

(From a late London Paper.)

THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

Particulars of his illness and death through Hydrophobia.

"The Duke, colonel Cockburn, and myself, left Kingston on the morning of the 20th, and travelling sometimes in wag-gons and sometimes on horseback, and the last three or four miles on foot, arrived at mine in the evening, at the Stone-mills, thirty miles from Kingston. He dined at a farm house on the road, and rested there several hours. The Duke did not appear fatigued; he went to bed apparently quite well. On reaching Beckwith, although he had ridden nearly the whole way, he was evidently much fatigued, and laid down from the time we arrived until dinner was ready; he complained of his shoulder, but his Grace said nothing to me of any other pain. I conceived it was a slight attack of rheumatism, and that he had caught cold; this he said, he thought most likely; he ate a very little dinner, and went to bed very early. On the following morning, it being evident the Duke was still unwell, it was determined to make two days of the journey to Richmond, instead of one, and that his Grace should sleep at a house eleven or twelve miles distant, and proceed the remaining three or four the next day. On this morning the Duke observed to his servant that the washing of his face gave him a sort of spasm, and to him he again complained of a pain in his throat, but said nothing on that subject to either colonel Cockburn or myself; the pain in his shoulder was nearly gone. We arrived at our destination about five in the afternoon, having halted during the heat of the day at a cottage. I thought the Duke better, and particularly observed that he did not appear so thirsty as on the preceding day: he said nothing to me of any aversion to water, but complained a little of his throat. He ate but little, and went to bed early. On the following morning (the 26th) his Grace was up the first of the party; he said he had slept well, and wished to set off immediately. I observed that he had not washed or shaved himself, but it being a small cottage, and the distance to Richmond only three or four miles, I was not surprised, believing he wished to postpone it until our arrival at that place. I think he drank a little tea and ate part of an egg. His Grace walked very strong, and made his way through the swamps, but observed to me to have a sort of spasm on seeing a person jump or walk into a wet place, for which he could not account. I did not remark any thing particular in his appearance, although I thought he looked unwell. On my arrival at Richmond, he said he preferred seeing the stores, villages, &c. before he dressed, and this he did, but then returned to the inn, and he went to his room to dress, and I did the same. Before I was quite ready he came to my room and asked me the name of the surgeon, complaining at the same time of the pain in his throat. I instantly sent for the only medical person in the settlement, and whilst waiting for his arrival, we breakfasted. I think the Duke drank some tea. On the surgeon's arriving he examined the Duke's throat, and recommended his using a gargle of port wine, vinegar and sugar, and taking a little medicine. On going away, he told me he thought the Duke would be quite well the following day. The Duke used the gargle, but I observed it was with difficulty, and that the moment he took the cup in his hands it produced a spasm. He was then in good spirits and made a joke of the circumstance. He walked out a short time, but finding it too hot, returned to the inn. He then said it was a good opportunity to write, and I sent for some paper. Excepting the pain in his throat, I thought him nearly well. On the paper arriving, he wrote for nearly an hour and half, and then coming across the room, said, as nearly as I can recollect, "Now my dear Sir, do not think me a fool, but I have written a letter, which, if any thing happens to me, you must deliver to my daughter." I was much startled at the manner, and endeavoured to laugh him out of what appeared to me to be a nervous fit. He then again alluded to his throat, and observed, that as a sudden spasm might choke him, he thought it right to be prepared. He then spoke for some time on subjects about which he seemed particularly anxious, and said having done so,

