

see if the Legislature of Nova Scotia had checked and restrained their growth, if it had been less careful of the rights of suitors in the Courts of Chancery than the Parliament of England. If it were so, let the suicidal act be carefully framed and preserved as a rarity, for it would soon be known only as part of our history. It would not long remain to discreditably distinguish Nova Scotians from their fellow subjects. To His Excellency and the Executive Council there is an appeal from our highest common law tribunal, the Supreme Court. By the 20th article of Lord Sydenham's instructions which were the constitution of Nova Scotia, if one of its Judges happens to be a Member of that Council, he is permitted to sit and state the reasons which induced the judgment appealed from, but he is not to vote, and, if he be not a Member of Council, he is not entitled to be present. What would His Excellency and the Council say to the Supreme Court if the latter directed that the former should be advised by its Chief Justice and be bound by his advice, or if that Court said to the Appellant you shall not have an appeal at all unless we are satisfied with the regularity of your proceedings to obtain such appeal; unless you file your Petition within a certain time which we shall limit, and pay such a sum as we shall direct. Would the Appellate tribunal regard these proceedings for a single moment? Or have the Judges of that high Court (from whose judgments no appeals within the last half century have been preferred to the Executive Council and to England, except two or three,) ever made such orders and regulations, or have the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas ever done the like on appeals from their jurisdiction to the Supreme Court?

The difference between re-hearings before the same Judge and appeals to the superior Judges in the same Court before the final appeal to the House of Lords, is well illustrated by a case much litigated more than a century ago, by one of the noble ancestors of His Excellency. The learned Council here referred to the case of Lady Falkland dissatisfied with all those decisions against her, appealed to the House of Lords, and prevailed. Her original claim was sustained, and the decrees made by the Judges in the Court below reversed. This case itself not only shows the decision of the Lords to be right, but is a strong instance of the benefit to the suitors of appeal. This is only one of the many cases which occur in the books. Such were the rights of parties in those days—limited and modified in more modern times, but not so altered as to deprive a party of a substantial appeal. There is nothing in the law and practice of England to sustain the proposition; there is less in those of this Province; for it would be shown by both that it is expressly negatived. It is not very material to this enquiry to go back to the early history of the Province. It is sufficient that we know that the Governor of it, constituted Chancellor by the delivery of its great seal up to the year 1816, did the duties of the office, assisted by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court. About that period the late Chief Justice Blowers was constituted Master of the Rolls by the late Earl of Dalhousie; but this act being disapproved by the Home Government, on the ground that a Judge ought not, at the same time, to hold two judicial offices, matters reverted to the state in which they were anterior to that appointment. The Governor came down assisted as before, until 1826, when Mr. Robie was appointed Master of the Rolls by his late Majesty George IV. He held the office until 1834, and, upon his resignation, his Honor the present Master of the Rolls became incumbent. The Legislature, in the preamble of the act by which it granted a salary to the office, stated that the Master of the Rolls was appointed to aid his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in performing the various duties in the Court of Chancery. This act passed in 1836, and another act passed in 1833, on the 20th of April, for regulating the practice thereof. To the first, second and 6th sections of the latter act, his Excellency's attention would hereafter be more particularly turned. While Mr. Robie held the office, (for there were no appeals from his decisions after 20th April, 1836,) he sometimes, and more generally, sat by himself, making decrees and doing the ordinary business of the Court; and sometimes, but very rarely, sat with the Chancellor when the hearing was an original one, on the part of the Chancellor. It was thus the cause of King vs. Lawson was heard in 1831. In the same year, and after that just mentioned, the case of Higgins vs. Gordon, et al, Executors of Higgins, was heard by appeal from the decree of the Master of the Rolls; and then, on hearing the appeal and making the decree, affirming the previous decision of the Master of the Rolls, Sir Peregrine Maitland was assisted by the honorable gentleman sitting on the left of his Excellency, the Chief Justice of the Province, as is recited in such decree.

