

derer, when apparently assisting his victim off the field, exclaimed, *with a curse*, "Come along, Corrigan, its good for you all you got, for you have long earned this for yourself." "*Par fratres.*"

In justice to Dr. Fremont, and in order that the case may be properly understood, I will extract *verbatim* from his testimony in chief on the trial.

"Went to Leeds to assist the Coroner in his inquest on the body of Robert Corrigan. Examination was made at the School House at Leeds to which the body had been removed, and where the Coroner held the Inquest. The body presented no marks of decomposition at the time I first saw it. Externally I remarked three lacerated and contused wounds on the scalp. Two of these were parallel to each other, one inch in length and about one half an inch from each other. These were situated at the upper and back part of the left parietal bone. The third was on the summit and centre of the head, and was about half an inch long; these three wounds penetrated to the bone, there was extravasated blood around each of them. There was, besides, a severe bruise or contusion of the scalp, behind the ear, I think, on the right side, cannot be positive about that. These wounds and bruises were occasioned by some blunt instrument, a stick or a stone. There were, besides, a great number of bruises about the body, more especially about the right arm pit, the chest, the fore-part of the neck and both arms, and some bruises also about the back. Then proceeded to examine the body internally, and did so by first opening the head. In removing the scalp, I observed that none of the bones of the skull were fractured, then removed the upper part of the skull. Opened the head and found neither extravasation of the blood, nor any quantity of fluid in the cranium. The general feature of the brain and its membranes was that of congestion. There was no lesion of that organ. The chest and abdomen were then opened. The organs of the chest were remarkably healthy. There were some slight adhesions of old standing and of no moment, of one of the lungs, to the side of the chest. On opening the abdomen, a large quantity of liquid fecal matter and coagulated lymph was found in the cavity. This, I should say, amounted to fully three pints of liquid. At the lower extremity of the intestines, evident signs of inflammation appeared, that is the parts were highly coloured red. On examining closely, came to an evident rent or rupture of the ileum. That rent was about half an inch long, was oblique with respect to intestine, and extended from right to left. It was situated about 15 inches from the termination of the small into the larger intestines, and was opposite to the vertebral column. There was extravasated blood within the tissues of the intestine, to the extent of about one inch on either side of the rent. Remarked no attempt at union in the wound. The lining membrane of the abdomen and external covering of the intestines gave evident signs of recent and high inflammation, and its connexion had thereby become exceedingly brittle. At this period of the examination I proceeded to open the stomach itself, the whole length of the alimentary canal. The stomach contained a very small quantity of serous fluid, its internal surface was quite normal in appear-