

[Concluded.]
AUGUST.

4. Capt. Heavyside obtains £8,000 damages in an action for crim. con. against Dr. Lardner.
— The King of Holland opens the session of the States General.
— The royal assent is given by commission to the Regency Bill, and 37 other bills, 29 of which are public.
— On the motion of Lord Ashley, the House of Commons agrees to an address to Her Majesty for a commission to inquire into the condition of children employed in other works than those in mills and factories.
— The affirmation Bill, in lieu of the requisition of an oath in civil and criminal cases, is rejected by the House of Lords, without a division.
6. The Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill is read a third time and passed by the House of Lords.
— Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and about 60 followers, land at Boulogne from the City of Edinburgh steam-boat, and, after an ineffectual attempt to gain over the soldiery to support his pretensions as Emperor, is arrested whilst endeavouring to escape.
7. The royal assent is given, by commission, to the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, the Chimney Sweepers Bill, the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, and other public and private bills.
— Accident on the Hull and Selby railway, in consequence of the careless loading of a luggage-train, and three persons killed.
8. The King of Prussia permits the return of the Archbishop Duvion to his bishopric.
9. Shipwreck off the island of Newfoundland of the ship Florence, of New York, and loss of 50 lives.
10. Meeting at Birmingham, at which it is resolved that Lord Palmerston has betrayed England to Russia.
— Mr. Poulett Thomson is created Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto, in Upper Canada.
— Riot at Colne, occasioned by the establishment of the rural police.
11. Prorogation of Parliament by Her Majesty in person.
— The Coroner's Jury on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed on the Hull and Selby Railway returns a verdict of "Accidental death," with the deadend of £500 on the engine and the whole of the carriages the property of the Leeds and Selby Hull and Selby Railway Companies.
— Unsuccessful attempt at revolution in Lisbon.
— The Duke of Sussex, by command of the Queen, transmits to Espartero the grand cross of the order of the Bath.
12. Partial suspension of the constitution of Portugal in consequence of the late unsuccessful attempt at insurrection.
— Defeat of a body of French troops under Captain Morrist, by the Arabs in the valley of Mazagan, with the loss of 104 men.
— Execution of 27 Carlist officers, forming part of the garrison of the fort del Collado de Alpuerto.
14. Agreement between the Prince of Campo France and the French Ambassador, the Duke de Montebello, for the settlement of the sulphur question.
— Sixty Carlist soldiers are shot at Chelva.
— Commodore Napier summons the Egyptian authorities to evacuate Syria.
15. Wm. Foster Geach, son-in-law of Frost, is convicted of forgery on the Newport Bank, and sentenced to 20 years' transportation.
— Mehemet Ali refuses to accede to the treaty of the four powers, and declares that he will repel force by force.
20. Mr. Macreth, a commercial traveller, is wounded in the throat whilst asleep, (being mistaken, it is supposed, for another person,) by Josiah Misters, at the Angel Inn, Ludlow.
— Death of the Bishop of Chichester at Broadstairs, aged 72.
21. Meeting of the Portuguese bondholders, at which a memorial to the Government of Portugal for the settlement of their claims is agreed to.
25. Insurrection at Valencia, and resignation of two of the Ministers.
— 400 lives are lost by an accident on the Czarkozelo Railway.
26. The Coroner's Jury, on the Inquest of the bodies of the four persons killed by the accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, return a verdict of accidental death, with a deadend of £500 on the engines.
27. Public meeting at Manchester, to establish a society for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the natives of British India.
30. Loss of eleven lives by the upsetting of a boat in the river Lea.
— Revolt of the 6th Portuguese infantry at Castello Branco.
31. Grand reform dinner at Paris, which is attended by 6,000 persons.
— Public opening of the Great Western Railway between Bath and Bristol.
— Major Clibborn, proceeding with 450 infantry to the relief of Captain Brown, shut up in the fortress of Kahun, is attacked on the mountains by the Beloochies, and forced to retreat with the loss of half his force, and all his camels and baggage.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Riots at Madrid. The municipality at Madrid declares itself permanent.
4. Insurrection at Burgos, in favour of the constitution of 1837.
— The provisional junta of Madrid addresses the Queen in favour of the constitution of 1837.
5. Mehemet Ali rejects the ultimatum of the four powers.
6. Liberation of all the Jewish prisoners accused of the supposed murder of Father Thomas and his servant at Damascus.
7. Dr. Shuttleworth is appointed Bishop of Chichester.
8. Accident on the Blackwall Railway by the rope breaking. Two men are killed, and the lives of many others are placed in the greatest jeopardy.
9. Espartero publishes a manifesto demanding the revolution of the municipal law, the dissolution of the Cortes, and the dismissal of the Ministers.