Several causes had been heard since 1834. Read and Seaman in November, 1835, before Sir Colin Campbell and Judge Bliss; Murison vs. Reynolds, by Sir Colin Campbell assisted by the Chief Justice; Collins and Fremain in 1836, by Sir Colin Campbell, assisted by Judge Hill. All these were original hearings, the Master of the Rolls having been concerned in them while at the Bar, but in the year 1838, the cause of Wentworth vs. Fleigher was heard by appeal from the decree of the Master of the Rolls, and his decree was reversed by the Chancellor, assisted on the hearing by the Chief Justice and Judge Bliss. The appeal in this case was preferred before the Master of the Rolls went to England, and allowed by Sir Colin Campbell, but no such limitation was imposed upon the Chancellor as is to be found in the order of the 19th October, of which the defendant complains; and although the appeal was heard in his absence, the decree was not signed by his Excellency till after his return, and after (if he was correctly informed,) the Master of the Rolls had strenuously objected to its signing it, this decree was carried into effect. During all these proceedings, the Solicitor General, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Pryor had uninterrupted and frequent access to, and personal interviews with, the Chancellor on the subject of such appeals. On the present occasion, (the learned counsel said) peculiar considerations have induced him to refrain from seeing his Excellency at all; yet his his having merely presented a petition to his Excellency's late lamented Private Secretary, praying that he might be heard, was held by the Master of the Rolls to be disrespectful, and a contempt for which, it had been published to the world, he ought to have been fined. He knew of no rule of English law, and no principle or practice, that restrained the poorest man in England from going in person to the Lord Chancellor, and presenting his petition or complaint; as little was he acquainted with any rule by which such intercourse was restrained in this country.

When his Excellency himself (under the statute which authorised him to make orders, and which indeed he could do by his own inherent powers as Chancellor,) should make such a prohibitory order, he should bow in humble submission to it; but till then, no terrors of fine or imprisonment should prevent him from doing his duty to his client, to the Bar, to his country, and to himself. And he had hoped that his age and standing at the Bar; and his rank in the government and councils of the country, might have spared him the reproach of being wilfully disrespectful to one of the highest of its Judges; to whose ability and learning he had not often, in the Legislature and out of it, borne willing testimony. For in what situation were suitors and practitioners placed, who honestly entertain-

ed opinions adverse to that of his Honor, as to the extent of his jurisdiction? Until within these fifteen months or so, the Registrar of the Court had had, on matters of appeal, personal intercourse with the Chancellor, and at that time not by a formal rule of Court, (to be signed by his Excellency, without whose signature the English rules established by the act of 1833,) but by merely declaring in Court that all papers, as well on appeal as otherwise, should be sent through his Honor. Now in the present case his Honor is of opinion that the appeal is substantially a re-hearing by the Master of the Rolls only; on the contrary, he Mr. S. contended that it was a substantial appeal to another mind or minds. To obtain this, a petition for an appeal is preferred. The Master of the Rolls directs that it shall be moved in the Rolls Court; this is done; the deposit is paid; the signature of Counsel obtained; all is regular; the appeal is granted; but how? to the Chancellor, "who is to be advised by his Honor." The opinion thus duly recorded, His Honor doubtless conscientiously entertains; he (the learned counsel) conscientiously entertained a different one; but the Master of the Rolls would be wanting to himself, were he to advise his Excellency to hear the appeal otherwise than as he had directed that it should be heard. To present a further petition through the ordinary channel, would not therefore be so likely to be effectual, as to do so through the Chancellor in person, or through his Secretary, agreeably to the practice in England; the Registrar refuses; what is left to the suitor, to his counsel and solicitor? Could they act more delicately than they did? They abstain from all personal applications; they prefer a humble petition through the Secretary, and this is declared to be a grave contempt. To refer a petition to the Chancellor a contempt!!!

From the New York Emigrant, Nov. 25.

The Great Western, Captain Hoskin, arrived yesterday morning at 12 o'clock, 16-12 days from Bristol. She brings about 35 passengers.

The affairs of Spain are still in a very unsettled state, and accounts from that unfortunate country are very gloomy. Letters from Madrid express a conviction that Espartero will, ere long, experience the fate of some of his military predecessors at the hands of the populace.

The news from the East is highly important, the continued successes of the allies will soon place the Viceroy of Egypt completely at their disposal, and he will be forced to accede to such terms as they may dictate. The speech of the King of the French breathed a pacific spirit, and we think that our next news will furnish us with the closing scene of the drama—the affairs of the Levant will be settled without producing a general war.

