

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1841.

## MEDICAL CASE OF THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM.

As everything connected with the latter moments of this lamented Nobleman will be interesting to the public, we are happy in being enabled to lay before our readers a correct statement of the symptoms &c. of His Lordship's mortal illness.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday, 5th September, on his return from riding, Lord Sydenham's horse stumbled and fell on his right side, by which accident the right leg of His Lordship was thrown under. The horse was soon on his feet, and moved forward for one distance, dragging the rider with his foot in his stirrup, from which position he was soon extricated, and carried to his residence, then a close at hand.

On the arrival of Mr. Farndon it was ascertained that the Tibia was fractured obliquely to the extent of two inches, about two thirds from the knee, the Fibula being entire.—There was also a large circular and ragged wound of considerable depth, immediately above the Patella of the same limb, which it appears was inflicted by the angle of a large stone which had been dragged.

The bone was at once reduced, and the limb placed on a pillow, where it remained undisturbed till next morning, when Dr. Sampson was called in, and assisted in putting it up with a many tailed bandage and splints—no inflammation having arisen to forbid such application. His Lordship passed his and the following night with comparative ease.

The wound above the knee continued for some days to assume a sloughy appearance, which, however, was replaced by a healthy granulating surface.—It was, however, at intervals necessary to open a pending sinus of an inch and half in extent, which also receded towards healing kindly. No difficulty was therefore apprehended from this source.

On the morning of the fifth day it was thought necessary to place the limb on a double inclined plane in a fracture box, where it remained tranquilly for a few days.

On the 9th day His Lordship stated that he had slept during the night, at certain intervals, three or four spasms in the wounded extremity—extending from the groin to the foot, by which the limb was in each occasion so violently agitated as to produce repulsion even to the ear of the patient. The limb had been examined on the previous day and found going extremely well towards union—but on removing the bandage, and examining the incision, complete dissolution of union proved to have taken place; the broken surfaces moving on each other with freedom. All uneasiness had by this time subsided, leaving however considerable chomosis. It was now thought necessary to place the limb in a more secure state, and accordingly slips of sutured pasteboard, surrounded by a long roller were applied, and the extremity placed in a well dried and padded hinged splint, of an approved construction. The splint continued to affect the limb in a minor degree, though still sufficient to reduce spasm; but as it was impossible that any considerable displacement could now take place, it was not thought advisable again to remove the dressings. During the whole of the above period there was great restlessness—His Lordship seldom slept more than an hour at a time. He was continually anxious for a change of position, and required moving very often.—A sling was therefore placed between two standards, fixed to opposite sides of his bedstead, on which the apparatus was placed, so as to obviate concession, in the event of spasm, or other movement of the body.

The spasmodic movements of the limb never entirely subsided, nor did the accompanying restlessness. About this time the patient complained of slight soreness of throat, which at the end of three days produced inability to swallow anything but liquid, unless through a tube. It appeared at first to be an attack of croupous tonsillitis, such as might be expected to arise from exposure of the uncovered surface of the body to the air.—It soon however became less too violent that the muscles of deglutition and partaking of the spasmodic character. Blistering externally, and the usual remedies were therefore applied. On the morning of Friday the 17th, very violent spasmodic spasms, returning at short intervals, assailed the muscles of the abdomen, as well as those of respiration, and in a few hours afterwards the lower jaw became locked, and partially closed. All means which could be suggested on this emergency were exerted by the medical attendants, who were by this time joined in consultation by Dr. Widmer of Toronto. Every alarming symptom now progressively increased, and his Lordship expired at five minutes after seven o'clock on Sunday morning the 19th inst., immediately after the cessation of a violent spasm. The fractured bone was found, on examination, to have undergone no union, though lying in the most perfect apposition.

Kingston, Canada; Sept. 21, 1841.

We are indebted to the Toronto "Examiner" for a copy of the Education Bill, as it passed the Legislature, which we publish in this day's paper, for the information of our readers. It is to be hoped that all the Laws passed at the late Session of the Legislature, especially such of them as are already in force, will be speedily made public.

Since writing the above, we understand that Stewart Debarbie and ——Debarbie, Esq., have been appointed Law Printers to Her Most Gracious Majesty, for the Province of Canada, who is hoped, will attend with all convenient speed to his master.

**Successor to Lord Sydenham.**—We learn by a gentleman who left Liverpool on the 3d of September for New York, that as he had left London on the previous day, it was recently reported that Sir Howard Douglas was to proceed immediately to Canada, in the ship which was then ready to sail from Portsmouth, to take the late Governor General home.

**The McLeod Case.**—We have no intelligence from Utica that McLeod has been actually put up to trial, though the Court before which he is to be arraigned, was opened at that place on Monday last.

