

mach at its upper and posterior portion, had the internal vessels highly injected; the mucous coat and vessels easily removed by scratching with the finger-nail. Pleuræ, dull red, and thickened, the left costal portions in particular, very red and suffused with blood. Lungs, large and gorged with blood, more particularly the left. The other viscera normal, or nearly so.

"It is easy to explain why depletion in the first stage of inflammation is useful, in reducing the quantity of blood and preventing the over distention and obstruction of the vessels and the extravasation consequent upon their disruption." "The exudation of coagulated lymph, &c., indicate a more advanced period of inflammation."—*Cyp. Prac. Med.* v. 2, p. 270, *et seq.*

"It has not been but a short time that the affections of the peritonium have been well understood. We are indebted to Pinel and Bichat for their clear explanations."—*Dewees*, page 552.

"The pathology of peritonitis was not understood till lately; CULLEN was unacquainted with it, and so was Dr. GREGORY, I believe to the latest period of his life."—*Macintosh*, vol. 1, p. 270.

I have been thus particular in my statements, and in producing authorities with regard to this truly unfortunate but interesting case, that no one of ordinary intelligence may mistake it. I maintain then, that CHAMPEAU did labour under "intense inflammation of the Peritoneum;" and I will proceed to quote a few irrefragable authorities, which I presume will be equally convincing, that the subject of this case had received ample cause for producing "intense peritoneal inflammation," which at his time of life, in his plethoric state, and with his predisposition to inflammation, could hardly end otherwise than in death.

The celebrated John Bell, whose work on wounds is, or ought to be, in every surgeon's hands, and who is looked upon as a sure and safe guide in these matters, says in his lectures—"It is incumbent on me to show you how dangerous wounds of the great cavities are, even when the danger appears trifling; if but the point of the bayonet or sword enter into the abdomen, full hardly can that patient escape."

"Wounds of the abdomen are mortal by the inflammations and gangrene they create. The signs of danger are swelling of the belly, intense pain, vomiting, costiveness, hiccough." "We would be ready to pronounce every wound of the abdomen to be a mortal wound." "In one short sentence we announce the general principles of such wounds, in one short and general prognostic we declare them to be fatal." "Inflammation may come on merely from the hurt done to the peritoneum itself." "We find the chief cause of danger to be the tendency of the Peritoneum to inflame, and every in-