

opinion he should be allowed to state those inferences.

The Chief Judge said the witness should be allowed to continue to give his inferences.

Dr. McClurg requested that he be allowed to read over the hypothetical statement, and he would then give his opinion, so as to avoid any of the objections made to the manner in which he was giving his reasons for his opinion. The written statement was handed to him, and, after reading it for some time, he continued—I find that he complained on Sunday that he was not well, and that his indisposition remained unbroken; nothing was taken to relieve him, and on Sunday night he had symptoms of cholera morbus; on Monday morning he was still indisposed, and took breakfast in bed; he vomits about 10 o'clock, and I say to myself that the food he has taken is not digested; about 4 or 5 o'clock he vomits again, and he is seen by his physician at that time and is found sitting up and holding a slopjar between his knees; he is given creosote and lime water, just what he would have given a child for sick stomach; I say to myself that if anything more serious had been present that prescription would not have removed the indisposition; on Tuesday he appeared to suffer but little from his sickness, but passes no water; at 6 P. M., Tuesday, he is found asleep and breathing heavily; on Wednesday morning he is found semi-comatose, pulse rapid, and the muscles of the neck and back rigid; his face is turned to the back of the lounge and is of a purplish bluish tinge; in my opinion his brain was then in a congested condition. (The witness here grasped his arm and showed in explanation how blood would gather in his hand.) Dr. McClurg here referred to Aitkin's Practice, under the head of apoplexy. He then continued—The tincture of yellow jessamine was not a bad remedy; a worse might have been given; his physician applied ice and he improved, but it was removed too soon, and the passive congestion returned worse than before. Dr. McClurg then continued to read of the further treatment described in the written statement, and said—So far as the administration of chloral and chloroform, it is to be considered whether or not they were proper; I come to the conclusion, then, that cerebro spinal meningitis had set in; I say that it is impossible that a poisonous dose of tartar emetic could have remained in his stomach from half-past 8 A. M. until half-past 12 o'clock without producing the characteristic symptoms of tartar emetic poisoning; I can't for the life of me see when the tartar emetic was given; I have seen in my practice many cases of tartar emetic poisoning, but none of them were fatal; my first patient had taken twenty grains by mistake; he had great pain in the bowels, much prostration, vomiting, and some other characteristic symptoms of tartar emetic poisoning; I relieved him by copious draughts of green tea; it was impossible for him to have walked down stairs, as he was in a fainting condition; I had another case of a child of five years of age, who drank a glass of water containing ten grains, and the mother said he had thrown up his windpipe;

he had thrown up the whole lining of his throat but recovered; I have seen many other cases; a person suffering from tartar emetic poisoning might be able to walk about his room even after the vomiting had commenced.

The Court now adjourned until 10 A. M. tomorrow. The attendance to-day was unusually small.

Mr. Joseph Becker, a member of Frank Leslie's corps of special artists, was present to-day, and was busily occupied in sketching the court room, Court, counsel, the prisoner, her daughter and friends, and the spectators in general. The public will doubtless become quite well acquainted with Mrs. Wharton's personal appearance through the medium of illustrated prints.

THIRTIETH DAY.

ANNAPOLIS, January 9, 1872.

The great trial "drags its slow length along," and cerebro spinal meningitis and chemistry are still discussed with tedious prolixity. The counsel for the defence seem determined to fortify the position taken by Dr. Warren, and the State's officers seem equally determined to insist upon their view of the absence of natural causes.

Dr. McClurg, of Pennsylvania, was recalled upon the opening of the Court to-day, and in answer to Mr. Hagner, testified—I have seen post mortems of the bodies of persons who had died from cerebro spinal meningitis; the lesions are very various; in some all the manifest symptoms of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord appear; those vessels appear all injected with blood and an effusion of serum between the dura mater and the arachnoid; there is no external effusion at all; at times we have been able to find no marks of inflammation, but only a congested condition of the blood vessels and membranes of the brain, but without effusion; the lesions are as variable as are the symptoms; I have seen probably twenty post mortems of cases of cerebro spinal meningitis; I saw them in Cleveland, Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, and in private practice; the disease prevailed a good deal during the war; I am very familiar with the use of yellow jessamine and use it frequently; I carry it in my pocket almost as faithfully as I do my watch; General K.'s eyes would not have been, in my opinion, improved, as stated, by the use of yellow jessamine; I never heard that it was an antidote for tartar emetic poisoning; I do not know that I would expect yellow jessamine to have improved the appearance of Gen. Ketchum's eyes at the time it was given; in my opinion he was too far gone for any remedy to have much effect; it would have mattered but little whether strychnia or corrosive sublimate had been given him, for I consider that he was at that time a dying man; if Gen. Ketchum had not drunk a large quantity of ice water, as I inferred yesterday, my opinion, based upon the hypothetical statement, would not be changed in the slightest.