**Frontier troubles—President Tyler's Proclamation.**—If any of our Canadian fellow subjects have hitherto doubted as to the existence of combinations among the "patriots" in the United States for the purpose either of injuring McLeod or assailing this country, they will probably doubt no longer when they come to read the following Proclamation of President Tyler. This document is by far the most honest one which has yet appeared from the Executive of the United States with reference to the nefarious conspiracies against this Province, which are constantly hatching among our neighbours; and if the intentions of the Proclamation are as sincerely enforced as they seem to be expressed, we may still hope that the cause of national virtue and public morals may predominate in the Republic.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected firearms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their

purpose to violate the laws of their country by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territories of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harangue the members in secret meetings, stimulating them to acts of violence, and inciting the same persons to levy heavy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching them thereby the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this proclamation, commanding, admonishing all such evil minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursions into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be regarded as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these Lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-educated members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1841, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

JOHN TYLER.  
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

**BY WILLIAM H. SEWARD.**  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in the month of July last two field-pieces, the property of this State, were unlawfully removed from their proper depositories in Cayuga county: And whereas on or about the 17th of September instant a magazine at Lockport was feloniously entered and a large quantity of gun powder belonging to citizens of this State was taken therefrom: And whereas these transactions, connected with other circumstances, indicate that some evil-disposed persons are engaged in collecting ordnance, arms and ammunition within this State for unlawful purposes, and with designs dangerous to the public peace and the general welfare: Now, therefore do I hereby enjoin upon all magistrates and public officers, that they be diligent in bringing to justice the persons who are engaged in the transactions aforesaid. Hereby revoking all offers of rewards heretofore made in regard to offence first mentioned, I now offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid to the person who shall give information resulting in the conviction of any individual of either of the crimes before mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at [s.] the city of Albany, this twentieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the Governor,  
HENRY UNDERWOOD, Private Secretary.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

I was pleased to see by the Report of the Grand Jury made at the recent Assizes, and published in your last paper, that the subject of the necessity of a Police for this Town and a House of Correction was not lost sight of by that body. Without doing more simply referring to the deplored scenes of last winter, I would press upon the attention of our authorities and influential inhabitants the great addition which has been made to our population during the few months past; and we must not expect that the additional number contains a less proportion of idle and dissolute characters than the former population; the character of whose population is greater. What preparations have we made to meet this increase of crime and disorder? I am sorry to say none whatever. Though the Magistrates generally have always been willing to assist in the formation of a Police, it is said to be expected that they can only employ the funds of the District to such an extent as is required by the establishment and support of a Police. The master more properly belong to the Corporation. This latter body say they would gladly establish and support a Police, but the limited funds of the Town, in connection with the great necessity for improvements in the streets, will not permit them to do so. Now I wish to propose a plan which I think, under all the circumstances, will be feasible—a plan which will be adopted by the Corporation, and will be easily carried into effect.

Let the Corporation make a fixed Constable and three police Constables under him—dress them as police—let them act eight and day—and pay them as follows—

Head Constable per annum,	\$800 0 0
3 Police Constables at \$20 each,	150 0 0
4 suits of Cloths, at £5,	20 0 0
Fuel, candles, &c. &c.	10 0 0

Four Constables is as many as they have at Toronto, but we have more sailors, and therefore more many boatmen and sailors. Let these Constables swear in both by the Corporation and District, so that they can act in any capacity required, and let a magistrate sit from 9 to 12 o'clock each day to try all offenders. The present Guard House in rear of the Gaol (which does not seem to be used at present) would make a good Station House, and with a little work would serve all the Lock-up for night arrests. Let me assure you all that this master: The whole District is interested in seeing Kingston well governed, especially in these critical times and while it is the seat of Government, and no doubt the Magistrates will co-operate with the Town. Try the above plan for 6 months. It will cost only £130, and it would be far better that that should be paid than that we should be without a Police. I have no doubt the Common Council will pay £200, and the inhabitants will subscribe the other £110, and what is sum a Town like ours. I heard a merchant say last winter that he would willingly pay £5 a year to have a Police in the Town.

In connection with this subject, it is to be hoped that some House of Refuge and Correction will also be established for vagrants and the disolute. But as they are, they are our FELLOW CREATURES, and should be so treated. It is also to be hoped that Commanding Officers of the various corps in Garrison will establish a military police. The one they had in the 24th was found to be exceedingly bad.

A FRIEND TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

Kingston, 1st October, 1841.

The following article affords a sad illustration to the remarks of our correspondent:

**Courtesy's Inquest.**—An Inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner over the body of Huddy Dermott, who perished in the bush adjoining the Montreal Road, near the Town, on the previous night. The verdict of the Jury was that "her death was caused by her loose and intemperate habits, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather."

This woman was one of the unfortunate persons recently sent to Kingston by that magnanimous body the Corporation of Toronto!!!

**MARRIED.**

At Chippewa, on the 1st September, by the Rev. W. Lemming, Rector of Chippewa, John Foxworth, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, R. N., Knight of the Royal Spanish Order of St. Isabella la Católica, to ANNE, youngest daughter of Gilbert M'Fieking, Esq.

DIED.

On Thursday evening last, MR. SAMUEL SMILEY, aged 57 years.

In the Town, on Tuesday last, ANNE, daughter of Mr. John Milner, aged 7 years.

In the 7th Concession Sidney, on the 8th September, ELIZA JONES, youngest daughter of Mr. John McDonald, aged 22 years.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

FOR JOHN MCLEAN, a native of Scotland; who was left Liverpool on the 3d of September for New York, that as he had left London on the previous day, it was recently reported that Sir Howard Douglas was to proceed immediately to Canada, in the ship which was then ready to sail from Portsmouth, to take the late Governor General home.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

THE House and premises in Barriefield at present occupied by the Hon. Mr. Daly.

Possession on the 1st November.

Apply at the Chron. & Gazette Office.

Kingston, Oct. 2nd, 1841. 27z

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**NOTICE.**

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

20 Boxes Pipes,

30 Bottles, per Canada Whiskey

R. H. & T. RAE.

Kingston, 25th Sept. 1841. 26

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