

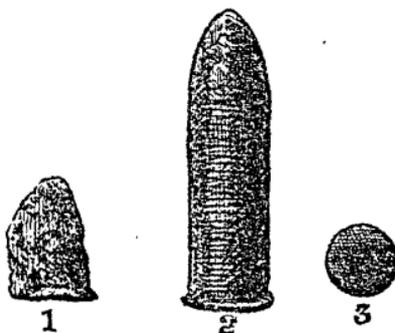
from a gutta percha plate attached to the upper jaw. It was palpable that the bullet *entered* the *back* of the neck, and produced the injuries above named, and escaped by the mouth, carrying with it the incisor teeth from the upper jaw.

From the facts elicited by the *post mortem* examination, and the fact of the presence of a large quantity of arterial blood on the sidewalk where the body was found, it was clearly and demonstrably evident that death was caused by hemorrhage, the result of a pistol-shot wound.

(Signed,) DONALD MCGILLIVRAY, M.D., &c.
J. F. WOLFF, L.C.P.S., L.C.

Ottawa, April 7, 1868.

REPRESENTATION OF THE FATAL BULLET.



- No. 1 represents the fatal bullet in its flattened and damaged condition, from striking the vertebral process and partially from striking the door.
No. 2. The cartridge and bullet in the original state.
No. 3. The flat end of the bullet, shewing its diameter. The pistol which the ball No. 1 fitted, and which was found on the person of the assassin was No. 5 Smith and Wessen, and No. 2 represents one of the cartridges found in it and marked L.

A large number of professional gentlemen were present at the autopsy, among whom were the following: Dr. Bown, M.P., Dr. Pauquette, M.P., Dr. Fortin, M.P., Dr. Robitaille, M.P., Dr. Dickinson of Cornwall, Dr. Pyne of Oakville, Mr. Hubertus of Toronto *Globe*, Dr. Corbett of P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, Capt Smyth of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, Mr. McAulay, Mr. Kennedy, Dr. H. Hill, Dr. Ed. Van-courtlandt, coroner, Dr. C. Beaubien, Dr. Geo. Chesley, Dr. Palso of Oakville, the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., M.P. for Montreal, entered near the conclusion: he was deeply affected, exclaiming, "Poor McGee! poor man! he was such a good——" He walked several times up and down the room, sobbing bitterly, evidently overcome by the intensity of