11. Bombardment and capture of Beyrout by the English fleet.
12. Duel between the Earl of Cardigan and Captain Tuckett, when Captain Tuckett is wounded.
— Capture of the Castle of Gebail by the English squadron under Captain Martin.
13. Accident on the North Midland Railway by the axle-tree of one of the carriages breaking. Three persons are killed and others seriously injured.
— Suppression of the military revolt in Portugal, and death of the Chief, Miguel Augusto, by the hands of his followers.
14. Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, by which one person is killed.
— Capture of Djouni by the Castor, Carysfort, Dido, and Hydra.
15. Capture of Patroun by Her Majesty's ships Carysfort and Cyclops.
— Opening of the Northern and Eastern Railway from London to Broxbourne.
— Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, by which four persons are seriously injured.
16. The Queen Regent of Spain accepts the resignation of the ministry of Sancho, appoints Espartero President of the Council, and annuls the *Ayuntamiento* Bill.
17. Capture of Caiffa by the seamen and marines of Her Majesty's ship Castor.
18. Dost Mahomed Khan is defeated by 500 native troops, under Brigadier Dennie, with the loss of 500 killed and all his baggage and ammunition.
19. Madame Laffarge is found "guilty of poisoning her husband, with extenuating circumstance," and is sentenced to the pillory and hard labour for life.
20. Commencement of the fortifications which are to surround Paris.
22. Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, in her 72d year.
23. The consuls of the four powers strike their flags at Alexandria, and embark on board the steamer.
24. Defeat of the Egyptians by the Turkish troops under Commodore Napier.
— Presentation of pieces of plate by the corporation of London to Messrs. Evans and Wheelton, for their conduct as Sheriffs.
27. Capture of Silon by the seamen and troops under Commodore Napier.
— Fire in the dockyard at Devonport, by which the Talavera of 90 guns is destroyed, two other ships injured, and a large quantity of stores burnt.
28. The Earl of Cardigan is held to bail, himself in £1,000 and two sureties of £500 each, to answer the charge of shooting at Captain Tuckett. Captain Douglas, his second, is also held to bail.
— Commencement of the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon before the Court of Peers.
29. Election of Lord Mayor of London. Alderman Harner is at the head of the poll this day.

OCTOBER.

1. Re-opening of Blackfriars-bridge by the Lord Mayor and other civil officers.
2. Burial of Her late Royal Highness the Princess Augusta in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
— Discovery of a fire in the midshipmen's berth of Her Majesty's ship Camperdown, lying in Sheerness Dock—the supposed work of an incendiary.
3. Prince Louis Napoleon is sentenced by the Court of Peers to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress, and his accomplices to imprisonment for various periods.
— M. Thiers addresses a note to the French ambassador, in reply to a memorandum of Lord Palmerston of the 30th August.
— Lord Ebrington, in a speech at a public dinner, announces his intention of discouraging the repeal agitation, and of withholding all Government patronage from those who should join in it.
5. The court martial on Capt. R. A. Reynolds, finds him guilty of the charge against him, and sentences him to be cashiered.
— The Emir Beclir abandons the cause of Mehemet Ali.
— Appointment by the Queen of Spain of a new Spanish Ministry nominated by Espartero.
6. The contest for the mayoralty terminates by the return of Aldermen Pirie and Johnson to the Court of Aldermen.
7. Abdication of William I., King of Holland.
8. Death of the Marquis Camden, in his 81st year.
— M. Thiers in a note to M. Guizot, expresses his disapprobation on the part of France of the deposition of Mehemet Ali by the Sultan.
10. Ibrahim and Soliman Pacha are defeated by the allied troops at Calat Meidan.
12. Abdication of the Queen Regent of Spain.
15. Exhumation and delivery by the British authorities at St. Helena of the remains of Emperor Napoleon to the Prince de Joinville.
— Attempt of Darnes to assassinate the King of the French.
16. The Egyptians evacuate Tortosa and Tripoli.
17. Accident on the London and Southampton Railway, by one train overtaking and running against another. One female servant is killed and many persons severely injured.
19. Opening of the States General.
20. The Coroner's jury on the body of Catherine Andrews, killed on the Southampton Railway, returns a verdict of accidental death, and levies a deadend of £300 on the engine.
— A true bill is found by the grand jury against the Earl of Cardigan and the other parties in the duel.
21. Death of the Bishop of Meath, in the 81st year of his age.
22. Attack and plunder by the French troops of the tribe of Beni Yaoud, in the province of Oran.
— Resignation of M. Thiers and his colleagues. The King sends for Marshal Solle.
— Sudden death of Lord Holland, at Holland House, Kensington, in his 67th year.
23. Accident on the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway, by which a whole train is shattered to pieces, and one man killed.
24. Two persons are killed at the Faringdon station of the Great Western Railway.
28. A coroner's jury returns a verdict of

