

"We are glad that the Attorney General has made the remarks he has, because every one who knows Dr. Williams, knows that he is wholly above such an imputation, and we are glad to have the opportunity of saying that we do not propose to offer a challenge to Dr. Williams on any subject whatever."

The following was today sent to Dr. Williams by the prosecuting counsel:

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 6, 1872.

Dr. P. C. Williams:

Dear Sir—Our attention having been directed to certain accusations charging you with being a volunteer prosecutor of Mrs. Wharton, &c., we feel it our duty, and do but a simple act of justice to your high character for integrity and honor, in stating that your presence during this trial has been *compulsory, under the State's process, and not voluntary*, and your connection with the case has been in strict accordance with our legitimate requirements.

You are at liberty to make whatever use of this letter you see fit.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

JAS. REVELL,
State's Attorney for A. A. County.

ANDREW K. SYESTER,
Attorney General.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

The great trial has grown almost monotonous, and is now unusually free from the exciting incidents which ordinarily accompany a criminal prosecution. The ladies, especially, have become tired of the scientific disquisitions, and comparatively few have been present during the last three or four days. There is a general impatience for the beginning of the end, and the court room will doubtless be crowded almost to suffocation when the arguments before the jury commence. All the counsel engaged in the case are earnest and forcible speakers, and in a cause of such gravity they will, doubtless, exert themselves with even more than their accustomed ardor.

It is anticipated that the trial will continue at least two weeks, and probably longer. It has been demonstrated that medical and chemical witnesses occupy much time in the delivery of their testimony, and a number of medical gentlemen and two chemists are still on the list of witnesses for the defence. The testimony in relation to Mrs. Wharton's character will perhaps occupy two days, a large number of her associates having been summoned.

The jury was taken on Saturday to the residence of Stephen Beard, Esq., in charge of Sheriff Chairs and Deputy Sheriff A. S. Bryan, agreeably to the instructions of the Court, and the afflicted juror was allowed to converse with the members of his family in the presence and hearing of the Sheriff. In accordance with the strict orders of the Court the jury was at no time divided, but were kept in the same room. They were most hospitably en-

tertained by Mr. Beard's family during their stay at his home.

On Sunday, at 2 P. M., the funeral sermon of Mrs. Beard was preached by Rev. Mr. Mercer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the presence of a large concourse of the relatives and friends of the deceased lady, from the text: "The righteous hath hope in His death." Mr. Beard did not follow to the grave of his wife, but in consideration for his fellow-jurors returned to Annapolis without a further delay than the services at his residence necessitated. The death of Mrs. Beard was very sudden.

On Friday night, after partaking of a hearty meal, she retired to her room, but in a few moments called for water, which was at once procured. She expired in a few moments from an attack of heart disease. She was 60 years of age, and is spoken of as a most estimable lady. Much sympathy is expressed in this community for Mr. Beard in his sudden affliction.

The Court was called to order at half-past 10 o'clock to-day, and Prof. Harvey L. Byrd being re-called, testified, in answer to Mr. Thoma, as follows: I have said that, in my opinion, Gen. Ketchum's death did not arise from unnatural causes; the suppression of urine is a very important point and in certain conditions of cerebro spinal meningitis it constitutes an almost unfailing symptom; it is a very common symptom in all rapidly fatal diseases; it is not so in cases of tartar emetic poisoning; there are certain symptoms common to a very large number of diseases, and where they run parallel, as is often the case, but little importance can be attached to them individually; but, again, other symptoms are found of a marked character; the physician at once begins to form the opinion as to the existence of particular diseases; vomiting occurs both in cerebro spinal meningitis and in tartar emetic poisonings, also the rigidity of the jaws occurs in both; in the case before us we have a parallelism; in tartar emetic poisoning the skin wants sensibility, and in cerebro spinal meningitis the skin is over sensitive; tartar emetic has an affinity for the kidneys, and is absorbed by them; the urinary secretion would, therefore, be increased in tartar emetic poisoning; in cerebro spinal meningitis the urine would be decreased and suspended; in the cases I have had there was a tendency to bend the body to one side, known as pleurosthotonas; I found that in the four cases I have before spoken of; if the man was in bed he would still bend to one side; I prefer not to refer to the books, and I am speaking of the cases which have been under my observation; I think it probable that General K. died from cerebro spinal meningitis; I came to the conclusion that he did not die from tartar emetic poisoning, because of the absence of many of the characteristic symptoms of such poisoning; tartar emetic has an affinity for the stomach, and its action seems to be directed to that organ, whether taken in by swallowing or applied to the cuticle surface, the true skin, or injected into the cellular system; when applied locally for some time, its tendency is to first irritate