and having written, he felt easier. I could not account for his lowness of spirits, and again endeavoured to rally him. He took this in good part, but on my saying he would deliver his letter himself, he said very earnestly, "No, you will deliver that letter." He then again complained of his not being able to swallow any liquor without pain. I thought one of the glands of his throat swelled a little. I also observed he tried continually to drink water, and I recommended the gargle in preference. Three or four officers of the settlement dined with us, and he seemed in good spirits, drank wine with the most of the party, and made a joke of the spasms. He appeared much better, and it was arranged we should proceed the next day to the banks of the Ottawa, as he wished to keep his appointment at Montreal. At daylight the following morning he sent for me; I found him in bed; he said he passed a very disturbed night, and had awoke several times with a feeling like the night mare, and that he should not attempt going to sleep again in that bed for the world; that he knew it was absurd, but could not help it. I was much alarmed at his manner, although he was perfectly collected and even more than usually kind and mild. He again alluded to the letter he had written the day before, and I think he again expressed his conviction that I should have to deliver it to Lady Mary at Montreal. After a short time, I left him to dress, and went to prepare for our setting off. On returning to the inn, I found the Duke walking up and down the room in a very disturbed state, with colonel Cockburn; his looks and manners were unlike himself. He desired us to go and breakfast, and whispered to me not to take any notice of him when he came in, as it would increase his spasms, which he knew the sight of tea would occasion. We then left him, and went to breakfast; he soon followed us, and attempted to swallow some tea, but got down a very little. We endeavoured to prevail upon him to remain at Richmond, but he was determined to proceed. It was then arranged that his Grace and I should travel part of the way in a canoe, and we walked together about a mile to the place of embarkation. During this period, he was perfectly collected, and talked on various subjects, without ever alluding to his illness or his throat. On arriving, about eight o'clock, at the water side, he desired that some one might first go into the canoe, to prevent him from falling, which he feared the sight of the water might make him do. On getting into the canoe I saw he was dreadfully agitated, and there was something particularly striking in the manner in which he took his little dog, Blucher, in his arms, and kissed him, and the spasms in his throat increased to an alarming degree. He endeavoured to control himself, and forced a smile whenever I looked at him. After a few moments, finding it impossible to support it, and growing every instant more convulsed, we landed; the instant that he was on shore his aversion to the water increased tenfold, and he ran to the wood as far as he could penetrate. Being joined by colonel Cockburn, we endeavoured to prevail on him to return to Richmond. A small rivulet being however in the way, which he was unable to force himself to pass, we were obliged to proceed to a farm house a few miles distant, and it was with the utmost difficulty, that, with our united exertions, he could get over some small rivulets and drains in our way. Excepting on this subject, he was perfectly reasonable, and even on that he endeavoured to control his feelings, by every possible exertion. Growing worse, and the nature of his disorder being past all doubt hydrophobia, we at length reached the farm house, colonel Cockburn having left us to procure some assistance; the Duke ran into an open barn, which being further from the water, he said he preferred to the house. He then became tranquil, although he felt perfectly convinced he could not live, and the paroxysms were at first intermittent, and for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, he felt free from pain. His thoughts and anxiety were for his family and friends. The surgeon having set off for the point we were to have slept that night, it was some time before he could be brought back. During this time he prayed most earnestly to be enabled to support whatever might be deemed good for him with patience and resignation; at the same time professing his willingness to quit this world, and his perfect confidence of being

acquitted of ever having done injury to any human being. He forgave all his enemies from the bottom of his soul. His language and demeanour on this occasion proved the piety, the fortitude, and the purity of his heart. During the most violent agonies, not a murmur escaped him, nor did he for a moment lose the mildness of his temper. During his short intervals from extreme agony, he dictated messages to many of his family and friends, which he most earnestly charged me to deliver. On the arrival of colonel Cockburn and the surgeon, he consented to be bled, and about 2 pints were taken from his arm, which appeared to relieve him for a time; towards evening he was able to take about 20 drops of laudanum in peppermint water, and afterwards took a grain of opium in some chicken broth, of which he took a few tea-spoonful three or four times. At sunset we removed him to the farm house, which was prepared for his reception. The convulsions became weaker, and it was but too evident that he became weaker also. His recollection began to fail, and towards midnight he fell into a kind of stupor. An express was sent off about four o'clock, to, in some degree, prepare the family for the fatal event. Towards the morning of the 28th, the quantity of spittle, collected in his throat and mouth, caused the appearance of foaming; and at a few minutes after 8 o'clock, he expired without a struggle. On questioning his servant, since this sad event, it appears, that as early as the afternoon of the 23d, the Duke felt some difficulty in swallowing, and on the morning of the 24th, had a sort of objection to washing his face, but this he concealed from colonel Cockburn and myself. He never alluded to the nature of his disorder but once, on the 26th, at dinner, when he remarked, in a laughing manner, that it was fortunate he was not a dog, as he certainly would be shot for a mad one. He possessed his love for his favourite spaniel till the last moment of his recollection, and, in the midst of his violent pain, would sometimes call to him in his natural tone of voice. The laudanum did not produce any sleep. From about one o'clock on the 27th, until his death, he was in a state of profuse perspiration, and did not appear to have much fever.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, Nov. 16.

