

done in the large circular room called the lecture room; there are three doors to the room; anybody in my absence can get into that room; when I lock the entrance door and the janitor cannot get in; I consider it necessary only to carry off the entrance door key; I have no knowledge of anybody having a key, but I cannot be positive; all the vessels I used were not new; I think some of the glass ware was new; I washed all of them myself; I used distilled water and made the ordinary examination by evaporation; incidentally I applied other tests; I distilled the water myself; it was hydrant water; the alcohol and ether I used left no residue upon evaporation; I examined the alcohol with sulphuretted hydrogen; tartaric acid may contain tin, lead, or arsenic; I tested it and knew it contained none of them; the most likely impurity of bicarbonate of soda is silica; I examined everything I used; arsenic may be found in sulphuric acid. The witness was now subjected by Mr. Steele to a rigid cross-examination as to the tests he used with the materials he used.

Upon comparison a copy of Dr. Aikin's report of this analysis, which Mr. Thomas said he had obtained from Mr. Knott, was found to vary from a paper in the hands of Mr. Revell. The State's Attorney said he would have Mr. Knott summoned to produce the original report made by Dr. Aikin, that the omissions might be supplied.

Professor Aikin continued—I know nothing of the chemical properties of yellow jasmine; I never read an article by Professor Wormley, of Ohio, in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, on the subject of yellow jasmine; I am unable to say what would have been the result of my analysis as to colors if General Ketchum had taken chloral and yellow jasmine; the tests I applied to determine the presence of antimony were, I would say, both good and sufficient; as I had used conclusive tests I saw no reason to proceed further. Professor Aikin was now subjected to a lengthy cross-examination as to his knowledge of the tests known to chemists.

At 3 P. M. the Court adjourned until tomorrow at 10 A. M., when Prof. Aikin will be recalled by the defence. The spectators evidently tired of the testimony to-day, but the chemical and medical experts seemed to find special entertainment in the examination and cross-examination of Prof. Aikin.

All the chemical experts for the defence have been present since the examination of Prof. Aikin commenced, and it has been observable that they paid the strictest attention to all that fell from the lips of the venerable Professor. His cross-examination by Mr. Steele was very rigid, and will probably be continued for several hours to-morrow.

EIGHTH DAY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., December 12, 1871.

As far as non-professionals are concerned, the trial of Mrs. Wharton degenerated on yesterday into a tedious bore. The medical and chemical experts were, however, deeply interested, and it was evident that for them it had reached a pleasant stage. The scien-

tific war is determined and bitter. The cross-examination of Professor Aikin has been a most rigid one, and the defence have, seemingly, delighted to propound to him the most searching questions. The experts for the defence prepared numerous interrogatories, covering fifteen pages of foolscap, and Mr. Steele showed that he knew how to handle them. The Court, reporters, and spectators became wrapped, as it were, in "a sulphurous canopy," and could not determine what it all meant, except that a fierce, scientific assault was being made upon the Chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The lawyers on both sides got somewhat "at sea," and soon found that facts and fictions had become curiously commixed. It is impossible to say what has been the effect upon the rural jurors, but they looked grave, and one, who had studied under Prof. Aikin, was observed to take many notes.

Mrs. Wharton arrived promptly in Court this morning, accompanied, as usual, by her daughter, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Neilson and Miss Rosa Neilson. Her manner indicated the composure which has distinguished her since the commencement of the trial, but Miss Wharton appeared improved in spirits.

Soon after the opening of the Court, this morning, Prof. Aikin was recalled to the witness stand for continued cross-examination by Mr. Steele. He was first handed his report of his analysis to Mr. Knott, the State's Attorney of Baltimore, and promptly identified it. He was positive, he said, that he had reported the fluid contents of the stomach to be of a "brownish" color, and not greenish; his handwriting had been mistaken. Continuing: The summary was made on the 14th of October; the memoranda made of the analysis were very scanty, as I considered the work very simple; when I made the summary I had the memoranda by me, but I do not know that I referred to them; I remember that I destroyed the memoranda, but cannot say at what time; I threw them in the waste basket; I trusted to my memory, and I think I have a good, accurate memory; if my testimony yesterday varied from my memoranda my testimony is right; I meant my report to convey to Mr. Knott the idea that tartar emetic was there; I have discovered this morning in my report an important error. [Dr. Aikin here took the report, and explained at some length how one white precipitate had become, through a clerical error, confounded with another; he then marked the error in the report.] Continuing—It was an error in my writing the report, and not in my judgment.

Mr. Steele—Then the test you report in this paper is entirely different from the one you have sworn to here?

Dr. Aikin.—Yes, sir.

Continuing—I did not discover the error until this morning; my attention was called to it by a comparison of the two documents; I consider that I know now as perfectly what I did in July as I did in October; I can't remember what I said yesterday about the metallic copper test; I have heard so much since yesterday that I can't remember what I said; I