

saw that prisoner approved of his going there, from the manner in which he wished prisoner taken care of. The contusion on the deceased's hand, already spoken of, might have been caused either by the blow of a stick or a fall. At the post mortem examination, he examined the uterus, which was in a healthy state, contrary to Dr. Martin's and his expectations. It was about the size of that in a person who has had a family. The heart was in its normal state, but emptied of blood. The iliac vessels were congested, injected, and bruised. This appearance must have been caused by external violence of some sort. A hurt or blow on the belly, as also a fall on some hard projecting substance might have produced it. The blood which was on the floor was coagulated. From the appearance of the body, the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage. The bruises nor the congestion would not have been sufficient to cause it. There is a difference between a bruise occasioned by external violence, and that caused by internal causes. The bruises on deceased were apparently caused by external violence. The most probable cause, he thought, of the hemorrhage, was the violence inflicted in the region of the right iliac. He thought the right region corresponded with the part pointed out to him by deceased. He did not think the hemorrhage proceeded from natural causes. The deceased was predisposed to hemorrhage; it could not have been so profuse, nor her death be so sudden, unless she were so predisposed. The blood on the floor was coagulated, and the greater part was arterial blood. If the deceased had been in her menses the blood would not have coagulated. He did not believe the deceased was pregnant, and he so concluded from the state of her uterus. He attended her two months previous to her death, when she was confined. From that time till when she died, there was possibility of conception, but the time was very short.

*Cross-Examined*—The child born when he attended her at last delivery was still-born; this was on the 15th of January last. He had not seen her from that date till the time of her death. Two months was sufficient time for her to become *enciente*. He merely examined the ovaries superficially. Knew that the ovaries present some appearance which can indicate conception, but the congestion of the vessels in their region prevented him from ascertaining as a fact whether deceased had conceived or not. It is not always possible to state that a woman is *enciente* from the appearance of the ovaries. Stains upon the ovaries are occasioned by the menstrual flowing, as well as by pregnancy. The blood deceased lost before he arrived at the house was coagulated. From its quantity he suspected whence it came, and he saw no marks which would indicate that it had flowed from any other part of the body than the uterus. The contusions on the deceased's face, &c., were not very considerable, and may have been caused by a fall. The hemorrhage