A gentleman in this Island has recently received a letter from an officer of the 26th Regiment, stationed at the Island of St. Helena, of which the following is an extract:—

"With respect to Buonaparte, more is known of him in England than here; his name is seldom mentioned. I understand that he is in good health, seldom stirs out, amuses himself in playing billiards with Bertrand, and writing, it is supposed, the history of his life. He has every luxury allowed him that he wants, that can be procured, either here or from Europe. He has only to express his wish, and it is gratified. A magnificent house is erecting for him.— Though within pistol shot of his present habitation, he has only visited it once. The 66th Regiment are stationed in the vicinity of Dead Wood, near where Buonaparte resides. A Captain is on duty over him, who has orders to see his person twice a day, for which he is allowed a guinea per diem. The island is extremely strong by nature—a steep rocky coast—the surf dashing against the cliffs from 50 to 100 feet almost perpendicular in height. There is only one place at the island that is approachable.— A ship of the line with an Admiral's flag, and six 20 gun sloops of war, are stationed here—two of the latter constantly cruising round the island.

HALIFAX, JAN. 15.

SHOCKING CASUALTY!

Mr. James Lockhart of Rawdon, on the 29th ultimo, in cutting a large tree for fire-wood, it suddenly fell off from the stump and struck his right foot, tore it off from the leg, and sunk the severed part fifteen or eighteen inches into the ground; drew off with it six of the main cords of the leg as far as the knee; notwithstanding the shock, he rose from the fall, not knowing he had lost his foot, until his man told him that his foot was off; on which he got upon his horse and rode home. Surgical aid was immediately sought, and an amputation of

the mangled part of the leg was performed the same night. At nine o'clock the next morning he expired, with a mind tranquil and resigned, full of hope of a resurrection into immortal life—leaving a wife and one child to lament the loss.

JANUARY 22.
Coroner's Inquest.

On Wednesday last an Inquest was held on the body of Philip Denny, who met with his death under the following afflicting circumstances:—

The deceased, it appeared, had some altercation with his son, John Denny, between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday morning last—angry words ensued—the passions became fired—and, in the absence of reason and reflection, the father attempted, in the first instance, to throw a billet of wood and a brush at his son, but was prevented by the timely interference of a person present. The deceased however continued violent, and when in the act of stooping to take up a stick of firewood, as it is presumed, for the same purpose, the son unfortunately threw at his father, a pair of scissors, which, melancholy to relate, penetrated the crown of his head! A few hours afterwards the deceased became speechless, and on Tuesday evening breathed his last, leaving a wife and six children to lament his loss, and an awful warning to others to guard themselves against the fatal effects of ungoverned passions. Verdict.—"That the said Philip Denny's death was caused by a wound inflicted on the upper part of his head with a pair of scissors, thrown at him by John Denny, his son."

New-York, January 4.

A motion has been brought forward in Congress for the introduction of a Bill, the purpose of which is effectually to prevent Duelling.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE AT THE 74th REGIMENT-AL SCHOOL.

- T**ESTAMENTS at 2s 2d
Homilies of the Church of England, 9 to the set - 10s 7d
109 Predictions with their fulfilments respecting the Messiah - 7s 7d
Jewish Expositor, - - - - 7s 7d
Negro Servant - - - - 3s
Funeral of the Dairyman's Daughter William Kelley, or the happy Christian - - - - 2s 7d
Alphabet sheets - - - - 1s
William Mills, - - - - 3s
Various interesting Tracts sold at one halfpenny for every four pages.
Impartial Remarks on Duelling, - 3s 7d
Reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society - - - - 2s
The first Report of the Institution for the encouragement of Native Schools in India - - - - 7s
Various Sermons.
The shorter Catechism of the Rev. Assembly of Divines, - - - 2s 7d
A Biographical sketch of the struggles of Pestalozzi, to establish his system of Education, by an Irish Traveller - - - - 2s
Reports of the School of Industry at Hofwil in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland - - - - 1s 6d
Letters from the Methodist Missionaries in the Island of Ceylon, in the East Indies: In one of which, there is a detailed account of the conversion of a Budhist Priest, drawn up by request of his Excellency the Governor.
The Memoirs of Wm. Churchman, a poor cripple, who never read any Book but the Bible, never heard a Sermon, nor entered a place of worship, 4d.
Col. Gardner & Dairyman's Daughter, in French.
Spelling Books in two parts, can be had at the School, either separately at 5d & 6d, or in the whole at 1s 1d.
National School Books—Chris's Sermon—Parables of our Saviour—Discourses of our Saviour—History of our Saviour, & Ostervald's Scripture Abridgment, at 2d 1/2 each Book.
Catechisms with short Questions, at 3d 1/2 ea. Do. plain at 3d each.
Chief Truths of the Christian Religion at 2d each.
Arithmetical Cards at 1d 1/2 each.
Tremorgers Tracts on Dr. Bell's System of Instruction, 3s 4d.
Papers bound in Calif. at 1s 5d 1/2 each. Frederickton, 24th Jan. 1825.