manslaughter against the captain and pilot of the "London" steam-ship, for having run down a Trinity-house lighter off Woolwich Dock-yard, by which one person was killed.
— Public entry into Madrid of the young Queen of Spain and the Infants, accompanied by Espartero.
29. Marshal Vallée succeeds in arriving at Medeah, after a loss of 32 men killed.
30. Appointment of the new Ministry in France; Marshal Soult is President and Minister of War, and M. Guizot Minister of Foreign Affairs.
— Earthquake at Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.
31. After a lengthened trial of five days, the court-martial on John Henty came to the decision that the first and second charges, of a breach of duty, and of disobedience of orders, are not proved; and that the third charge—viz: that of having, on the 2d day of October, made a false report to his superior officer, Captain Sir John Hill, of the extent of a fire, which, on the afternoon of that day, had taken place on board the Camperdown, was fully proved; but, in consideration of his good conduct, the court adjudge him only to be severely reprimanded, and he was reprimanded accordingly.
— The Earl of Clarendon is appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the late Lord Holland.
— Captain Reynolds addresses a letter to the papers, deprecating all further interference, on the part of the public, on his behalf.

NOVEMBER.

2. Lord Palmerston addresses a note to Earl Granville, in answer to the despatch of M. Thiers to M. Guizot on the 8th October.
3. St. Jean d'Acre is bombarded by the British fleet under Admiral Stopford. During the bombardment a powder magazine explodes, by which 1,700 Egyptians are killed.
— Great inundations in France, by the overflowing of the Rhone and the Saone. Maceon and other large towns are for the greater part under water, and many houses demolished.
4. St. Jean d'Acre is abandoned by the Egyptian troops, and taken possession of by the united British, Turkish and Austrian forces.
5. The King of the French opens the session of the chambers.
6. Explosion of another magazine at Acre, by which 250 natives, and above 30 British are killed and wounded.
7. The Sultan of Turkey grants a firman of protection for the Jews.
8. Meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly, to try the libel served on the seven suspended ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie.
— The Queen Regent of Spain publishes a manifesto, recommending her children to the care of the Spanish nation.
9. Birth of the Duke de Chartes, second son of the Duchess of Orleans.
10. His Majesty the King of the Belgians opens the session of the chambers.
11. Commencement of the contest for the high stewardship of the University of Cambridge, between Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Lyttelton.
— Collision of trains on the York and North Midland Railway, by which two passengers are killed.
12. Accident on the London and Birmingham Railway, by which two engineers are killed.
13. Loss of Her Majesty's ship Fairy, and the crew, consisting of 42 men, on Haisborough Sands.
— Termination of the contest for the office of high steward of the University of Cambridge. Lord Lyndhurst is elected by a majority of 485 over Lord Lyttelton.
— Rising of the waters and devastation of property at Southampton, Portsmouth, and the adjacent coast.
— Storm at Sunderland—two ships lost and several men drowned.
14. Hurricane, by which much damage is done to the shipping in the Thames.
— The coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Pattison, one of the persons killed by the accident on the York and North Midland Railway, returns a verdict of "Accidental death," and levies a deadend of £500 on the engine.
— The Marquis of Breadalbane is elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.
— Proposal of the four courts to Mehemet Ali, offering on condition of his instant submission, to guarantee him the hereditary possession of Egypt.
15. Two carriages are dashed to pieces on the Eastern Counties Railway, by an engine overtaking a train, and many persons injured.
— Alderman Harner announces his resignation of the aldermanic gown.
— The Germanic Diet accepts the treaty of the 15th July.
16. Treaty of reciprocity between Great Britain and the republic of Texas.
— Lord Charles Montagu, in a letter to the Repeal Association of Ireland, announces his adherence to the union.
18. Lyons and other towns are again inundated by the rise of the Rhone and the Saone.
— Shipwreck of the City of Bristol, Irish steam-packet, with the loss of 35 lives.
19. Inauguration of Lord Lyndhurst as High Steward of the University of Cambridge.
— The jury to inquire into the deaths of the persons killed on the York and North Midland Railway, not being able to come to an unanimous decision, are discharged by the coroner, and bound over to appear before the judges at the next Yorkshire assizes.
— The libel served on the seven suspended ministers of Strathbogie, is found relevant by the Assembly's commission.
— The brig Nerino is cast on shore on the Scilly Islands, bottom upwards, having been so suddenly blown over on the 16th, in a gale of wind, that the crew, consisting of five persons, were enabled to live in the hold, the confined air keeping out the sea.
21. Accouchement of Her Majesty, and birth of the Princess Royal.
— After a correspondence between Commodore Napier, and Boghos Bey, Mehemet Ali decides to accept the hereditary government of Egypt, to restore the Turkish fleet, and to evacuate Syria.

