

tion of calomel and antimony, &c., watch the patient closely, and if *asthenia* appears at all likely to supervene, lose no time in throwing away the calomel and antimony and administer *equill senega* or sulphate of zinc (the latter with decoctum senega I prefer), and apply spt terebinthina with hot water in small and often repeated patches over the whole thorax, with a tolerable diet and pretty free use of brandy, Holland gin, or Port wine.

ART. XXXIX.—*On Intestinal Injuries, (continued.)*—By W. MARSDEN M.D., Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, C. E.; Fellow Med. Soc., London; Fellow Medico-Bot. Soc. London, &c., &c., &c.

The following case, which originated in that too frequent cause of discord, religious controversy, formed the subject of a judicial investigation. Joseph Douglas was arraigned and tried before the Honorable Chief Justice Sewell and Mr. Justice Panet, on Friday the 28th of September, 1832, on a charge of "assault with intent to murder" one Daniel O'Leary, and having been found guilty of common assault only, without intent to murder; was, on the following day, sentenced to be committed to the Common Jail of the district for the space of six calendar months, and at the expiration of that period to give security to keep the peace for five years, himself in one hundred pounds and two sureties in fifty pounds each.

Sunday, August 5, 1832.—Was called to Beauport to visit a labourer in the employ of G. H. Ryland, Esq., who had been stabbed in several places, with a clasp knife, in a quarrel with another man. Arrived at half-past nine P. M., and found Daniel O'Leary, at 24, in a cottage attached to the Manor House of Beauport. He was a powerful, athletic man, about 5 feet 10 inches high. He was lying on his back, with the knees drawn up, and a portion of intestine several inches in length protruding from the abdomen.

On examination found nine wounds or stabs, in different parts of the chest and abdomen. They were of the same character and all of about the same extent, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, having been inflicted with a clasp knife. Of these wounds four were near and around the nipple of the left breast, one about two inches above the right nipple, and one of almost an inch in depth, and three quarters of an inch in length, penetrating obliquely downwards and outwards between the fifth and sixth ribs; two on the left scapula by which bone they had been arrested, and, the last and most serious, almost two inches below the umbilicus, and an