommend the adoption of a policy to secure an increase in foreign immigration, for the purpose of securing a further settlement of the public lands in the Western States and Territories.

From South Carolina.

The following gentlemen from South Carolina arrived at Willard's last night: Governor B. F. Perry, Hon. J. L. Orr, (ex-speaker,) C. J. Elford, J. A. Grady, A. Y. Leitch, Foster Blodgett. It is understood that their business relates to pardons.

Customs Appointments.

The President yesterday made the following appointments of officers of customs, viz:

Seth W. Macey, collector; Thomas B. Bush, naval officer, and W. H. Crandall, surveyor, at Newport, R. I.; James F. Babcock, collector, at New Haven, Conn.; and M. T. Bennett, surveyor, at Bristol, R. I.

Movements of Gen. Sickles.

Major General DANIEL E. SICKLES will leave to-morrow for Winchester, Va., on a flying visit to General TORBERT.

THE COMMISSIONER of Internal Revenue has decided that the mere carding of wool is not a manufacture, and therefore not liable to duty.

GENERAL N. M. CURTIS, recently Chief of Staff of Major General TERRY, has taken command of the military post at Lynchburg.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cattle-Yards on Fire.

BUFFALO, July 18.—The extensive cattle-yards of the Central railroad, at East Buffalo, are now burning. The transfer depot and hotel will probably be saved.

Extensive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The sawmill of Esler & Bros., on Fifteenth street, was burnt last night. Their loss is about $20,000, insured partially in New York and New England companies.

Mulligan & Smith's sash factory, in the same building, was also burnt. Their loss is about $5,000.

The Epiphany church was slightly damaged by the fire. A number of dwellings were damaged. Total loss $40,000.

From Wilmington.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Louisa Moore brings Wilmington dates to the 14th inst.

The *Herald* says that nearly a million of dollars have been paid to the soldiers there in the last few days.

The American Telegraph Company have taken charge of the southern lines, and expect soon to have communication through the interior between New Orleans and New York.

There is more freight at Wilmington destined for the North than can be at present transported, and when the railroads are put in operation there will be an increased demand, as there is a great amount of produce alone.

Three steamers loaded with negroes have lately been sent to Charleston.

From North Carolina—No Yellow Fever at Wilmington—Good Feeling and Good Crops Prevalent.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Ellen S. Terry has arrived with New Berne dates to the 15th instant.

Among her passengers is Gen. Paine.

The Raleigh *Progress* says there is not a single case of yellow fever in Wilmington. The *Progress* also speaks in the highest terms of Gov. Holden's administration, and says it is growing vastly in public favor. It also glowingly sets forth the great benefits New Berne has received by the influx of northern business men.

The Editor says in 1858 it was deemed impracticable to run a line of steamers to New York, but now there are two lines to New York, and one or two to Baltimore, established by northern men, while there is a large trade for sailing vessels. The northern element is largely in the ascendant at New Berne, and will remain so. The best feeling exists between them and the natives. The travel between Raleigh and New Berne is very large and still increasing.

Cotton has put forth and will blossom in North Carolina two weeks earlier than last year.

Severe and fatal sickness prevails at Edenton.

Gen. Schofield will remain in North Carolina, and will establish his headquarters at Greensboro'.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The weekly statement of the city banks is as follows: Increase—Loans, $2,740,000; specie, $1,290,000; circulation, $240,000; deposits, $2,220,000. Decrease—Legal tenders, $2,460,000.

Trial of Miss Mary Harris for the Murder of A. J. Burroughs.

THE SPEECH OF JUDGE HUGHES.

MR. VOORHEES WILL SPEAK TO-MORROW

Miss Harris Not in Court To-Day.

THE CASE TO BE CLOSED TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

District Supreme Court—Criminal Term.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WYLIE PRESIDING.

[Continued from the First Edition.]

Mr. Wilson, the Assistant District Attorney, then commenced his argument to the jury, opening the case on the part of the prosecution about fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock. He congratulated the jury that the tedious case which had kept them so long was now drawing to a close. He referred to the prisoner having such learned and eminent counsel, and proceeded to remind the jury of the high and responsible duty resting upon them in the consideration of this case. He detailed the circumstances of the accused coming all the way from Chicago, meeting the deceased, concealing herself and shooting him down. The defence had not only set up insanity, but they endeavored to attack the memory of the deceased. He next commented upon the letters which had passed between the accused and the deceased. He referred to the letter of January 19, 1862, and read it to the jury. He said, since that time only four letters passed between them. He then took up the assignation letters, contending that they were not written by the deceased, and he did not arrive in Chicago until after the date of the first letter.

