

Communications.

Sanbury, 1840. Sir.—I send you a copy of two of Legislative information, upon which you may rely.

The Libel case.—Are you aware that the division on this question was 26 to 6; not 23 to 5; there is an error in the journals; five lawyers voting in the minority—this is an important fact; names, Wilson, Barbare, Street, Bardsley, Fisher, Hill.

Resolution giving him a vote of thanks was negatived by a large majority. It was supported by East, Wilton, Alton and Bardsley, and opposed by Wilton, Fisher, Wilson, Partelow, and after it was lost, the majority allowed it to be withdrawn.

Are you aware that the resolution granting £150 for fuel to Government House passed when there was a bare quorum, at the end of the session, and by some mistake mentioned in the journals, was opposed by Fisher, on the ground that the increase of salary had been given to cover that, and it was not paid in Sir Archibald Campbell's time—this house is in the habit of referring to next session. This resolution was moved by Mr. Johnston, though mentioned Partelow in the journals.

Dear Mr. Enyon.—I send you the first of my communications on the Appropriations of the last session, commencing with those in favour of the "Executive," the total of which amounts by year allowing to the triflingly enormous sum of less than eight hundred and seventy one pounds.

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the trade—another gets a Quartermaster General, and get something for themselves or their friends—truly this good understanding is like tallo to the piston? Mem. Wonder how many perquisites furnish officers, and the English public, who get £150 worth of Coals allowed him? Think not, Did he ever get Coals when they were not allowed him? Think not, Wonder whether the cargo of Coals which sunk in the river, was charged to Sir John's private account, or to that of the Commissioners of Government House? Was there any authority for the Commissioners to purchase Coals at the public expense? Think not, for if there had been there would have been no occasion for any appropriation of the Civil List to cover it.

THE CHRONICLE. SAINT JOHN, MAY 15, 1840. The steam ship Great Western arrived at New-York on Sunday the 3d instant, in 18 days, bringing London and Bristol papers to the 15th of April. The War with China is the chief topic. Sir James Graham's Resolution on the affairs of China, attributing the cause to the want of foresight and precaution of Her Majesty's Ministers, was negatived by a majority of NINE ONLY, in favour of Ministers; such a majority amounts virtually to a defeat in the Imperial Commons, and if a similar resolution be passed in the House of Commons, Her Majesty's Ministers will be left in a large minority.

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN. The difficulties with China appear to be the absorbing topic, with both the Government and people of Great Britain. Preparations for the expedition against this country were continued with much activity. Opposition to these expeditions arose from the Ministry for allowing them to become necessary. The following resolution was offered by Sir James Graham, in the House of Commons: "That it appears to the House on consideration of the papers relating to China, presented to this House by command of Her Majesty, that the interference of the British Government in the affairs of that country, and the hostilities which have since taken place, are mainly to be attributed to the want of foresight and precaution of Her Majesty's present Ministers, in respect of their relations with China, and especially to their neglect to furnish the Superintendent at Canton with powers and instructions calculated to preserve and defend the growing evil connected with the contraband trade in Opium, and adapted to the novel and difficult nature of the case in which the Superintendent was placed."

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A storm seems to be threatening in New-Zealand, where the questions of occupancy and the right to colonize and impose penal laws, are being moved seriously with France. The prosecutions of persons charged with the Bonapartist plot are to be relinquished—all the suspected parties have been released from prison. The Ministry are determined on establishing a line of steamers to America, and the English public in this respect are more ready to have such vessels than in any other.

SWITZERLAND.—Serious difficulties exist in Switzerland. On the 3d ult. the Cantons of Upper and Lower Valais went to an election for Government. Several cantons were divided. The village of Grommum was taken and retaken on the 1st ult. at the point of the bayonet, after a very severe conflict. More than twelve thousand men were under arms. The cause of the quarrel was an attempt, on the part of the Upper Canton, to occupy the villages of Evroz and Châtel, which had been adopted by the constitution of the Lower. Letters from Geneva state that the Federal Directory of Switzerland had called an extraordinary meeting of the Diet Zurich, on the 20th, to take into consideration the present state of the Upper and Lower Valais. The Federal Directory has also required the states of Berno, Fribourg, Valais, and Geneva, to exercise strict surveillance, and prevent the extension of the late disasters.

IN BELGIUM, King Leopold has not succeeded yet in forming a new cabinet. HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 13th.—Canada.—In answer to a question from Mr. Pakington to Lord John Russell, as to the consideration of the Clergy Reserves Bill, his Lordship said, that he had stated that there was a clause in the bill which would repeal a portion of the act 7th and 8th George IV., which, as that act did not contain any clause empowering the Colonial Legislature to alter or repeal it, was, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, of no legal effect, unless confirmed by an act of Imperial Parliament, which had not yet been passed.

