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THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Cross-Examination of Professor McCulloch—Testimony of Dr. Frederick A. Gerth.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 30.—The court met at 10 o'clock. The cross-examination of Professor McCulloch was resumed by Attorney General Spencer, and has been continued to the hour of noon. The examination has been of the most rigid and searching character, testing the chemical knowledge of witness, and the accuracy and value of the experiment made by him, as testified to by his direct examination yesterday. The witness, in all his answers, adheres to the opinions given in his evidence yesterday. In answer to a question whether yellow prussiate administered at 1 o'clock would remain in the stomach until 2 o'clock, witness replied he was not a physician, and could not answer. Various authorities treating of poisons were cited, and the opinion of eminent chemists of the standing of authorities cited, as to the accuracy of tests. Taylor's treatise on poisons, page 481, stating that hydrosulphuret of ammonia or sulphuretted hydrogen gas produces in the solution a reddish, orange-colored precipitate, differing in color from every other metallic sulphuret, was read, and witness did not agree with Taylor. Witness regarded no test as the presence of antimony indisputable or sufficient unless the metal itself was obtained. In the opinion of the witness, Marsh's test needed construction; in other words, the test must be tested.

Mr. McCulloch was examined at great length on the purity and impurity of acids and reagents. The question whether anything else would have given the results obtained by the analysis of Messrs. Aiken and Tomy, or whether these results did not prove the presence of antimony, was again and again put to the witness in various forms and phrases, and the sum of his answers was that he repeated the investigations made by Aiken and Tomy rationally definitive. As he stated yesterday, if he had pursued the same tests and experiments as Professor Aiken did, and got the same results, he would have contented the presence of antimony, and gone on to test for the metal. He did not regard one test sufficient, nor two, nor three, nor four, unless the metal were obtained. If all the material operations on by Aiken was pure, the result might indeed a probability of the presence of antimony, but this must be verified. A number of hypothetical questions were put, to all of which the witness gave hypothetical answers. Chemistry, he said, was an experimental science, and he would not like to give an opinion on what he had not tried himself.

The witness left the stand at 12:45.

Dr. Frederick A. Gerth was sworn, and testified that he resides in Philadelphia, and is an analytical chemist. He made his first analysis in 1850, and has been connected with analytical chemistry ever since. Humbled in Germany—first with Kempfel Zwelth, then with Liebig and Bloomen; Liebig is the celebrated chemist, connected with organic chemistry; heard the whole of Aiken's testimony before the jury, and had read his report of his analysis to the prosecuting attorney. Aiken's report did not establish any presence of antimony in the contents of the stomach of Ketchum, or in the sediment of the tumbler. In treating for the presence of any poison—antimony, for instance—it is necessary, under all circumstances, to use the best methods, which are not liable to error; and in all cases of metallic poisons to produce the metal, and to produce it to such quantity that by subsequent investigation of that metal no doubt at all can be left as to its nature.

Mr. Steele read from a report of the evidence of Professor Aiken his statement in regard to the three tests made in his analyses, and asked witness his opinion of them. He answered that those tests were by no means sufficient to establish the presence of antimony. It is absolutely necessary, under all circumstances, to have the metal, and then make tests to verify the metal. There are a dozen methods of doing this. If the quantity of metal obtained is sufficiently large to use all the tests, all should be used. If the quantity is not very large, it should be sufficient to make all the characteristic tests after the metal has been produced. He regarded Aiken's mode of ascertaining the quantity of antimony which he reported as equally unsatisfactory and unreliable. Witness stated that last winter he had a number of students in his laboratory to teach analytical chemistry. He gave them samples of that out what they were composed of, and they invariably reported antimony. This was the hydrochloric acid used in their experiments.