28. Inauguration of the King of Holland at Amsterdam.
29. Termination of the debate on the address in the French Chambers, by 247 votes for, and 164 against it.
30. Close of the session of the Cortes by the Queen of Portugal.
— By a decree of the Regency of Spain amnesty is granted for all political crimes and offences committed since 19th July, 1837.

DECEMBER.

1. Sir James Duke is elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon without, in the room of Mr. Harmer.
2. The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the persons killed on the London and Birmingham Railway, at Harrow, returned a verdict, in the case of Wm. Dawson, of wilful murder against Jos. Simpson, and in the case of Jos. Simpson, *felo de se*, and levies a deadend of £2,000 on the engine and tenders. The jury also express their opinion of the necessity of appointing better educated and more experienced persons as engineers.
— Edward Jones, aged 17, is discovered secreted under the sofa in Her Majesty's dressing-room. He is committed to the House of Correction for three months as a rogue and vagabond.
— Overthrow of a train by a truck being left on the Birmingham and Derby Railway; one person is killed, and several others meet with fractures and contusions. A coroner's jury returns a verdict of manslaughter against King and Barber.
6. Sir R. Stopford addresses a letter to Mehemet Ali, refusing to ratify Commodore Napier's "hasty and unauthorised convention."
7. The Spanish Government addresses a note to that of Portugal, requiring the performance of the treaty of 1835, relative to the free navigation of the Douro, and threatening, in case of non-compliance, to march an army into Portugal to obtain the object in view.
8. Arrival of the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte at Havre.
10. Mehemet Ali, in answer to Sir Robert Stopford's note, submits himself unconditionally to the four powers.
14. Suspension, by royal decree, of the *habeas corpus* in Portugal, and general levy of troops to resist the threatened Spanish invasion.
15. The Lord Chancellor gives judgment in the case of Mr. Baines, who had been committed by the Ecclesiastical Court, for not obeying an order to pay church rates, and brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The prisoner is remanded.
— The remains of Napoleon Bonaparte are deposited in the Invalides.
— Attempt of the Countess Resterlitz, a lunatic, to force her way into Buckingham Palace by stabbing the Sentinel.
17. A Coroner's Jury finds that, "the death of James Lisney was caused by imprisonment in the goal-room of the Hendon workhouse, in the inclement month of November, and that it was not humane so to imprison him, without fire, and upon low diet, he being in an infirm state of health, in consequence of the disease called diabetes."
19. The Belgian Minister of Way presents to the House of Representatives a project of law for a credit of 5,000,000 francs, and for raising the army from 50,000 to 80,000 men.
21. Meeting of the holders of Spanish and Portuguese bonds, to urge on the respective Governments the necessity of an immediate discharge of their engagements.
26. The Abbe Lamennais is found guilty by the Court Assize of the Seine of a libel on the Government, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of £2,000.
28. Meeting of magistrates at Chatham, on the subject of charges of cruelty brought by the paupers against the master of the Hoo union.

THE HALIFAX MORNING POST
And Parliamentary Reporter.

BY J. H. CROSSKILL, NO. 13, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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