

[From the London Watchman.]
A CHRONOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL
TABLE FOR THE YEAR 1840.

JANUARY.

1. John Frost is placed on his trial before the special commission at Monmouth, on a charge of high treason. The Attorney General having opened the case on the part of the Crown, Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Kelly, on behalf of the prisoner, take a preliminary objection to any further proceedings, on the ground that the prisoner had not been furnished with a copy of the indictment, and a list of the witnesses "at the same time," as required by the Act of Parliament. Chief Justice Tindal reserves the point for the opinion of all the Judges.

2. Opening of the session of the Cortes of the Queen of Portugal.

3. Arrest of Count Capo d'Istria, and discovery of a conspiracy against the King of Greece.

— The Governor of Upper Canada opens the session of the Colonial Legislature.

4. The case of the prosecution in the trial of John Frost is closed this day.

5. An edict of the Emperor of China declares the English to be outlawed, and puts a stop to the trade; another edict applauds the valour of Admiral Kwan in his action with the Volage and Hyacinth.

— By the quarterly returns of the revenue, published to-day, it appears there had been an increase of £824,395 in the year, as compared with the preceding year, but a deficiency of £342,245 in the last quarter.

— Death of Sir W. W. Winn, Bart., at Wynnay, in his 67th year.

— The Fulton arrives at Toulon, with the news of the defeat of Abd-el-Kader, by Marshal Vallee on the 31st December last.

6. Sir Frederick Pollock addresses the Jury in defence of Frost.

— Capture of the Portuguese schooner Louisa, with 280 slaves on board, by H. M. S. Cleopatra.

7. Captain Smith, of the Volage, annuls the intended blockade of the river and port of Canton.

8. The Jury on the trial of John Frost for high treason, return a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy.

— The States of Bavaria are opened at Munich by the King in person.

9. The Russian expedition under General Perowski, enters the territory of the Khan of Khiva.

— Intelligence arrives of the expulsion from Macao of all in the British merchants, on the 26th August last.

— Four lives lost by the breaking of the ice in St. James' Park.

10. The new penny-postage system comes into operation to-day.

— Battle between the Russians and Khivan cavalry, in which the Khivans are beaten.

— Death of the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, third daughter of King George III., in her 70th year.

11. Discovery of arms, and attack on the police, by the Chartists of Sheffield.

— Chartist riots at Dewsbury.

— Destructive fire in Tooley-street.

— Intelligence received of further outrage on the English trade, by the French, on the west coast of Africa.

— The national guard of Paris and the banlieu present a congratulatory address to M. Lafitte, the president of the reform committee.

— Loss of the William Huskisson steamer, on her voyage between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 of the passengers are saved by Capt. Clegg, of the Huddersfield.

13. Zephaniah Williams is found guilty of high treason, but recommended to mercy.

— Anti-corn law banquet at Manchester.

— Destruction, by fire, of the American steam boat Lexington, with the loss of 100 lives.

14. Examination of the Sheffield Chartists, and disclosure of a plan to fire the town.

— The Chamber of Deputies votes the address to the King by a majority of 212 to 45.

16. Arrest of a number of armed Chartists attending a meeting in Bethnal-green.

— Opening of the session of Parliament by Her Majesty in person. The address is agreed to in both houses without a division. The House of Commons orders the attendance of Stockdale, and other parties at the bar of the house, for a breach of privilege in having commenced an action for libel against Messrs. Hansard, printers to the house, contained in a report of a committee.

— Frost, Williams, Jones, and other Chartists are sentenced to death for high treason.

— Duel between Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Horsman, M. P., for Cockermouth.

17. Stockdale is committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for a breach of privilege.

18. Attack and subsequent capture of the fort of Peshoot, by the British, after the evacuation of the native troops.

19. Discovery of a continent in the Antarctic regions.

— The Sheriffs of London are examined by the House of Commons, and prove the levy, by their authority, on the goods of Messrs. Hansard, of the sum awarded by the jury to Stockdale, for damages in the action for libel. They are ordered to attend the house again on Monday next.

20. The House of Commons agrees to a resolution calling to the Sheriffs to refund the money they had received from Messrs. Hansard.

