

icine in Baltimore since the spring of 1851; my own personal knowledge would hardly enable me to say that cerebro spinal meningitis was an epidemic last year in Baltimore; I saw but one case: that was on Calvert street, near Mulberry; Dr. Warren was not called in consultation in that case or any other with me; I have read the hypothetical statement of the defence; this case is very little like the case of cerebro spinal meningitis which I had, and my knowledge is confined to one case; I cannot give a direct answer to the inquiry appended, but I have never seen such an assemblage of symptoms from a natural cause; I saw my patient on Wednesday and he died on Sunday; I thought it was a case of cerebro spinal meningitis; objection being made, the witness was not asked if it was a case of the fulminant or inflammatory form.

To Mr. Steele—I heard of other cases than the one I attended; one I heard of was within a square of mine; I heard of two other cases, but I don't recollect their localities, but think they were on the line of Jones' Falls.

Dr. Chas. H. Ohr next testified—I reside in Cumberland, and graduated in the spring of 1834; I have been practicing ever since; I have had experience with cerebro spinal meningitis; I have studied the disease, and made a post mortem examination in perhaps as marked a case as ever falls under the eye of a physician; I don't think from the hypothetical statement of the defence that there are any symptoms of cerebro spinal meningitis in the case described; in my opinion he did not die from a natural cause.

Mr. Syester next asked the witness to say what lesions, if any, he had discovered in his post mortem, and if, in his opinion, a man could die of cerebro spinal meningitis, and lesions not be discoverable.

Mr. Steele objected, as the State had brought out that matter in full.

Mr. Syester referred to the testimony, and contended that it was perfectly competent for the State to go into that branch of the case.

Mr. Steele said that Dr. Warren had not said that the post mortem indications had alone given him his conclusions, and at some length explained the object of the testimony on the subject of the absence of lesions which the defence had given. Upon every principle of law the State could not now introduce cumulative evidence, and the Attorney General had insisted upon it as counsel for the defence in the Black-McKaig trial, before he had been elevated to his present position and bore the laurels he now wears.

Mr. Steele then read from the testimony of Drs. Miles and Donaldson to show how the subject had been brought forward. If the State could do what was now proposed it would be perfectly competent then to call the weakest physician in the State, and when the lips of the defence were sealed to call a dozen others to fortify the opinion of the weak one. The defence had brought out their testimony to meet the case of the State as it had been made out and left.

The Court decided that the question did not come within its ruling on Saturday.

Dr. Ohr continued—I don't wish to be understood as saying that none of the symptoms of cerebro spinal meningitis were present in the hypothetical case; I mean none which themselves distinctly characterize the disease known as cerebro spinal meningitis; there are many diseases which have common symptoms which are not at all distinctive of the disease itself; there are symptoms in that hypothetical case which we find in a great many others, and which are entirely distinct from cerebro spinal meningitis; there is no pathognomonic symptom of cerebro spinal meningitis as I understand the disease, but the symptoms described are common to a variety of other diseases.

Dr. Ohr was not cross-examined.

Dr. Abram P. Arnold next affirmed and testified—I reside at No. 7 South High street, Baltimore; I have been in practice twenty-two years, and all the time in Baltimore; I saw four cases and heard of three other cases of cerebro spinal meningitis early last spring; I am not inclined to call the disease an epidemic, because of the small number of cases I have seen or heard of; I have repeatedly read the hypothetical statement of the defence; as far as my knowledge goes the symptoms there stated do not at all correspond with what I know to be those of cerebro spinal meningitis; I am not prepared to give a direct answer to the interrogatory appended; the symptoms do not agree with any set of symptoms which correspond to a well established and well defined disease with which I am familiar from my own experience or from the books; I am, therefore, of the opinion that the set of symptoms which preceded the death of the party described were of a very suspicious character.

Mr. Hagner objected to this last sentence, and Dr. Arnold explained that he thought it absolutely necessary that the physician should know all the symptoms, the circumstances surrounding the case, and the post mortem revelations, before giving a decided opinion, and he could, therefore, only say that the symptoms described did not correspond to those of any disease with which he was familiar from experience, or knowledge derived from the books.

To Mr. Revell—One of my cases was at the corner of Centre Market place and Hawk street; I saw another case on Calvert street, near Mulberry street, in connection with Dr. John Morris; I saw another case in Lombard street, near Caroline; I saw another case at the corner of Greenmount avenue and Madison street, with Dr. Baldwin; all those cases were children; two of them died.

Dr. Arnold was not cross-examined.

Dr. Wm. T. Howard next testified—I reside in Baltimore; I commenced the practice of medicine in Warren county, N. C., on the 1st of May, 1844; I am a Professor in the University of Maryland; I never had any other official position; I am now the Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children; I have read the hypothetical statement of the defence; I read it when it appeared in the papers, and again this morning in Court; I do not think the party therein described died of cerebro spinal meningitis; taking into con-