

the alimentary canal; we found in the alimentary canal some evidences of congestion, not very well marked, however—not unmistakable, but we did not consider them very significant; the alimentary canal contained a considerable amount of whitish pulpy substance, streaked with bile; also a scaly substance on the mucus, which, in health, as in death, is always scaling off; after applying ligatures to the stomach Dr. Williams and I placed it in a glass jar which we had sent for from Marion's drug store; it was capable of holding about three pints of fluid, and was perfectly clean; it had contained iris root; we proceeded to examine the cavity of the skull, removing the cranium and then the brain, and found some evidences of congestion in the cerebral tubes; portions of brain and upper portion of the spinal column were taken away by Professor Miles for examination with the microscope; the congestion was punctiform, occurring in spots; I took the jar, tightly corked, to the chemical laboratory of the University of Maryland, leaving it under lock and key; on the following day I went there to meet Professor Aiken, and Dr. Miles opened the stomach, and the fluid contents were left with Prof. Aiken for examination; I was present when the body was examined at Washington on the 13th of July; the body had been exhumed before our arrival; we examined the chest and removed the heart and lungs; they were found to be in a perfectly healthy condition; we found no change in any organ which we thought could indicate a disease sufficient to produce death; I did not attend General K. during his sickness; when we opened the stomach at the University of Maryland, there was some congestion about the lower part of it, but no evidence of ulceration; I heard the testimony of Dr. Williams as to the symptoms of General K.'s sickness; from the narration of these symptoms as given by Dr. Williams, and my own observations of the changes in the organs, I should say the case was a very obscure one, and I could not assign a cause for death; I cannot give a fixed opinion; I mean an opinion as an established conviction of my mind; it is my opinion from what I have heard Dr. Williams narrate on this stand, and from what I observed in the post mortem examinations, that he did not die from natural causes; the quantity of tartar emetic necessary to occasion death is exceedingly variable.

Some discussion now ensued as to the right of the witness to give his opinion, and the Chief Judge decided that he could give his opinion when founded either on his observation or reading.

Continuing—A quantity of twenty grains would generally produce violent symptoms, and might produce death; two grains have been known to produce death, and half an ounce not to produce death; the symptoms are various, whether it acts as an irritant on the bowels, or sedating the heart, and thus leading to venous congestion; in some cases there will be violent vomiting and purging; in others, rigidity of the muscle of the neck, jaws, abdomen and extremities, with convulsions; the symptoms may be

explained by reflected irritation of the nervous system; when given in poisonous doses it produces pain in the abdomen and also burning and constriction in the throat; the pulse is depressed generally by the action of tartar emetic; it may cause giddiness; I do not know of any case in which insensibility was produced when given in poisonous doses.

The hour of 3 P. M. having arrived, the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M. The examination of Dr. Williams was very rigid, and doubtless the same test awaits all the medical witnesses for the State. Mrs. Wharton and Miss Wharton were calm and patient, and soon after the adjournment of the Court left for their prison room. Mrs. Nugent was again present to-day, and evidenced great interest. Mrs. and Miss Neilson were also in their accustomed seats. The tedium of medical testimony is promised for the next two days.

### SIXTH DAY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., December 9, 1871.

Now that the medical testimony for the State has been reached, the great trial is tedious, and but little occurs of special interest to the lovers of the sensational. The dramatic incidents of the case will be further narrated next week, and then the testimony will doubtless be listened to by the spectators with the same eagerness which was observable on the three first days.

Mrs. Wharton, with her daughter and the ladies who have constantly accompanied her, was present promptly to-day. Miss Rosa Petts, of Washington, was also present with her within the bar of the Court.

Upon the opening of the Court Dr. Samuel C. Chew was recalled to the witness stand and testified: In my opinion, from the symptoms of General K's case, as narrated by Dr. Williams, and from what I observed, the case was not one of poisoning by opium; I did not find any indications of Bright's disease.

A tumbler was given to me by Mrs. Loney on the evening of Wednesday, June 28, containing a sediment, in the house of Mrs. Wharton; the sediment was a whitish deposit, and somewhat moist; I carried the glass home with me and locked it up in a medical case; on the 30th of June I carried that tumbler to Prof. Aiken, and delivered it to him in the laboratory of the University of Maryland; on my way I stopped at the house of a medical friend and we had a conversation. [Mr. Hagner here interrupted the witness and he did not relate the conversation.] Continuing—I tasted a very small fragment of the sediment; it had a slightly acid taste; I applied no further test; tartar emetic, in substance or in concentrated solution, has an acid taste, and the books say a metallic taste; I have never noticed that it had a metallic taste; chloroform is administered for the purpose of controlling or preventing pain; also to produce relaxation of muscle; also, to control spasmodic action; those are the main purposes; chloral is not very new to chemists; it has been known to them for the last forty years,