

MR. VOSBURGH'S DEFENSE.

declared, "makes known your story of my abolition
I am a ruined woman. And when I go down, George
Vosburgh, you go down with me!"

THE TRIAL CONTINUED.

PROF. MORTON, PRESIDENT OF THE STEVENS
INSTITUTE, ON THE STAND—TESTIMO-
NY BY MEDICAL MEN—MRS. VOSBURGH
TRACED TO NEW-YORK AND TAKEN BACK
TO NEW-JERSEY.

Nothing was said in open court yesterday morning nor at any time during the day concerning the disappearance of Mrs. Vosburgh. Deacon Miller was the first witness called to the stand. He testified that Cornell had said in his hearing and presence that the Lord had enlarged Sickles' vision when Sickles watched Mr. Vosburgh's movements through the key-hole. He also produced the letter sent by Sickles to him just after Sickles became convinced of the attempted poisoning.

Dr. J. J. Youlin was called mainly to establish, or to assist in establishing, the claim of the defense, that a patient who had been suffering from repeated poisoning by tartar emetic for several weeks could not cease vomiting at once and retain food. "I think," said the Doctor, in reply to a question on that point, "that the stomach would retain food right away."

"Would vomiting cease," asked Governor Bedle, "on the last day on which the poison had been administered?"

"The patient might cease vomiting at once," said the witness, "but there would be a loathing of food for some hours, and then the patient would retain food very readily."

When the name of Prof. Henry Morton, President of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, was called, there was a little rustle of anticipation in the court-room. Prof. Morton had suggested to the defendant's counsel some questions which Prof. Doremus thought to be a challenge of his professional ability, and it was generally understood that the New-York Professor had resolved to retaliate by coaching the State's attorneys for the cross-examination of the witness just about to be sworn. By the time the pallid face of President Morton was visible from the witness-stand Prof. Doremus' son took a seat by District Attorney McGill and prepared to take notes of the testimony. Prof. Doremus had reached the Court-house before the court opened, but did not enter the court-room till the cross-examination was about to begin.

When Prof. Morton had introduced himself to the jury as the President of Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, and as the discoverer of a new chemical substance, which he named thaline, and as the author of several papers, which had been published in most of the leading scientific papers of the world, Gov. Bedle asked him if there was any practical difficulty in ascertaining in fluids the presence of antimony.

"It is a very simple sort of problem," said Prof. Morton.

He then testified that he had received from Dr. Benjamin H. Carpenter, on Sunday, March 3, for analysis, a bottle of urine containing about four and one-half ounces; he had made the analysis to ascertain if it did or did not contain antimony. He described the analysis to which the fluid had been subjected, and said that it had failed to indicate to him any discoverable traces of antimony; he had seen the Marsh apparatus, displayed by Prof. Doremus; "it is large, showy, and for that reason the less efficacious," said the Professor; "the authorities recommend the smaller instruments of analysis as affording the most accurate and reliable results."

"Do I understand you to say," asked Mr. McGill on cross-examination, "that Prof. Doremus' tests were defective?"

"I did not say so," said the Professor.

"Do you believe," asked Mr. McGill, "that by his test-antimony would have been found in the urine if there?"

"If in sufficient quantity," replied the Professor; "such as that Dr. Doremus found."

"Did you ever know of the apparatus used by Prof. Doremus being used?" was the next question Prof. Doremus asked of the Prosecutor.

"The gentleman who first used it," returned President Morton, acrimoniously, "was a veterinary surgeon, and he used it to test horse medicine."

"Did Dr. Doremus claim to be the first who had used it?" asked the District Attorney.

"I don't know," said the witness, with an effort at irony, "that he claimed to be the first to do any thing."

He said, too, that one of the proofs of the presence of antimony, as shown by Dr. Doremus, was new and not recorded in any chemical work he was familiar with, and that the exhibits where bromine and iodine were used were reactions with which he was not familiar.

"When Dr. Carpenter called," said the Professor, "he said that material like that he brought to me had been sent to Dr. Doremus, but that they very much mistrusted the results which might be obtained from such a source."

Dr. J. J. Craven testified that antimony will stay in the system for three or four months before it would be entirely eliminated from the system.