21. The Sheriffs, Messrs. Evans and Wheelton, having refused to pay to Messrs. Hansard the money they had levied on their goods, are committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

— Chief Justice Tindal delivers the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, that sergeants only are entitled to practice in that Court during term time.

— Public meeting at Lincoln, to petition for the removal of Her Majesty's Ministers.

22. Thomas Burton Howard, attorney of Stockdale, is called to the bar of the House of Commons and discharged after a reprimand.

— In the case of Stockdale v. Hansard the Court of Queen's Bench makes absolute the rule which had been granted, calling on the

Sheriffs to shew cause why they should not pay over to the plaintiff the money they had levied on the goods of Messrs. Hansard, in pursuance of the judgment of the court.

23. The Court of Aldermen and Court of Common Council of London, appoint committees to take measures for the liberation of the Sheriffs.

— In the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Richards obtains a rule to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue, directed to the sergeant-at-arms, requesting him to bring up the bodies of the Sheriffs of London, who had been committed by the House of Commons for obeying the orders of the court.

24. The Bishop of Exeter calls the attention of the House of Lords to the spread of Socialism throughout the country.

— Mr. Richards moves for another attachment against the sergeant-at-arms for not making a return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The motion is refused on the ground of its being premature.

— Dr. Pepsys is appointed by the Queen Bishop of Sodor and Man.

25. Meeting of the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster, to hear the arguments of counsel on the points of law reserved for their opinion in the case of the Chartists tried at Monmouth for high treason.

26. Chartist rising at Bradford, which is suppressed by the constabulary.

— The Marquis of Normanby lays before the Queen a petition signed by 15,200 female inhabitants of Liverpool, against the doctrines of Robert Owen.

27. The House of Commons votes Prince Albert £30,000 a year, having decided against the sum of £50,000, originally proposed by Ministers, by a majority of 262 to 158.

— Meeting of the inhabitants of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, in condemnation of the incarceration of the Sheriffs.

— The Sheriffs of London are brought before the Court of Queen's Bench in pursuance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The court decides that it has no power to interfere, the return to the writ having specified that they were committed by the House of Commons for contempt of the privileges of the house.

— Sir William Follett and Mr. Kelly are heard by the Judges in support of the point of law reserved on the trial of Frost.

28. Sir John Yarde Buller moves that the Ministry, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of the House of Commons. A debate arises, which is adjourned.

— Great meeting at Bristol in support of Sir J. Y. Buller's motion.

— Sentence of death on Frost, Williams, and Jones is respite until the 6th of February.

29. Public meeting takes place in various parts of the metropolis to petition the Queen to commute the sentence of death passed on Frost and his accomplices.

— M. Van Buren lays before the Senate the whole of the correspondence between the British and United States Governments relative to the boundary question.

30. The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench make absolute the rule for an attachment against the sheriffs for not paying over the money to Stockdale.

— The Court of Common Council agrees to a petition and remonstrances to the House of Commons on the subject of the incarceration of the Sheriffs.

31. Sir J. Y. Buller's motion for a vote of want of confidence in Ministers is lost by a majority of 21, there being 287 for the motion and 308 against it.

— Termination of the trial of the persons concerned in the insurrection in Paris in May last. Blanqui is sentenced to death, which is afterwards commuted to detention for life, and the others to various terms of imprisonment.

FEBRUARY.

3. On motion that the Sheriffs be discharged from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, a debate arises in the House of Commons, which is adjourned.

— Lord Normanby announces, in the House of Lords, that the capital sentence of Frost, Williams, and Jones would not be carried into execution.

4. The Bishop of Exeter moves an address to Her Majesty to take steps to prevent the spread of socialism. The motion is agreed to.

5. Meeting of merchants of London for an alteration of the corn laws.

— Supposed murder of Father Thomas and his servant by the Jews of Damascus. Several Jews are put to the torture, and 64 Hebrew children imprisoned, in order to discover the criminal.

6. Her Majesty sends a message to the House of Lords, stating that she will give directions for an inquiry into socialism, and that the House may rely on her determination to discourage all doctrines dangerous to morality and religion.

