

of brown paper, and in that state *carried it in his pocket* from the school house where the inquest was held, to Mr. De Long's, a distance of three and a half miles. The bottle was placed in a small cupboard in the wall; the key of which was given him by the landlord, who said he had no other. This key the Coroner put into the pocket of his pantaloons, which he did not take off at all that night, as he sat up a long time making out the papers respecting the inquest. When he went back to the cupboard he said the bottle was in exactly the same position and in the same state as when he placed it there the preceding night. He then took it to the room where the jury were assembled. A bowl was there procured, which he washed out himself and into which he emptied the stomach. From the evidence it did not appear that any human being touched it then. It was replaced in the bottle, secured in the way described, and delivered to the Coroner. Why insinuate that poison was placed in the stomach? Up to the time of the prisoner absconding—up to the time he pointed the evidence of guilt against himself, it never occurred to the mind of any person to charge him with having poisoned his wife. Could it enter into the heart of man, could any person be found so diabolically wicked that he could have placed arsenic in the stomach of that woman, with the idea that upon being discovered, it would afterwards, upon a chemical analysis being made, lead to a charge of murder against the prisoner? That any one could have done it, if so minded, he (Mr. Galt) denied. But there was one argument which was unanswerable. If arsenic could have been placed in the stomach, it could not have been placed in the liver. That was an operation of nature. And would it not have been a miraculous coincidence that had arsenic been placed in the stomach of the deceased if subsequently, when the liver came to be examined, arsenic should be found there too? For how should the man who placed the poison in the stomach know that that identical poison would be found in the liver also? Having arrived at this point, it was necessary to consider how the arsenic did come to be in the stomach. Mr. Cameron had urged as a very strong proof in favour of the prisoner, the difference in the symptoms. Every medical witness who had been examined, alleged that vomiting, and burning, and thirst, were symptoms of arsenical poisoning. But still his (Mr. Galt's) learned friend had spoken of the absence of purging. Let the jury recollect that the witnesses who spoke of these symptoms were women. They were never asked a question on this point, and were not likely to tell of such a symptom without being asked. If Mr. Cameron intended to raise as a defence the plea that arsenic was not present, he should have asked the question himself. It was not for him (Mr. Galt) to do it. The arsenic was found in the stomach—it was there. But even without that, there was one symptom which could not fail to carry conviction to the minds of every one. Mrs. Lawson said that when the vomit came out upon the bed clothes, there was a sort of small skins mixed with it, and when the medical evidence for the defence was given, we were told that that was one of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Then as to the narcotic effect of arsenic. We heard a great deal about the large quantity of arsenic which would be required to produce *coma*. It was very singular we had heard nothing of the last medicine which old Mr. Lawson stated he saw the prisoner give to his wife. The last dose of medicine given to that woman was opium, and she immediately fell into a state of insensibility. What were the circumstances attending the last hours of that unfortunate female? On the evening before her death, she appeared much better. She conversed with her mother. Dr. Fife, who saw her, said she was not in a dangerous state—far from it. A dose of medicine was given to her about nine o'clock at night. It occasioned every possible symptom of arsenical poisoning, and then at one o'clock in the morning the prisoner gave her opium. The way in which she came to her death was this—arsenic was the poison the prisoner used to occasion her