Dr. L. Hill, of Cooperstown, N. Y., testified to having, in March, 1876, attended Mrs. Vosburgh when she had taken, or pretended to have taken, a dose of morphine.

Dr. G. P. Culver testified that, basing his calculation on the results of Dr. Doremus' analysis, he had computed that Mrs. Vosburgh must have taken seven and a half grains of antimony on Feb. 19. That would have killed her. He had seen antimony in the system for three or four months after antimony had been taken.

Sheriff Laverty and his deputies continued their search for Mrs. George B. Vosburgh, the missing wife of the accused Pastor, till noon yesterday, when they struck her trail. The officers thought they had good reason to believe that she had fled from her home on Jersey City Heights to the residence of a Mrs. Shaw, on Sixth-avenue, and during the long night two deputies shadowed the house without learning anything to justify their suspicions. At noon yesterday a dispatch was sent to the Sheriff containing the gratifying information that she had at last been discovered in the house of Mrs. Bedell, a grandmother of the defendant, at No. 46 West Thirty-second-street, this City. The Sheriff came at once to New-York, and had an interview with her, at which he endeavored to induce her to return to Jersey City. Her determination to remain away was proof against all his persuasions, and the interview was not a satisfactory one. Officers were placed to watch her movements and keep track of her, and the Sheriff left the house, agreeing to call in the evening to see her.

MRS. VOSBURGH FOUND.

A TIMES reporter visited the house No. 46 West Thirty-second-street last evening, and had a conversation in regard to the matter with Mr. Frank Flanders, the head of the household. That gentleman stated that Mrs. Vosburgh arrived at his house on Wednesday last between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Flanders is Mrs. Vosburgh's aunt, and Mrs. Bedell, who resides with Mr. Flanders, is his wife's mother. Mrs. Vosburgh explained to Mrs. Flanders that she was very tired and wanted to rest herself. She was averse to going on the witness-stand in court, for, as she said, she could be of no benefit to one side or the other. Mr. Flanders advised her to return to her home and testify. In giving this advice he explained to the reporter that he believed it would be of value to Mr. Vosburgh. Mrs. Vosburgh finally came to the conclusion that she would return to New-Jersey last evening or to-day. At about 8 o'clock last evening four persons representing themselves as Sheriff's officers from New-Jersey, presented themselves at the door, and on being admitted stated that they had a warrant from Gov. McClellan, of New-Jersey, for Mrs. Vosburgh's arrest, and were empowered to search the house for her. Mr. Flanders said that in his opinion they had no power to search the house unless they had a requisition from the Governor of New-York. One of the men pulled out a large envelope from his pocket, which he said was a requisition or warrant signed by Gov. Robinson. Mrs. Vosburgh made her appearance, and the officers informed her that if she would not accompany them to New-Jersey willingly she would be forced to go. No advice in regard to Mrs. Vosburgh's action was volunteered by the members of the family, and she finally concluded to accompany the officers without resistance, and they left with her, saying that they wished "to catch the 9 o'clock boat."

The four officers who effected the capture were Sheriff Laverty, Police Sergt. Haley, and Court Officers Stanton and Foley. Sheriff Laverty informed a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon that he could not compel the lady to leave New-York, as she was wanted merely as a witness, and a requisition could not be obtained for her arrest under the circumstances. The pretense of the officers that they had a requisition signed by Gov. McClellan and indorsed by Gov. Robinson must therefore have been false. The carriage containing the Sheriff and the lady stopped at the Sheriff's house on reaching Jersey City. The course of the coach from that point could not be traced. A rumor generally prevailed in the vicinity that she was to remain at the Sheriff's house over night. The Sheriff's family denied, at midnight, that she was there, but admitted that she was in Jersey City. District Attorney McGill directed that if she were captured in the evening she should be allowed to stay at Taylor's Hotel over night. It was stated on good authority last evening that since the story of Mr. Spadone was made public Mrs. Vosburgh had appended her name to a paper declaring her belief in her husband's guilt. In whose hands this paper now is could not be learned, but it is what might have been anticipated from a threat she made to her husband when she first learned that Mr. Spadone had been subpoenaed by the State. "If Mr. Spadone," she is said to have