Witness had heard the evidence of Professor Tomy to the jury relating to the process of his analysis and tests. While being examined on this subject Dr. Gerth produced a small precipitate containing one hundred and twenty small dark spots, which he testified he had obtained by adding a solution of one fifth of a grain of tartar emetic to pure hydrogen. When that chemist had been questioned, his experiment ceased to give spots. Each of these spots contained tinion, if not four times, as much antimony as the spots shown by Tomy. One of the spots spots exhibited by witness is one six thousandth part of a grain of tartar emetic; and therefore one of Tomy's spots contained from one twelve thousandth part to one twenty-four thousandth part of a grain.

The analyses of tests by Tomy do not establish anything at all, except that he had a trace of a metal. It did not prove what that metal was, and it was not obtained in sufficient quantity for any purpose whatever. Witness had some time ago tried experiments stated to be made by Professor McCulloch yesterday, and answered in some of them, and the results were such as were described by McCulloch.

Dr. Gerth was examined nearly two hours as a chemical expert, and his testimony occupied twenty pages of the proceedings. The insufficiency of the analysis and tests made by both Aiken and Tomy.

The cross-examination of this witness was commenced and proceeded with for half an hour, when 3 o'clock arrived, and the court adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Nothing new was elicited in the cross-examination. The court-room was thronged as usual. The proceedings to-day were occasioned by some sharp remarks between the counsel; and Mr. Magruder, for the defence, objected to what he termed a cross-examination of Dr. Gerth by the chief judge.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Sixty Buildings Burned at Monroe, La.—Total Loss $600,000—Insurance $304,000.

MONROE, Dec. 30.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in Baldwin's saloon, and flames spread rapidly, and in four hours. The buildings were burned, including the west sixty portion of the city, from Court-house Bulldiest, Desiard Street, embracing two squares to Desiard street down along the river front. Building Sanders' saloon and adjacent to and Mr. McKinney's saloon, Mole, from the of Desiard street not a building to the north. It is left stand.

Among the buildings destroyed Union church, McGormick's gospel work, the Masonic and out-buildings, the office, shop, residence, Gerson, Dreyfus, Meyerhan stores of Hoff, Oliver, Byrne, Kelly, Sanders, Hayes, Mansion house, Central de Nassarie house, store, Hudson's store, chapparal, Keller's new store, Garrettson's, the 3d, and stables, Sorghum, house, a cottage occupied by Chelsea was destroyed. Total loss, buildings are entirely not. The origin of the $600,000; insurance, $300,000.

A boy is unknown.

UTAH.

The Editor of the United States District Attorney Retired—Letter of the United States District Attorney to Senator of Criminals Wanted for the Prosecution—The Tabernacle of St. George Blown Down.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 31.—Gener (?), lawyer retired today from the United States district attorney's office of the Territory, and is said to be incompatibility lawyer and judge and political views between of the faith the United States director. A majority opposed his being confirmed. Apostle Mormon, United Brigham Young, but still Mormons, address Assistant District Attorney Bates has left, and an important letter to Senator Trumbull asking from the judiciary committee of the United instructions as to what he shall do as he continual money to pay the expenses of the Head prisoners, jurors, witnesses, officers says, in the Territorial courts as such, officers all Mormons, who will not punish their brethren or leaders for high crimes at all, but do punishing Gentiles unfairly and unjustly. Unless the United States courts prosecute criminals exactly must soon exist here, and neither life nor property will be safe. The cost for keeping prisoners and for transportation is already $15,000, and there is not a cent on hand for present or future expenses. The attorney concludes: "I see no other remedy than the Government has to provide money immediately for the prosecution of great crimes now or order all dismissed."

Active preparations are being made for the convening of the Utah Legislature on the 8th of January.

The tabernacle at St. George has been counted amid great rejoicing.

The storm continues in the mining districts, and the weather has been very hale, rain, sleet and snow falling incessantly.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Louis Coboka Killed—The Cherokee Council Rejects the Okmulgee Constitution.