— Lord Colchester calls the attention of the House to the imperfect state of the navy, and moves for returns on the subject, which, after a long debate, are granted.

— Thomas Burton Howard, Stockdale's attorney, is committed by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege, in having served notice of another action on Messrs. Hansard, printers to the house.

— Arrival at Dover of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

7. The House divides on the motion for the liberation of the sheriffs, which is lost by a majority of 165 to 94.

— J. J. Stockdale is ordered to be committed to Newgate for contempt.

— At a Common Hall of the city of London, resolutions were passed, and a petition agreed to, for the liberation of the Sheriffs.

10. Address of the King of Hanover to the electors of the kingdom.

— Marriage of Her Majesty to His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

— Examination and commitment of the Bradford chartists for high treason.

— The Governor General prorogues the Legislature of Upper Canada.

11. Mr. T. Duncomb's motion for leave to bring in a bill to relieve dissenters from church-rates is rejected by 117 to 62.

— On motion of Mr. Liddell, papers are

granted relative to the pension to Sir John Newport.

— Mr. Sheriff Wheelton is discharged from custody on the ground of ill-health.

— On the motion of Mr. Wallace, a committee is appointed to inquire into the administration of the law in the Supreme Court of Scotland, in order to ascertain whether the number of Judges may not be diminished.

— News arrives of the capture of Khelat, by the British forces, under General Willshe, on the 13th November last, and of an action between Her Majesty's ship Volage and Hyacinth and the Chinese fleet, in which the latter lose several ships and 900 men, on the 3d November.

— Meeting of merchants and others interested in the colony of Jamaica, to express their satisfaction at the House of Assembly having resumed legislation under its ancient constitution.

13. On Mr. Herries's motion for certain accounts relating to the public income and expenditure, which is opposed by Government, a division takes place, when the numbers are—for the motion, 182, against it, 172. Majority against Government, 10.

— The Lord Chamberlain removes the injunction against the opening of the London Theatres on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent.

— The Court of Proprietors of East India Stock decline to interfere with the subject of the dethronement of the Rajah of Satara.

— The Tyrian bark, lying at anchor off Gravesend, is run down by the Duke of Manchester steamer, and five persons killed.

— Great Protestant meeting in Dublin, against the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill.

14. The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill is read a second time in the House of Commons; there being for the second reading, 149; against it, 14.

— On the motion of the immediate discharge of Sheriff Evans from custody, the house divides when the numbers are—For the motion, 76; against it, 149.

— Great meeting in Liverpool, to petition for church extension.

17. The President of the United States sends a message to the House of Representatives, asking the Senate to consider the peculiar condition of the treasury.

— J. J. Stockdale having commenced a fifth action against Messrs. Hansard, is declared guilty of contempt, and all persons who should assist in furthering the said action are also declared guilty of contempt.

18. The Queen Regent of Spain opens the session of the Cortes.

— Mr. Howard, jun., and Mr. Pearce, Mr. Howard's clerk, are committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms for a breach of privilege, in having served notices on Messrs. Hansard, relative to the action commenced by Stockdale.

19. Destruction by fire of Dr. Raffles' chapel at Liverpool.

— The Pope of Rome addresses a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, expressing his approbation of the conduct of the Earl, and of the Catholic Institute of Great Britain.

20. Rejection by the Chambers of Deputies of the Duke de Nemours' Dotation Bill, there being for the bill, 200, against it, 226. Ministers tender their resignation.

— Upon the application of Mr. Richards, Mr. Justice Williams enlarges the time for the return to the writ of inquiry to assess the damages in the case of "Stockdale v. Hansard," till next Easter term.

21. The House of Commons votes the navy estimates, in which there is an increase of £461,000 over the estimates of last year.

— A meeting having been convened by the under-sheriffs to express the opinion of the county on the subject of the incarceration of Mr. Sheriff Evans, the hustings are taken possession of by O'Connell, and other radical members, the proceedings of the meeting are interrupted by their followers, and the business ultimately terminated by the reading of the riot act.

24. The Marquis of Londonderry calls the attention of Government to the occupation of Port Mahon by the French.

— Meeting of the Common Hall to petition the Queen to dissolve Parliament.