Mr. W. referred to the testimony of Mr. Burroughs, stating that it was truthful and irreproachable, though the defence had assailed him so. What Dr. Burroughs had done was only what a brother would do for a brother's widow and orphan. He contended that the whole cause of the homicide was jealousy, and nothing but jealousy prompted her to commit the act. He reviewed the evidence at some length, and called the attention of the jury to the testimony of Dr. Fitch. He asked the question—"Did Dr. Fitch treat her for a disease of the mind? No; only for a physical disease." He called their attention to her shedding tears. "What of that! Don't young ladies often shed tears when their lovers have married some one else? Again; she attacks a lady with a carving knife; attempts to go to the lake shore before morning; at another time attacks Miss Devlin with a brush; these are all the indications of insanity set up by the defence." He contended they were only symptoms of hysteria, which medical men had testified to. She goes to a lawyer to sue Burroughs for a suit of breach of promise of marriage. She states to him that she has but one object—the vindication of her character.

Mr. W. referred to the deposition of Mr. Davis, of Chicago. She said she did not want to go to Washington because she did not know what she might do if she met him. He referred to this as indicating jealousy.

We now come down to the time of the actual commission of the deed. When she came to this city had she gone to the office of Mr. Bradley and stated her case as stated in Mr. Bradley's hypothetical case, and asked his advice, would he have thought her perfectly sane? Would he have sent for Dr. Nichols to see if she was insane before taking a fee from her or taking charge of her case?

Until some five minutes after she committed the fatal deed—fired the fatal shot—she gave no evidence of any cause which had actuated her to do it. She shot at him the second time, and then deliberately walked away, attempting to make her escape into the street. What is there about the commission of the deed to make you think she is insane? Dr. Nichols says one of the reasons for his opinion is, that she did not take the first opportunity to commit the act. Is that evidence? Is there any evidence to show you that when she opened the door the deceased was in a position where she could shoot him? Was the fact that she threw herself upon her knees, took her hair, and wept—is this evidence of insanity? What is woman's nature made of that such an act as done there that day would not call forth the greatest horror. We come down to the time that she was confined in jail. That same inconsistency did not depart from her at that time. We have had a very pathetic sentimental and affecting account of her conduct in jail by one whose kindness of heart we all know. Of course she said and did many things which would make us feel for her, but she said nothing to convince you that she was insane or subject to paroxysmal fits of insanity. The counsel in very ingeniously endeavored to put us in a position antagonistic to the physicians, but we would not accept it.

We have only now to examine the hypothetical case framed by Mr. Bradley. In the first place the great keystone of their case is that there was a great moral shock. We, I think, have shown that there was no disappointment in love, and that the marriage engagement, if any ever existed, was terminated some eighteen months before the commission of the deed. Have we not shown that her disposition after this was cheerful? Again: have we not the testimony of Dr. Young, who had every opportunity of seeing the prisoner every day, that he did see her every day, and saw nothing to convince him that she was insane. Have we not everything to show that she was only subject to fits of hysteria? The conduct in jail could not make an old, an experienced physician think that she was deranged.

Again: is there at any time any proof to show you that there was any physical disease which caused the commission of this most cruel act? Miss McWilliams says she was sick previous to her visit to Washington, which delayed her coming here.

Gentlemen, if you have ever read the secret history of any great criminal, you will find that from the time the crime entered their head the struggle is not against it, but always looking to the execution of the crime. They struggle and struggle until finally they reach the bloody shore upon which their victim stands. So it was in this case, when she says to her attorney that her whole love was turned to hate, and that her sole object was to vindicate her character. Although, as Macbeth, she hears voices and sees visions which do not exist, it is only the memory of her deed that visits her and the stings of her conscience which give her pain.

You know, gentlemen, that in almost every nature there is a fiery passion, of hatred, of anger and revenge, which sometimes almost threatens to break the barriers. It is the fear of punishment that makes the pathway of society secure. It is to you to look that the laws are executed and justice satisfied. Though there may be sympathy for womanhood and pity for her youth, there must be punishment for her crime.

Mr. Wilson closed at fifteen minutes before one o'clock, having spoken about two hours, during all of which time he was listened to with much interest. At the conclusion of his speech the Court took a recess until one o'clock.

At quarter past 1 o'clock the Court reassembled, when Judge Hughes commenced his argument on the part of the defence. He said:

May it please the court and you gentlemen of jury, it is essential to the discharge of the very responsible duty which devolves upon you in the trial of this cause that you should well understand the issue you have to try under this indictment. If the evidence for the prosecution is satisfactory beyond a reasonable doubt, you might find Miss Harris guilty of murder or manslaughter. To this indictment, gentlemen, she has pleaded not guilty, and this puts the United States upon the proof of every fact material to the case. We propose to meet the accusation fairly. Now, gentlemen of the jury, this killing was either a deliberate and premeditated murder or it was no offence at all. This, then, is the issue which you have to try.