THE FRENCH KING'S SPEECH.

The subjoined is a copy of the speech of his Majesty, King Louis Philippe, on opening the French Chambers. It has realised our most sanguine expectations. It is firm in its tone, as it ought to be—it breathes a parental solicitude for the honour and dignity of France—it alludes to sacrifices made to uphold that honour and dignity in the face of Europe—and it expresses a willingness to make as many more as may be required for that purpose; but it is at the same time decidedly pacific. No offensive allusion is made to the conduct of the Four Powers, nor does the King take it for granted that any acts which may have simply for their object the restoration of Syria to the Porte, can constitute grounds for disturbing the Peace of Europe.

The reference to the present condition of Spain betrays the anxiety of the French Government as to the permanence of the throne of Queen Isabella II. The greatest danger to that throne will be interference on the part of France to uphold it.

But from the whole tenor of the speech it is clear that the King and the Government entertain much stronger fears of the Anarchists and Revolutionists at home than of the Four Powers. It is against the machinations of these disturbers of the tranquility of France that the Royal menaces are especially directed. And recent events have sufficiently proved that to preserve order in France, strong measures must be taken to put down these raving Anarchists.

"Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies, I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart as much as its security and repose. In persevering in this moderate and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives of them."

"I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the general common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilization. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon it if the honour of France, and the rank which she holds among nations, commanded us to make new efforts."

"Peace is re-established in the north of Spain, and we congratulate ourselves on that happy result. We should see with grief that the evils of anarchy came to replace the evils of civil war."

"I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella II., and of the institutions which ought to sustain the throne, preserve this noble country from the long and grievous evils of revolutions."

"Not having received from the Argentine Republic the satisfaction which we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to ensure respect for our rights, and protection for our interests."

"Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa, where the valor of our soldiers has been signalled—two of my sons have partaken their perils. Exertions are still necessary to guarantee in Algeria the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My Government will know how to accomplish what we have undertaken."

"The city of Bologna has been the theatre of a foolish attempt, which has only served again to call forth the devotion of the National Guards, of the army, and of the population. All ambition will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by the all powerful expression of the national will."

"The Budget Law will soon be submitted to your examination. I have prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses. Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I have the confidence that the public prosperity, at its extreme pitch, will permit us to support them, without affecting the state of our finances."

"Other dispositions will be presented of public utility on behalf of literature and education."

"Gentlemen, I have never claimed with more earnestness and confidence your loyal co-operation. Anarchist passions have not been discouraged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be presented, my government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, in the trials imposed on me by Providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me, as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never failing attention to her interests and happiness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which it surrounds me in these cruel moments."

Syria.—On the 10th instant an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pacha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 260 cavalry only, and two officers. 7,000 in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, have, from the result of the engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

The Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Beshir, and was with a large body of mountaineers, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pacha, who has little or no chance of escape.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, with the steamers Gorgon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni Bay to attack Tripoli.

By the taking of Beyrout about twenty pieces of artillery, with ammunitions and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the allied powers.

The Defeat of Ibrahim Pasha.—The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pasha afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout, with 3,000 men. Four thousand Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim Pasha, assisted by General Jockmas, Commodore Napier, and Col. Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed. One thousand Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded, or took to flight. With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000, in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters.

The Ruin of the Cause of Mehemet Ali in Syria.—Letters to the 17th, via Egypt, confirm the ruin of the cause of the Viceroy in Syria. According to these letters, the Emir Beshir with 15,000 men, had gone over to the allies, besides irregular mountaineers. Two Egyptian regiments had also gone over to the allies. Ibrahim and Soliman Pachas had retreated before the victorious allies, and their whole troops were in a state of the greatest demoralisation. All is quiet and going on well in Egypt.

Alexandria, Oct. 16, 1840.—The Pacha returned from Cairo on the 14th, where the fevered state of public feeling had rendered his presence necessary; disorders were frequently apprehended, and the spies and the military were constantly on the alert.

This morning Mr. Green, a partner of the house of Briggs & Co., agents for the Peninsula and Oriental Company, went to Mehemet Ali, and Mehemet Ali answered, that no obstacle would be thrown in the way of any person or persons going to or coming from the Great Liverpool, or passing through Egypt.