— In consequence of serious disorder in the Cortes, and attempts at riot, Madrid is put into a state of siege; one national guard is killed.

25. Lord Stanley obtains leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the registration of voters in Ireland.

— Alderman Sir M. Wood moves that Sheriff Evans be liberated for the purpose of presenting an address to Her Majesty, which had been voted by the city of London on her marriage—the motion is lost, there being 39 for and 81 against it.

— The Queen holds a court for the reception of addresses on the subject of her marriage.

— Dissolution of the Portuguese Cortes in consequence of the defeat of Ministers in a vote for reparation for an insult offered to the President of the Chamber.

27. Mr. Liddell's motion, reprobating the grant of a pension of £1,000 per annum to Sir J. Newport, and the appointment of Mr. S. Rice to the comptrollership of the Exchequer, is carried against Ministers—there being for the motion 240, against it 212.

— The session of the Ionian Legislature is opened by the Lord High Commissioner.

28. Lord Strangford presents a petition from merchants, relating to the African trade, and moves for papers concerning French aggressions on the African coast. The motion is subsequently withdrawn.

— Renewed meeting of the freeholders and electors of the county of Middlesex, on the subject of the committal of the sheriffs, at which a petition to the Queen is agreed to for the dissolution of Parliament.

— Attempt of the Chinese to burn the British shipping in Tongkoo Bay.

29. Dinner of the City of London Conservative Association.

— M. Guizot enters upon office as ambassador of France.

MARCH.

1. M. Thiers and his party take office; M. Thiers as president of the Council and minister for foreign affairs.

3. The city of London presents addresses to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, on the royal marriage.

— On the motion of Lord Ashley, the House of Commons appoints a select Committee to inquire into the working of the factory system.

— Prince Louis Napoleon and Le Comte Leon, a son of Bonaparte, are arrested on Wimbledon Common, on the point of fighting a duel, and bound over to keep the peace.

4. After the examination of medical witnesses, Lord Mahon moves that Mr. Sheriff Evans be liberated. The motion is lost, there being 84 for and 185 against it.

5. On a motion for the entire abolition of the punishment of death the House divides, when the numbers are—for the motion 90; against it, 161.

— Lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in a bill to give summary protection to persons printing papers by order of the house, the numbers being—ayes, 203; noes, 54.

— After a long debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Sheriff Evans is released from custody.

9. The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill is read a third time and passed by the House of Commons—there being for the third reading, 182; against it, 34.

10. Mr. Leader moves an address to the Queen for a free pardon to Frost, Jones, and Williams. There are 5 for the motion, and 68 against it.

— A committee is appointed to inquire into the effect produced on the circulation of the country by the various banking establishments issuing notes payable on demand.

11. Dinner to Geo. Byng, Esq., M. P., in commemoration of his having represented the county of Middlesex in Parliament for 50 years.

— The Belgian Chamber of Representatives passes a law for the suppression of duelling.

12. The Circassians storm and capture the fortress of Wejmaninow.

— The sergeant-at-arms informs the house that four of its officers had been served with notices of actions of trespass, at the suit of Mr. Howard, Stockdale's attorney.

— Meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for a repeal of the corn laws.

13. The House of Commons resolves, on the motion of Lord John Russell, that Stockdale, in commencing another action against the officers of the House, had been guilty of contempt.

— The Lord Chancellor introduces a bill for the appointment of two additional judges.

14. Resignation of the Belgian Ministry on question of the amount of half-pay of General Van der Smissen.

17. Murder of Mr. John Templeman, at his cottage in Peacock's-field, Islington.

18. Conviction at York of the parties concerned in the Bradford Riots.

19. Meeting of dissenters against church extension.

— Project of a new constitution for Hanover is laid before the Second Chamber.

— Mr. Hutt moves a resolution that the State duties levied by the King of Hanover are oppressive, and that the house should take steps for their repeal. On a division, the numbers are, for the motion 17, against it 42.

— Lord Holland presents 200 petitions in favour of non-interference in the Scottish church.

