

usually, and had scarcely concluded the operation when happily, the down train from Kottree made its appearance, and he seized the opportunity to bring the wife to Kurrachee, where she is now under the care of Dr. Mahaffy, the staff surgeon, under whose treatment we are glad to hear the patient is getting well rapidly. Her life, however, has no doubt been saved by the energetic manner in which the husband dealt with the bite in the first instance.—*Scindian*.

A curious story regarding the alleged murderer, Muller, is given in a Canadian paper, *Le Devoir*. According to this journal he once lived in Quebec, and afterwards at Three Rivers, where he married a young Canadian girl of good position. About two months after the marriage, and when he had got hold of whatever property his wife possessed, he was obliged to go to Europe by way of the United States, two other wives, whom he had previously married, and both of whom were living, having put in their prior claims.—The date of his residence in the province is not given.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

THE RECENT STABBING CASE.

INQUEST—Saturday last, John Gleeson, Esq., city coroner, held an inquest in the city court house, on view of the body of John Hickey, a fisherman, who died in Barrington's Hospital. A respectable jury having been sworn at the court house, they proceeded to the hospital to view the remains of the deceased, and then having discharged that duty, they returned to the court house as being a more convenient place to have the prisoners charged with the offence, and the public accommodated.

On the bench with the coroner were—James O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J.P., M.D., Dr. Kavanagh, and Channer, Esq., S. I.

Mr. Ellard attended on the part of the prisoners, and Mr. Doyle on that of the prosecution.

The first witness examined was Mary Hickey, the daughter of the deceased, who deposed—I am the daughter of John Hickey who is now lying dead in Barrington's Hospital; I went to call my father to his dinner at about half past 9 o'clock; he being then on Change in conversation with a man; I did not know. Mrs McCoy, otherwise Mary Farrell, commenced scolding my father, but he made her no answer; Michael Farrell now present in court came up, and caught my father by the collar after which Thomas Galvin, jun., came over and "drew his hand," then a crowd came and coaxed Galvin away, and I could not see if Galvin had anything in his hand; after Galvin was taken away my father sat down on the Change and told two men that he was killed; immediately after he was taken to his house when my mother examined him; when he was stripped I saw four stabs on him; he was taken to Barrington's by Mike Singletoe and John Haurahan where he remained until his death.

The witness to Dr. O'Shaughnessy—I saw blood flowing from every wound; the shirt and flannel waistcoat now produced were bloody, and with apertures in them; they belonged to my father.

Thomas Mahony, of Athlunkard-street, labourer—On Tuesday night last, at about 9 o'clock, the deceased John Hickey, whom I knew, and a man who I now see in court, and identified as Thomas Galvin, senior, were "fastened" in each other opposite the Exchange. Two other men whom I do not know assisted me in separating them; they then parted; the deceased told the two others who assisted him and myself not to lean on him, that he was stabbed, and we all left off him, and he opened his coat and trousers in the street, and showed us where he was stabbed; he was bleeding; I saw but one stab, which was low down under the hip; other parties whom I did not know came up and took him home; I remained at the Exchange with the crowd; M. Farrell, jun., who I now see in court, was in the crowd, but I did not see him do anything; I did not know Thomas Galvin, jun., nor did I see him on the occasion referred to; he might be there unknown to me; the people were in the street and on the flags when the deceased and Galvin were fastened in each other; there was no one assisting Galvin.

Bernard Kavanagh, Esq., M.D., stated that the deceased John Hickey, was under his care in Barrington's hospital, where he was brought on Tuesday evening, and on which evening he immediately attended him. He (the doctor) made on that day a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, and found a penetrating wound in the abdomen on the right side, which produced extensive inflammation in the inside and caused death; he had two other wounds on him, one was on the lower part of the left chest, near the lower ribs, and the other was towards the arm pit on the same side. The wounds so described were inflicted by some sharp instrument. The shirt now produced and which is bloody the punctures on it correspond with the wounds described as being inflicted on the deceased; the flannel vest also produced the punctures on it correspond with the wounds already mentioned.

Mary M'Inerny, wife of John M'Inerny, depos-

ed that on Tuesday last she was coming from Thomond bridge, in company with Mary Meany; it was then about 9 o'clock, or after it; when she arrived as far as the Castle barracks, she and Mrs Meany met Thomas Galvin, jun. (then in court), who was in his shirt sleeves, running "for the bare life of him," in the direction of Thomond bridge; he resides in Goggin's lane, which is at the other side of the bridge; when she and Mrs Meany reached Gridiron lane, which is near the Exchange, she saw John Hickey standing there with two or three people, but who they were she did not know; they were standing in one cluster in the lane.

At the request of Mr. Doyle, Mary Hickey was recalled, and stated that when the crowd charged Galvin, he ran away up along the parade towards Thomond-gate; he was in his shirt sleeves; old Galvin was in the crowd, and was dressed in a flannel shirt.

James O'Shaughnessy, Esq., surgeon and M.D., said—I took the informations now produced from the deceased, in Barrington's hospital, on Tuesday evening last; he said that he apprehended death, but then added that, "while there was life there was hope;" Thomas Galvin, sen., Thomas Galvin, jun., and Michl. Farrell, were severally present when I took the informations; the deceased was cross-examined by Michael Farrell and Thomas Galvin, sen.

The Coroner read the information of the deceased to the jury, and commented on the passages therein, which were corroborated by the witnesses.

The jury, having been charged, retired, and, after a short consultation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came by his death, at Barrington's hospital, in this city, on the morning of the 24th September inst., from the effects of wounds received by him, inflicted by Thomas Galvin, jun., aided and assisted by Thomas Galvin, sen., and Michael Farrell.

The Coroner issued his warrant and committed the prisoners.

The prisoners, by their solicitor, requested to be admitted to bail which request the Coroner refused, and referred the prisoners to the Magistrates who will preside at the next city petty sessions.

AMERICA.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

We know not why an aggregation of people in America, chiefly of our own nationality, should act upon principles so different from those upon which our own public affairs are conducted. The influence of climate cannot surely be adduced when so large a proportion of the American people are Europeans by birth, and a majority are immediate descendants of European emigrants. Climate, we have always understood, takes a much longer period to work its transformations than even the time during which the United States have existed as an independent nation. Another mode of explaining American idiosyncrasies has been by designating them a young nation, and putting down all their eccentricities to the score of faith—according them a similar excuse, in fact, to that which is obtained by a youth who is sowing his wild oats. Certainly, whatever may be thought of this theory, and whatever the ethnological principles upon which it may be founded, the United States as an aggregate have latterly exhibited much of the enthusiasm, and at the same time the fickleness of youth. They have prosecuted a war whose purpose was undefined, or at all events unattainable, to impartial eyes, with a zest which has completely astonished the old nations of Europe. In a great measure the object of their fighting seemed to be that they might have greater battles, greater armies, and a greater national debt to boast of than any other country. After surpassing Europe, as they imagined, in all the arts of peace, the Americans seemed to consider an excuse for hostilities an opportune occasion to exhibit their superior genius even in warfare. At all events, all they have achieved, with some unimportant exceptions, is to bring into the field larger masses of troops, and to have more thousands killed in single battles, than any similar performances effected in the old world. And now, after a satiety of slaughter, without gaining any great object for which they represented themselves to be fighting, the Federal people are growing weary of war as a child of a new toy. As we are informed by recent advices, even the successes of the Union arms at Mobile and Atlanta, and the partial advantage gained by General Grant in seizing a

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