

trusted officers, Jas. Revell, Esq., State's Attorney for Anne Arundel county, and Hon. Andrew K. Syester, the newly elected Attorney General of Maryland.

The first named had already ably presented his view of the case, but was still at his post of duty to see that those who had been brought against him did not, in their zeal, overstep legal bounds; the second was there to hear and to note all the points which those who he would succeed would endeavor to make against him. Upon his handsome face there appeared the look of a man who was content to listen, but determined to reply. Occasionally he would remind his opponents to give him the page of an authority, and at other times he was observed to write a few hurried words upon the note sheets before him. He listened quietly to all that was said, and showed that his thoughts were centered in those views which he believed to be the right ones.

Mrs. Wharton was calm during all this time, but her daughter several times shed tears. The friends who sat with them seemed to appreciate deeply all that was said in her behalf.

The court room was crowded to-day long in advance of the opening of the court, and the ladies composed at least half of the audience. The crowd exhibited much impatience for the arrival of Mrs. Wharton and her party.

At five minutes of 10 o'clock Mrs. Wharton entered the court room, leaning on the arm of Deputy Sheriff Bryan, and followed by her daughter, Mrs. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crawford Neilson, Miss Rosa Neilson, Mr. Murray, of New York, Mr. Chas. Neilson and Mr. Fendall, of Washington. The arrival of the party created a general stir, and there was the noise of many voices in subdued conversation. A few minutes after the jury entered, and quiet soon reigned.

Mr. Steele promptly resumed his argument, and begged the indulgence of the jury while he read to them from Taylor on Circumstantial Evidence, touching the credit to be given to the evidence of interested witnesses. Mr. Steele, before proceeding further, referred to the testimony of Dr. Williams, and said it was not in the nature of things that his recollections of General K.'s symptoms should not have been warped by his subsequent suspicions. He did not believe that any man could but doubt the evidence, when it was considered from what streams of feeling it had come. Mr. Steele then read the passage from Taylor. He next spoke of the part Marshal Frey had played. He was as respectable a man as could be found in the vocation of the detective, but he had admitted that he practiced a deception and a fraud, and he went to Mrs. Wharton with a lie in his mouth. We must have detectives, but we must not convict on the evidence of detectives.

Mr. Steele then asked the jury not to attach too much importance to the testimony of a man who had confessed that he obtained his information by means of a lie.

Mr. Steele then desired to go on with the examination of the testimony, and referred again to the inferences to be drawn from the

testimony that General K. was not the physical giant which the State had represented him to be. Major Bradley had observed a dullness about him which was doubtless due to the concussion of the brain, which such a fall as Gen. K. had in 1858 would occasion. Mr. Steele then reviewed several of the circumstances of the purchase of a house, made by General Ketchum, which showed, in his opinion, that he was not a man competent to engage in business matters. His mind had not the same activity it had formerly had, but there was such a lethargy as would be caused by the long after effects of such a fall and injury as he had received. Mr. Steele then spoke of the uncertainty of life, and said he did not suppose the State's officers would contend that as Achilles was vulnerable only in the heel, so General Ketchum was vulnerable only by tartar emetic. He was arguing the case, not to show the want of evidence, but he sought to show that the State's own evidence showed that she was innocent, and that there could not be a doubt about it.

At this time the crowd which had arrived by the train from Baltimore reached the court room, and so great was the confusion, bustle and jam caused by the rush that Mr. Steele was obliged to suspend his argument.

Mr. Steele resumed and addressed himself to the consideration of the circumstances claimed by the State to support the theory that General Ketchum was poisoned before Tuesday, and said it was an absurdity and a libel upon justice to say that poison was administered to General Ketchum during Saturday, Sunday or Monday. He reviewed the circumstances of those days, and said the evidence not only did not prove her guilt, but it established her innocence. Hermann, the great presdigitateur, could not have given poison at the times during those days at which the State had claimed it was given by Mrs. Wharton. There was no medicine so certain and so speedy in its effects as tartar emetic, and when it was swallowed it was bound to come up, and that speedily.

Mr. Steele then spoke of the symptoms which disproved the State's theory of its administration, and proved, besides, that it could not have been done. If it had been administered the symptoms of tartar emetic poisoning would have inevitably followed. If no poison was given on Saturday, Sunday or Monday, in God's name how could it be said that she gave him poison afterwards? Mr. Steele then cited, appropriately, from the trial of Madeleine Smith, and said that as the charges of the administration of poison by Mrs. Wharton on Saturday, Sunday or Monday had crumbled to the ground, so the charges of the administration of poison on Tuesday or Wednesday fell with them. At 2 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Mr. Hutton had seen General Ketchum sitting on the side of his bed, looking at his watch, and he (Mr. Hutton) had said he was "well." How did Mr. Hutton know that he was "well?" If General K. had been well he would have been asleep at that hour. Dr. Williams had said that when he saw Gen. K. on Tuesday morning that he was "well," but he had not examined him, and General K., being a man who looked to small