

tance about eight miles. On seeing the patient, I was informed that she had been ill a week, and supposed to have dysentery, till this morning, when she confessed that violence had been done to her by a negro man, on the 3d inst., and who had since absconded. On examination, I found her extremities cold, pulse scarcely perceptible, continued pain in the hypogastric region, tongue furred, no appetite; her eyes have a glassy appearance; she has made no urine, and passes nothing but a bloody matter, *per ano*; the parts are tender to the touch; excoriation about the anus; on passing the finger *per ano* and *vaginam*, could only observe a thin partition of cellular membrane, not thicker than the tunica arachnoides. The urethra appears inflamed; on introducing the catheter, a few drops of urine were discharged, followed by a discharge of pus, which besmeared the catheter. Ordered a warm bath, fomentation to abdomen and injection; also, prescribed the following powders:

R. Pulv. Cinchon,	1 drachm.
Potass Nitrat,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pulv. Opii,	2 grs.

divided into six powders, one to be taken every three or four hours. She died soon after my visit.

Remarks.—It is not often that cases of this description have so fatal a termination. A similar case is recorded in the book of Judges.—See chap. xix. v. 25.—*Charleston Medical Journal.*

Poisoning by Nicotine.—An extraordinary trial, which took place in Belgium, and in which the Count and Countess Bocarmé were accused of poisoning the Countess's brother, by the forcible administration of nicotine, has been recently brought to a conclusion. The Count, who was found guilty, was condemned to death, and has since been executed; the lady may consider herself fortunate in having escaped. The most interesting circumstances connected with this horrible affair are, that the Count seems to have prepared the poison with his own hands; and that although he probably selected nicotine as a substance which could not be chemically detected in the body of his victim, M. Stas, a Belgian chemist, obtained distinct evidence of its presence on applying suitable tests. M. Orfila has since communicated the results of some experiments on the detection of nicotine, to the French Académie de Médecine, and although the process which he recommends differs slightly from that which was adopted by M. Stas, he arrives at the same conclusion, viz.,

that the poison can be detected unequivocally in present trace in the quantity of a few drops in the stomach and bowels, and that it may even be found in the liver and other organs after its absorption into the system.—*London Monthly Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hemœopathic Candidates.—Sundry printed letters and pamphlets in the homœopathic interest have been extensively circulated of late in this city and elsewhere, relative to proceedings in the Royal College of Physicians and in the University against the delusions of homœopathy. Our readers would scarcely thank us, were we to make these productions the subject of criticism. But, as several of them make use of an incorrect account, which has been given in a homœopathic periodical, of a recent decision of the Medical Faculty in the case of a candidate for medical honors and homœopathic distinction, we feel compelled to supply the professional public with a true version of the whole matter. If we thus violate, for the first time, the well-understood compact between examiners and candidates in this University,—that the fact and circumstances of failure shall be confined to themselves,—the individual principally concerned has himself alone to blame. He must take the consequences of his own ill-advised publication, and his perverted report of the proceedings.

Mr. Alfred Crosby Pope, having appeared before the Second Division of Examiners of the Medical Faculty in the middle of June, underwent the usual written examination on the practical branches of medicine and surgery, and was afterwards subjected to an oral examination on the same subjects. He had satisfied several of the examiners; but his surgical knowledge was evidently defective.—While under examination in midwifery, he was asked what doses of calomel, opium, tartar-emetic, and aloin he would give in certain diseases; in reply, he stated correctly the doses usually given in medical practice; and when asked whether these were the doses which he would himself prescribe, he replied that they were. He then underwent an examination on *materia medica*, the professors of that branch and of clinical surgery being present. His replies were satisfactory enough; the only objection of any mo-