The siege of St. Jean d'Acre has been commenced.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

Twenty Days Later from Canton.—By the Anne McKinnin, which arrived here on Monday evening, we have dates from Canton to the 25th of June, which are twenty days later than those previously received, they being only to the 5th of that month, the overland mail not having arrived when the Catalonia sailed from Liverpool. A part only of the British forces had arrived, the other part was expected in a few days, and the greatest portion of the fleet had proceeded to the North. The question as to whether the attack was to be confined to Canton is thus settled:—It is to be made at least at two points, and there is little doubt but the operations will be conducted under instructions given from a knowledge of the country possessed exclusively by the East India Company. The result will be highly interesting, and most anxiously looked for.—Canton was declared to be in a state of blockade after the 28th of June.—Emigrant.

The New York Herald gives the following extracts:—

[From the Canton Register of June 23.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH.

The list of arrivals in the Chinese waters has reference to the most important event that has ever been our fortune to record in the pages of the Canton Register; the presence of an armed British force in the Chinese empire to enforce reparation for injuries done to British subjects and the restitution of spoliated British property.

The first arrival of this armament was H. M. ship Alligator, Kupper, Esq. captain, on the 9th inst., in the Kapsuymoon, at the very moment that the Chinese officers had sent in about eighteen fire-ships, constructed of old dished fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together two and two, and filled with combustible matter of all descriptions, to burn the British shipping.

The fleet did not suffer any damage from these rafts, set adrift before the wind and tide; and they were speedily towed on shore by the boats of the squadron.

We may here repeat that previous to this third attempt to burn the English fleet, the Chinese government had sent a boat load of poisoned tea, packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors; this nefarious attempt it is reported was thus discovered.—The boat was captured by pirates, who sold her cargo to their fellow countrymen; many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; so many, indeed, that it is said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstance. Thus, truly,

Even handed justice Commands the ingredients of their poisoned chalice To their own lips.

H. M. ship of the line Wellesley, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer, K. C. B., K. C. H., commander-in-chief of the Indian station, arrived last Sunday, the 21st instant, with H. M. ships Cruiser, Albatross, Rattlesnake, troop ship, the H. E. I. Company's armed steamers Queen and Atlanta, and eighteen sail of transports in company, having on board H. M.'s 49th, 26th (Cameroonian), 18th (Royal Irish), the Sapper volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners from Madras. We are happy to report that the troops have arrived in the highest con-

dition of health and spirits, under the command of Col. Burrell; but our readers will regret that Col. Oglander of the Cameroonian is indisposed.

On Monday evening two of the squadron, with some of the transports, proceeded to the northward, and this morning H. M. S. Wellesley, with the rest of the squadron, except those hereafter mentioned, stopped to the southward to join the transports said to be outside, after which junction, the whole squadron and transports will proceed to the northward.

H. M. ships Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, and the E. I. company's armed steamer Madagascar, remain to enforce the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, which blockade is to be established under the strictest form on Sunday next, the 28th instant.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, second interpreter to H. M.'s commission in China, has joined the Wellesley, and Mr. John Robert Morrison, the chief interpreter, remains to join Admiral George Elliot, who is daily expected with his squadron, either direct from the Cape of Good Hope or from Trincomalee. The Blenheim 72, Blonde 42, Nimrod 20, Wanderer 18, and the Pyrites 18, have sailed.

There is no doubt that every particular movement of the British squadron is immediately communicated to the Governor of Canton; and H. M. ships and regiments having now arrived in the Chinese waters, the delicacy which we felt some time ago in alluding to their expected arrival, we feel now to be useless and unnecessary, perhaps the more the governor now knows the better for both sides, as such knowledge will only serve to increase his already awakened fears; fear and aversion are the most impressive passions of the Chinese officers.

The point of destination to the northward we know not; we have not authority on which we can raise even a surmise; the movement may have been merely for the purpose of gaining a higher latitude and placing the fleet beyond the range of typhoons, but we fervently hope the object of the expedition is to take possession of Tin-chai district in the province of Chekeang,—in other words, of the island of Chusan, and with the overpowering force that has already sailed, we think this object could be obtained without spilling a drop of blood.