The accused is a woman. It was the pleasure of the prosecuting attorney to comment on that object. He warned you against sympathy, even against mercy. He warned you that this particular female was a female so black with crime that she had excluded all claims to sympathy. He, with great emphasis, pronounced this the most atrocious murder upon record. It is not because the defendant is a woman that we expect an acquittal at your hands. She has neither wealth nor station, nor kin-folks, nothing to make her friends except her misfortunes and her good conduct. Her parents have been separated from her through the acts of this unfortunate man whose life she took. It is not for that we ask you to acquit her. But we ask you to acquit her because she is innocent.

When the prosecuting Attorney, in order to induce the court to give instructions old and exploded doctrines which have been exhumed and introduced, and when we see behind the prosecution private vengeance, such prosecution seldom fails to be unsupported by law or evidence. She comes here by the power of the Government. It is the duty of that Government to enforce the laws. The representative of the commonwealth should come here unhindered, and the prosecute his causes in the spirit of the law, which says, it is better for ninety-nine guilty persons to escape than for one innocent person to suffer. Before one word had been uttered against the character of the deceased he boldly introduced him in this discussion and said he was a man who lived and died without a stain upon him.

The opening address of the learned prosecutor was a total failure; it showed that he was influenced by some private reasons. In conformity with this same spirit the gentleman who has just addressed you gave you his theory of the defence, and what was it? That it was jealousy, arising from disappointed love. He stood up here and boldly denied that there was any engagement of marriage existing. He has had his judgment so much warped and so much biased by the private prosecution in this cause that he stands up here, in the face of all the evidence, and boldly makes these declarations. The evidence shows that the parties had a lovers' quarrel, but afterwards made it up.

Surely the gentleman must be blind or he never has been in love. Take a look how the prosecution was driven to seek the guilt of this poor unfortunate girl. Who is to punish the betrayer of female honor? Who is to punish the serpent man, in his slimy track, pursues the unfortunate girl from girlhood into blooming womanhood, tore her away from her parents, and made her cling to him? There is a just God who will punish such crimes.

With that little pistol she was the instrument of punishment in the hands of God. She shall answer to Him alone for what she has done, and not to human laws.

Gentlemen of the Jury, one of the most painful duties that ever occurs to counsel in the necessary defence of one is to bring up the life of the deceased, and show the stain upon it. Could we have traced the history of this case without doing so, we would gladly have done so.

The man who deals fairly with his fellow-man may be persecuted and hunted down, but his character will only shine the more. Who attacks this man? The sworn evidence in the case attacks him; his own letters attack him; his seeking to ruin this poor girl attacks him; his anonymous letters attack him; and one who has sought to sustain him in his wrong, who has almost been his partner in guilt—his own brother—has attacked him.

Gentlemen of the Jury, the Rev. John C. Burroughs was responsible for the death of his brother. The evidence all shows this. A Doctor of Divinity tells you that when a policeman told him a hundred dollars would get the woman witness out of the way, he said nothing—not a word of disapprobation—but comes here to swear away the life of this poor girl. If his conduct does not damn him with his congregation in Chicago then commend me to the public spirit there. Attack him? Yes; we will attack him, and a just God will attack him. The girl's parents are poor, but humble. She did not enjoy the advantages of a good education. She is employed to attend in a gentlemen's furnishing store. She here made the acquaintance of a man twice her age; acquaintance ripened; he wrote her frequent letters, filled with expressions of love. She desired to do nothing but to please the man whom she loved.

Judge Hughes here reviewed at some length the facts in the case. Is there enough stated there to create madness? In that history of madness and of wrongs to that young lady, she could go through all, bear all of this, and yet control herself when in sight of the man who had wronged her? Upon the facts that came within his own knowledge and all he had heard, Dr. Nichols has said to you that the killing of Burroughs was the result of an insane impulse. Can this be found upon his testimony? The prosecution said: "Look at her; does she look insane?" Gentlemen, we have not said she was insane; but we have said she was subject to insane impulses.

The prosecutor calls Dr. Nichols a mad doctor. He summons here Dr. May, whom he says is a common-sense doctor. He puts the case, and the Doctor answered. The next morning Dr. May, in answer to Mr. Bradley's question, stated he had no hesitation in saying the party was insane. The next was Dr. Johnson, a common-sense doctor.

Judge Hughes read from Ray's Medical Jurisprudence, pages 66 and 232.

We put the question to him as to the precise moment of time when the homicide was committed. He said that act was the result of an insane impulse. Do you believe *him?* If you do you must acquit the accused.

Mr. Wilson has labored to show you that this lady came here with a premeditated purpose to kill this man. It is impossible, gentlemen, for me to adopt the belief. Would he continually cite law against her when he could not find any law on his side? All that he has been citing is directly against his case.

