

supposed to be an emanation from decomposition of vegetables, etc.; we know nothing of it except from its effect.

Mr. Steele—"Medical science is progressive, is it not?"

Dr. Chew—"I think so."

Mr. Syester—"I hope there are some things which are certain in the practice of medicine?"

Dr. Chew—"I think there are some things in it absolutely certain."

Mr. Steele—"Even lawyers differ."

Mr. Syester—"Not in all things."

Mr. Steele—"Well, to make it stronger, even clergy differ, very decidedly."

Mr. Syester now cross-examined the witness and he testified—Our knowledge of malaria is based only upon its effects; I put a very small fragment of the sediment in the tumbler in my mouth, and it tasted acrid as it dissolved; Dr. Smith has, I think, expressed an opinion upon the danger of using chloral; if tartar emetic was administered through the skin it would not be likely to be found in the stomach, but it would affect the stomach. Mr. Syester proceeded to read from Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, vol. II, about the effects of tartar emetic to test the opinion of the witness.

Continuing—There are differences in the symptoms of a patient laboring from an overdose of opium and one laboring from an overdose of tartar emetic; when the stomach was delivered to Dr. Aikin the ligatures were not changed; I found everything precisely on Friday as when I had left it there on Thursday; congestion sometimes accompanies paralysis or apoplexy, but in the sense I attach to apoplexy I do not think congestion causes apoplexy; the name of the janitor is Peter Smith. Mr. Revell requested a subpoena to be issued for Peter Smith, and it was issued at once by the Clerk.

Mr. Thomas now read to the witness from Taylor on Poisonings, to the effect that convulsions sometimes ensue after the taking of an overdose of laudanum, and the witness agreed to the opinion.

Professor F. T. Miles was next sworn, and testified—I reside in Baltimore; I have been a practicing physician 20 years; I am now Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases in the University of Maryland; I was for six or eight years Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina; on the 28th of June I was called upon by Professor Chew, and was requested to associate myself with him and Dr. Williams in the examination of the body of General K., who he told me had died under suspicious circumstances; we went about 11 o'clock the next day to Weaver's; the general appearance of the body was that of rigidity; there were red marks on the side of the neck and over the belly; they looked as if they had been scored by the finger nails; we opened the abdominal cavity, took out the liver, cut it into pieces, and examined it; we took out pieces of the intestine, which we slit open, washed and held up to the light; I selected pieces which showed a red tinge externally, marking that they were congested, of which many patches appeared along the intestine canal, and presenting the appearances I have

always found in the intestine where the mucous membrane has been highly irritated; in the intestine was a whitish, pulpy substance, which we found along the track of the intestine, inside; with the assistance of Dr. Williams or Chew the stomach was tied at its two extremities, and so removed; the spleen was examined, also the kidneys, taking each out and making a careful examination with the naked eye; the brain was next examined; we cut through the scalp, which was nottinged with blood, removed the top of the skull, first exposing the outer membrane of the brain; I examined the membrane for congestion, but found no mark of congestion; the popular name of the outer membrane is dura mater; that membrane is connected by veins with the brain; upon the removal of the dura mater the brain with its other membranes was exposed, and here the appearance of venous congestion showed itself, the veins of these membranes covering the brain being filled with dark blood; there was no cereous fluid under these membranes, the brain was then taken from the cavity of the skull, and examined particularly as to the arteries which supply it, and the substance of the brain itself; I carefully cut into and dissected the brain, and throughout, on the cut surfaces, found those dark points of blood which indicate passive congestion—that is, the veins were filled with blood; in the two lateral cavities of the brain (lateral ventricles) there was no unusual amount of fluid, nor, indeed, in the other ventricle; without opening the spinal canal, I cut out about two inches of the upper extremity of the spinal cord, which presented nothing abnormal; I examined the membranes at the upper part of the spinal cord to see if there was any effusion of fluid around the spinal cord more than normal; there was none; the stomach was placed in a glass jar, which had been sent for from Marion's drug store; it was corked up and delivered to Dr. Chew; I saw it the next day at the Laboratory of the University of Maryland; I took it out and examined it; it appeared to me to be in the identical condition in which it was placed in the jar; we did not examine at Mr. Weaver's the organs of the chest; I went to Washington with Drs. Chew and Williams, and examined the organs of the chest; taking them out, I laid them on a board, and observed them particularly; I opened the four cavities of the heart to see that the valves were in a perfect state; the lungs were examined by touch and cutting into them; they appeared perfectly healthy; the heart was perfectly healthy; I found the liver normal—no mark of disease; nothing that showed a diseased condition of it; the opening of the stomach at the laboratory was in the presence of Drs. Aikin, Chew, Williams and myself; we first poured out about three ounces of opaque brownish fluid; the interior of the stomach presented nothing very marked; the portion most dependent presented a dull reddish color; so far as my post mortem examination went, it devolved no cause of death from natural causes; from the narration of General K.'s symptoms and what I saw at the post mortem examination, my opinion is that