This island bears nearly the same relation to the province of Chekeang as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. In possession of this fair, fertile, and populous spot as head quarters—and the military possession of this district would be a severe blow to the imperial government, for part of the celestial territory would thus be in the hands of strangers—from thence a mission might be sent to the Pei-ho, or north river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tung-chowloo, 12 miles E. by S. from Peking.

We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption to the trade, say from six to eighteen months. The feeling was, that they had naval force enough, but that they were in want of more land force; and as they have not frightened the Chinese as much as they expected, we think they will have to wait until next season.

From the Chinese government, we must expect nothing but falsehood, deception, breaking of promises and treaties, treachery in all its most revolting forms, flattery, cringing, supple, while warring or treating with it; pride, haughtiness, contempt, and unrelenting cruelty if unsuccessful or in its power; but it should be borne in mind that the tribe of Mancho Tartars who subdued the empire did not much exceed 20,000 soldiers.

We have an ardent wish that the Chinese Government may see the danger in which it is involved, and act justly, and retract its high pretensions in time.

It is thought that ships already in port will be allowed to come out, unless prevented by the Chinese.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knight, C. B., K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class, and Commander in Chief of her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the commands of her Britannic Majesty's Government, I do hereby give notice that a blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 23rd instant.

Given under my hand, on board her Britannic Majesty's ship the Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this twenty-second day of June 1840.

J. J. GORDON BREMER, By command of the Commander-in-chief.

WM. DYER, Secretary.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840.

We have later European news by a day or two, via the United States; and have copied the speech of the French King at the opening of the Chambers. It is as might be expected, pacific in its tone; and as the affairs of the Egyptian Pacha have taken a decidedly adverse turn, there is little probability that the peace of Europe will be disturbed on his account. It will be seen however that England is arming for any emergency; and should she have no occasion for the immense force at present in commission in the Eastern hemisphere, we trust she will turn her attention to the Western world, and settle the boundary question between England and America; which we are satisfied must ultimately be decided by the sword.

We have never been disposed to excite angry feelings upon this or any other subject; and have not repeated the numerous reports which have from time to time been in circulation; satisfied that Her Majesty's government will, when the proper time arrives act with energy. Yet there is such an evident determination on the part of the State of Maine, not only at once to appropriate to itself the territory in dispute, but to hold it in defiance of every principle of justice: that nothing short of a trial of strength between the two countries, will compel it to abandon pretensions, which England cannot permit to be successfully advanced without dishonour.

It will be seen that part of the expedition against China had arrived out, and the next intelligence from that quarter, will probably be of a decisive character.

We have inserted on our last page the Report made by Mr. Henwood to the Royal Geological Society at Cornwall, not only because it contains in a brief space, much interesting information with reference to this country; but because it contains a well merited compliment to Dr. GESSNER; against whom we consider a very unfair prejudice has been attempted to be raised, ever since he was first employed in this Province. It happens fortunately that gentleman, that his reports and the results of his arduous and untiring labours, are laid before the British public and are duly appreciated by the scientific portion of it. We believe another year will complete the plan of employment for a Provincial Geologist, altho' it must be very far from embracing in its scope and ten-

gency, all that is required; and we congratulate Dr. GESSNER upon the estimation in which his labours are held, where ability and zeal secure for their possessor ample remuneration; and where the value of scientific investigations, such as those in which the Dr. has been recently engaged, are duly appreciated and understood.

We made a slight reference in our last, to the contemplated opening of the *Mechanics Institute* at St. John; and last Saturday's Courier contains a respectable list of the Lectures, that are to be delivered during the present session; which besides the Opening Address by Dr. GESSNER are as follow.—On Self Instruction,—the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott,—two on Mineralogy,—two on the early history of New Brunswick,—on the origin of Newspapers,—four on China,—on the Science of Geography,—on the Geography of History,—on the Antiquities of America,—three on the progress of the fine arts, from the institution of the Italian Schools,—on Field Fortification,—on Saw Mills,—on Military Survey,—on the rise and progress of Literature,—on the properties of matter,—on equilibrium and motion,—on Society,—on Mechanical powers,—on Hydrostatics,—on Pneumatics,—on Optics,—on the French Revolution,—two on electricity,—on Galvanism,—on Magnetism,—on Electro-Magnetism; and the session will close on the 16th April, with a Lecture on the Natural resources of New Brunswick.