STATE OF TRADE. The number of spinning frames now in Yorkshire and Lancashire is 5000, compared with 300,000 in 1830. The quantity of long-wool consumed per annum in the worsted trade of Yorkshire and Lancashire is about 75,000,000 pounds weight; the quantity used from the time before named to the present has not been more than at the rate of 48,000,000 lbs. per an. showing a falling off at least 30,000,000 lbs. per year; and during that time upwards of 7,000 woolcombers, woolsorters, and mechanics, having families depending on it, have been thrown out of work; also the number of weavers out of work is not less than 18,000, and a great number of children employed in factories are in the same deplorable state; besides, the price of weaving has fallen so low, that it is impossible for any weaver in full work, with the present price of corn, to buy any article of clothing for his family—they cannot earn sufficient to supply them with the quantity of the bare necessities of life they ought to have. Surely such a state of things demands at least inquiry, to ascertain the cause—

THE PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL!! During the past week we have had the honour of being served with the following Warrant, issued for our arrest, but by the kindness of numerous friends we succeeded in giving Bail for our appearance at Head Quarters in June next. A godly number of supporters having promised their aid, and found necessary to maintain the "Freedom of the Press," we publish the subjoined Warrant for their perusal and information; and at the same time, would respectfully call upon our subscribers throughout the various districts of the Province to favour us with their respective amounts due, by paying the same into the hands of our Agents in their vicinity. Whatever may be the termination of the Prosecution, we cannot defend without the necessary expenses of Fees for Counselors, Attorneys, &c. &c. Like the noble Duke of Wellington, we wish to fight in defence of our rights, not in a puffing manner, but on a large and becoming scale—not a little, but a "great war," and in order that the maintenance of the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS shall not want proper support and encouragement, we make a respectful appeal to our Patrons, the friends of British Rights, and of British Liberty.—THE PRESS UNSTRUCK.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.—To James White, Esquire, High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John. The Honourable Ward Chipman, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Bruswick, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the said Warrant, as the same was filed by Charles Jeffrey Peters, Her Majesty's Attorney General, for the said Province, against Lewis W. Durant, late of the City of Saint John, Printer, for a misdemeanor, as the said Printer and Publisher of a certain false, scandalous and defamatory Libel on His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Province:—You are hereby authorized and commanded forthwith to arrest the said Lewis W. Durant, and bring his body before me or some other of the

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It is rumored that Lord Abinger will retire, and Lord Brougham will succeed him. Fanny Baring is married to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, and successor to Towlett Thomson. Parker's (the drummer) wife is living. Mr. Turton is to be Advocate General Calcutta. The Margins of Waterloo has brought three lines from Africa, and issued them. They sleep with him in his bed room, and follow him tamely when he walks out. He has sold two to Batty, the Circus keeper. FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR.—The splendid ship of War Friedland, the largest in the French navy, was launched at Cherbourg, on the 4th of April, amid an immense concourse of people, who came from Havre, Paris, and even from across the English Channel, to witness the beautiful sight. The Friedland will mount 32 long 30 pounders, 20 short 30 pounders, 4 shell guns 80 pounders, 24 shell guns 20 pounders, 16 30 pound carronades, and 4 30 pound howitzers—making in all 120 guns. The ship of War Genapes, of 110 guns, was launched at L'Orient on the 2d April. The marriage of the Duke de Nemours, says the Courier Francaise, is finally settled to be celebrated at St. Cloud on the 23d inst. WAR STEAMERS.—Five new government steamers are to be launched at different harbors in France next summer. The average power of these steamers will be 200 horse each. France has in commission already 25 steam vessels of war, the largest of which are of 250 horse power, armed with six guns. The capture of Cherchell, in Africa, by the French was known in Malta before it was in Tunis, owing to the activity of the English packets, which carry the news to the Mediterranean coast. The late Elapement from Brighton. The following paragraph appears in Friday's Gazette:—A correspondent informs us that on an early hour yesterday, a reverend gentleman, distinguished by his high scientific attainments, and whose recent flight from England occasioned a considerable sensation, was seen at an hotel in this city, by the husband of the lady who accompanied the doctor to the continent. The raconteur is described as having been dressed in the extreme to the latter, and was followed by the instant removal of the fair fugitive by her father. "Our [Post] correspondent in Paris sends the following version:—The occupants of the English packets, behind the saddle, in Paris, were roused from their slumbers on Wednesday night, or rather Thursday morning, for it was between two and three o'clock, by screams of "Murder!" and piercing shrieks. It appears that the hotel has amongst its lodgers Dr. Letner and Mrs. Heavside, whose flight from Brighton and pursuit by the English police, and having obtained assistance, the lady was dragged out of her bed, notwithstanding her screams for assistance, and returned to the Hotel de l'Europe, rue de Rivoli, and after a few hours was removed by her father from Paris to her home at London. NAPLES, March 23. Eighteen thousand troops are destined for Sicily—nine thousand have already left for that place. The military movements are active in the extreme, laboring both on the part of the Government and the King. The King's intentions are evidently great; and it is reported the King intends going himself; every hold in Sicily is being fortified, and every preparation for war is being made. There will be trouble here yet. The King of Naples refuses to comply with the demands of the English Government, and the latter has demanded his passports, and sent for British men-of-war to cruise off the coast. To flood with Sicily, 12,000 troops are sent to Sicily, the worsted trade of Yorkshire and Lancashire is about 75,000,000 pounds weight; the quantity used from the time before named to the present has not been more than at the rate of 48,000,000 lbs. per an. showing a falling off at least 30,000,000 lbs. per year; and during that time upwards of 7,000 woolcombers, woolsorters, and mechanics, having families depending on it, have been thrown out of work; also the number of weavers out of work is not less than 18,000, and a great number of children employed in factories are in the same deplorable state; besides, the price of weaving has fallen so low, that it is impossible for any weaver in full work, with the present price of corn, to buy any article of clothing for his family—they cannot earn sufficient to supply them with the quantity of the bare necessities of life they ought to have. Surely such a state of things demands at least inquiry, to ascertain the cause—

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