LEAVENWORTH, December 30.—Trustworthy information has just been received from the Indian Territory that Louis Cobokaa, a prominent half-breed Indian trader, was stabbed and killed by a white man on Saturday. Cobokaa was reckoned one of the leading men of the Territory.

The Cherokee National Council has directed for ratifying the Okmulgee constitution the three votes necessary to its adoption not to be obtained.

CINCINNATI.

A Soldier Killed—A Heavy Thunder-storm.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—James Kinor, a soldier day while Newport barracks, was killed to-

One of a band of negroes shot at Florence, Ky., on Christmas day, by a white man named Hirt, is dying yesterday, and another of the number

A storm commenced here this morning, by lightning, but the inmates were subject.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP KUMA LOST.

All on Board Perish—The Ship Edward Crank—The Prices of Wales Progressing Favorably—The Revolution in Mexico—The Rebels Cap are Mier—Virtual Enslavement of the Chinese in Cuba—Details of the Case of Dr. Howard—Another Ministerial Crisis in Spain—King Victor Emanuel Receives the Foreign Ambassadors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince Recovering.

LONDON, December 31.—Bulletins from Sandringham to-day report that the Prince of Wales suffers less pain from the swelling above his hip, and continues to progress toward recovery.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.

The *Times*, in its review of the year 1871, devotes considerable space to comment on President Grant's message to Congress. The inference is drawn therefrom that the neutrality which the United States has so far maintained with regard to Cuban affairs may soon be exchanged for a more active policy. To this the *Times* finds no objection, and even goes so far as to declare it best that Cuba should be separated from Spain. The *Times* makes a forecast of political prospects in America, and comes to the conclusion that Grant will be re-elected. Great satisfaction is shown at the victory won by the voters of New York city over their corrupt officials, and the hope is expressed that all else have rehabilitated the dead will be brought to justice and undergo penalties for their crimes.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

A shipwrecked Edward foundered off Falmouth yesterday, and all on board were lost. No particulars have been received.

RUSSIA.

Steamship Lost, with All on Board.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 30.—The Russian steamship Kuma, plying on the Caspian Sea, foundered in a terrible gale, and all on board, including officers, crew and passengers, were drowned. The steamer had sailed from Nouhas in tonnage on board, which is a total loss.

ALEX S' RECEPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* (official organ) says: "The cordiality with which Prince Alexis in the United States creates a profound sense of satisfaction throughout Russia. The existing relations between the two countries, strengthened by the noble hospitality with which the son of the Emperor has been received, are now more than ever a pledge of amity, which cannot but contribute to the general peace and progress of humanity."

FRANCE.

The Deputies Call on Thiers.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The deputies in the National Assembly have called upon Thiers. Duke D'Aumale and Prince De Joinville were absent. There was no ceremony whatever in the reception, but the utmost cordiality was manifested, both on the part of the President and deputies.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP HAS RESIGNED

his seat in the Academy of France in consequence of the election of M. Maximilian Paul Emile Littres as a member.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHS PROHIBITED.

The sale of photographs of all executed communists has been prohibited.

SPAIN.

Peace With South America Predicted.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The correspondence in an article upon the relations of Spain with the South American Republics predicts the speedy establishment of peace between the two countries.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—There is again a ministerial crisis in consequence of the appointment of Senor Ferrer Moro to succeed Senor Crespo as minister of war. Senor Ferrer Moro is Marquis de Morella as successor to the office in military direction of the Eastern Department of that island.

CUBA.

Virtual Enslavement of the Chinese.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A Havana Valmanda has just delivered the letter says treatment of the Chinese in Cuba practical so-Cuba, numbering one hundred thirty-five thousand souls.

The decree of the Chinese immigrants the 10,000 or 15,000 free Chinese immigrants to enroll themselves annual tax in the service of the Government tutors, and for the Government workshops, receiving for their labor only four dollars per month, out of which they are to maintain themselves. Those who refuse to enroll themselves are to be sent to work in the chain gang for two years