The gentlemen who have thus come forward voluntarily to devote their time and talents for the benefit of the community, are Dr. Gessner, Messrs. Blatch, J. H. Gray, M. H. Perley, P. Stubbs, Robertson Bayard, G. N. Smith, W. Jack, Jas. Patterson, W. Wright, Capt. O'Halloran, and the Rev. Mr. McGregor.

In consequence of our suggestion that a Mechanics Institute might be formed here, it has been intimated by one of those gentlemen, that some of them would visit Fredericton during the winter, and exchange with those individuals who it was supposed would come forward upon such an occasion.—But we cannot find that any person has been sufficiently public spirited to move in the affair; and while every small community around us, possesses the means of moral and intellectual improvement, those who aspire to the enjoyment of such exalted privileges here, must seek them in their books, and the resources of their own minds, or grovel along a prey to the cares and vexations of life, without one bright spot to relieve them; leaving unemployed those nobler powers, that were given to man, not only to improve his condition in this life, but to fit him to associate with those superior intelligences in another sphere, with whom he might become qualified to hold familiar intercourse; rather than to be their hewers of wood and drawers of water.

A most melancholy occurrence took place at Maquapit Lake on Tuesday week. Several young people were returning from Singing School in the evening, when a horse which had started on the road and run away with its rider, dashed through them, by which three or four of them were thrown down and much injured; and melancholy to relate, Miss Upton, daughter of Mr. Samuel Upton, about twenty years of age, received a severe blow on her temple, which caused almost instant death. The horse subsequently fell, and threw his rider a considerable distance; but who, with the others, we are happy to say have since recovered.

We regret to find by the following notice from our Agent at Newcastle, that several of our papers have not come to hand, although sent to the Post Office here, and forwarded by the mail on Saturday.

Newcastle, November 24, 1840.

MR. EDMUND WARD.—Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you, that I received the last Sentinel, by mail on Sunday last, instead of receiving it by Kelly on the Tuesday previous.

Also that the package must have been broken somewhere on the road, before it arrived at this place, as H. Morrel Esq. our Post Master informed me that there were but three or four numbers of the Sentinel in his mail.

This has been the case several times since you were here in the Autumn; and I assure you that your Subscribers manifest their displeasure at their disappointments, and I much fear that if they continue you will be the loser.

I would again suggest, that you had better prevail on Mr. Kelly to take charge of the packet, and to deliver it to me on his arrival here; as I am persuaded that there will be no certain satisfaction, if it should continue to go through the Post offices.

Yours faithfully,
WM. W. VENNING.

Now it happens, that we cannot send the papers by Mr. Kelly, altho' he runs a stage which receives £200 annually from the public funds of the Province; having been interdicted by the Post Master here, who has agreed to give him a large sum to carry the mail to Mirimiche, in addition to what he receives from the Province. It thus happens, that if we forward our papers for Newcastle, and probably other places in that quarter by the mail; the bundles are opened and the papers abstracted—and if we send them to Mr. Kelly's lodgings, as was the case with duplicates of the missing numbers; they are not taken away by him.

And it may be as well here to mention, that our had discovered letters and papers, at the time he brought those bundles away on Tuesday, which the parties who sent them erroneously suppose have been carried to their destination.

We are not a little surprised also to find that the parcel for Hopewell, containing the Sentinel of the 21st, now lies at the Post Office here, having been sent on by mistake to New York, and returned from thence, without the envelope; and we are charged with the American postage for this trip the Sentinel has been made to take *volens volens* from its post. Rather than our friends should go any longer without a paper which they ought already to have obtained, we shall pay this fresh exaction; and trust they will receive it with the present number.

It was our intention to have forwarded Mr. Venning's letter to the Post Master at Halifax; who would probably have set on foot some enquiry, which would have resulted in nothing; but have since deemed it unnecessary to trouble him. And as the gentleman at the Head of the Department in Canada, who ought to have the undivided control of it in this Province, would not at present feel authorised to interfere; we have thought it the best course, just previous to the meeting of the Legislature, to bring complaints whenever they occur, before the public, and not again trouble the authorities upon the subject. The fact is, something must be done by the Assembly at once; and the Post office establishment should meet with a most prompt and energetic consideration; in order that its regulations may be in ac-