He started for Chicago on the very day that this poor, lone, defenceless wanderer came here to Washington in search of justice. Why didn't he go back to Chicago with his wife? Why did he dodge her? Because his conscience told him of the great wrong he had heaped upon this poor woman. Coward! He was afraid to go to Chicago. Conscience which makes cowards of us all, had made him a coward, for he knew how he had wronged this poor girl.

The unhappy girl had become so excitable, so crazed on the subject of this man, that she took a perfect stranger for this man while in Mr. Davis's office in Chicago. Then the gentleman infers from this pistol that she intended to kill—and a great pistol it is. She bought it a year before, and remarked to Dr. Burroughs and his brother had a plot to carry it off. A great pistol it was; and had the bullet not been guided by an Almighty hand it would have passed by Burroughs without harming him.

Judge Hughes proceeded to define the law in relation to murder.

Gentlemen, I propose to show you that there was a moral justification for this homicide. Had she done this when she was sane, she would have been liable to be punished. The gentlemen on the other side knew this. You have evidence before you that she attempted to attack Miss Devlin with a carving knife without any provocation whatever. Had she not been constrained she would have either killed or fearfully mangled her. Gentlemen, if you had been called on to try her or it, it would not have taken five minutes for you to clear her. You would have said she was insane.

A man who shoots down an adulterer in defence of his house, if the law were applied, would have him convicted of manslaughter, but in this country, I believe, no man has ever been convicted. There is a mercy in the law appointed for application to particular cases. If the jury have a doubt as to the guilt of an accused person they must acquit them.

Again: the law authorizes the jury to give a general verdict, and no judge or jury on earth can compel them to say why, on what grounds, &c. It is enough for them to say guilty or not guilty. Here in this court-house Daniel E. Sickles was tried for murder. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Here stands the verdict recorded upon these books. I never expect to see, gentlemen, a sentence and judgment recorded in those same books against Mary Harris.

The prosecutor said to you that Washington city was a place of licentiousness, and he said he hoped a Washington jury would vindicate the honor of the city and make an example of somebody. Would it be vindicating the honor of your city to convict a poor, innocent girl? The seat of licentiousness, if that be so, and an era of reformation is to begin, wait until some time when some of those who have violated the laws, trampled upon all laws and human liberties, thrown our constitution off, (and you will not have to wait long gentlemen,) then vindicate the honor of a Washington jury.

Let this poor, innocent, wronged girl go. Let your verdict go to Chicago. Let it follow this brother and partner of the deceased—the man who wears the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil with.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands.

Judge Hughes closed at five minutes past three o'clock, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

Miss Harris was not in court to-day. She will probably be present to-morrow, as it is expected the case will be given to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

To-morrow morning Mr. Voorhees will close the case for the defence. He will be followed by District Attorney Carrington, who will close the case on the part of the prosecution, and it will then go to the jury. The speeches of these two gentlemen will occupy all of to-morrow.

Successes of the Mexican Patriots.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has intelligence that the Liberals are sweeping everything before them in the more western States of Mexico, even down to the shores of the Pacific. The withdrawal of the Imperial troops from that direction, to meet the more pressing danger in New Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, perhaps left the door open for them. It is also probable that the large numbers of Americans who have recently gone as miners, colonists, and adventurers to Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa have had something to do with it; for, though they went there with the encouragement of the Empire, the most of them, apart from the evanescent prejudices acquired during our civil war, are Liberals in political sentiments, and will naturally combine with that party, or finally set up for themselves.

Mexico is full of Americans, "divided, discordant, belligerent," driven there by our civil war, and of Europeans following the fortunes of a doubtly European dynasty. Some of them, says the *Picayune*, are in the interests of the Union; many of them in the interests of the late Confederacy. These are adherents of Maximilian; those of the Empress Charlotte; others of the Emperor Napoleon; while the greater number are prudently looking out for number one. What national spirit or sentiment, if any, they will ultimately make up, remains to be seen.

A CURIOSITY not destroyed in Barnum's Museum—female curiosity.

LOCAL NEWS.

A LONG CHASE FOR A THIEF.—On the 19th of June last Mrs. Mary Burke's house was entered and $400 in money was stolen, together with diamond ring worth $300, and a gold watch set with diamonds and chain worth $1,250. Superintendant Richards placed the case in the hands of Detective Darry, who ferretted the matter out and traced the thief, whose name was Lyman Walters, *alias* Thomas Parker, *alias* Edward Hagner, to Alexandria, where he was stopping; from thence he was traced to Point of Rocks, Frederick city, Philadelphia, New York city, and Kingston; and Detective Barry finally caught him at a place thirty miles back of the Catskill mountains, N. Y., at a small town in Ulster county, in that State, called Lake Hill. Officer Barry arrived with his captive yesterday, and he was sent to jail for court.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—The charming domestic play of "Dot; or, The C