20. Arrival at Khiva of the Russian expedition, consisting of 30,000 men and 12 batteries of artillery.

— The House of Commons, by 196 to 25, rejects Mr. Stockdale's petition for the liberation of Mr. Howard, his son, and clerk.

— On the third reading of the Printed Papers Bill, a clause to indemnify newspapers in publishing the reports of the house is postponed and subsequently withdrawn, and the bill passed.

21. Sentence of imprisonment for different terms is passed on the Sheffield, Bradford, and Barnsley rioters.

23. The Chinese Government issues an edict, cautioning American and other foreign consuls against holding any communication with the English shipping.

— Lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in a bill for the union of the two Canadas.

— Lord Melbourne announces that Government has no intention to bring forward or support any motion for repeal or change of the existing corn laws.

— The Rev. Mr. Laffan, a Popish priest, is fined £10, for tampering with a jury at the Tipperary Assizes.

24. A motion for the liberation of Mr. Peary is lost by 88 to 63.

25. Lord Stanley moves the second reading of the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill. The debate is adjourned.

26. Constitution and conclusion of the debate on Lord Stanley's Bill: for the second reading, 250; for the amendment, 234. Majority, 16.

— Protestant meeting at the Freemason's Tavern in support of the municipal corporations of Ireland.

— A verdict of manslaughter is returned by the coroner's jury against Captain Jos. Palwart, the master of the Manchester steamship, and a dead-end of £800 levied in the case of each of the persons drowned in the Tyrian.

— The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the secret service fund is closed and the bill carried in favour of Ministers by 246 to 160.

27. A motion for the production of papers relative to the eastern question, is withdrawn, after some discussion.

— The House of Commons, by 76 to 63, reject a motion for the suspension of payment of £21,000 per annum to the Duke of Cumberland whilst King of Hanover.

— Interview between the anti-corn-law delegates and Lord Melbourne.

30. On the motion of Lord John Russell, the House of Commons agrees to a resolution granting Lord Seaton and his two next heirs, male, £2,000 per annum; after a division in which the numbers were—for the motion, 82; against it, 16.

— 120 petitions are presented by the Duke of Buckingham, and 140 by the Duke of Richmond, against any alteration in the corn laws.

— Vincent and Edwards are sentenced to imprisonment at Monmouth, for 12 and 14

months respectively, for a conspiracy to effect changes in the Government.

31. On the motion of the Attorney General, the officers of the house who had been served with notice of action at the suit of Howard, for trespass, are ordered to plead to the same.

— Lady Cecilia Underwood, is created Duchess of Inverness.

[To be continued.]

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1840.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

B
John Barry, James Barker, Domanick Bradley, Mary Ann Burns, John Barker, Susan Bartlett, John Banks, Isaac Blether, Wm. H. Barneby, Bridget Borland, Duncan Barber, (2,) Lawrence Bent, Messrs. J. & A. Blake, Nathaniel Blake, Susanah Bradley, M. A. Brewer, Walter Britt, (2,) David Burpie.

C
Wm. Clarke, James Campbell, (2,) Wm. Campbell, Wm. Corrie, John Coffee, George Currier, Hannah Coursar, Catharine Coulter, Widow Coudon, Stephen Carlisle, Sylvia Carvell, Joseph Corning, John Cocklan, Peter Carey, George Clarke, Carrier & Tredwell, Richard Carman.

D
Daniel Donovan, Michael Driscoll, Robert Davis, Isaac Devin, Andrew Doherty, Jacob Dow, Nancy Daonvan, Eliza Daly, Henry Debever.

E
Thomas Edgar, Wm. Esty, Samuel Esty, Wm. Egan.

F
John N. Foster, Wm. Friar, Edward Farrell, James Faulkner, Mary Fairley.

G
Wm. Graham, Wm. Grieves, Jas. Gallens, Capt. James Hartley, Thoma Gill, (2,) Hillare, Gagnon, James Groves, Nehemiah Gilman, Thomas Gault, Joseph Gilman, John S. Gilman, Jane Gagnon, James Gorden, Joseph Gibson, Denis Godfrey, George Garner.

H
Thomas Hartin, John Hayes, (2,) Ebenezer Hirtin, James Harrison, Benjamin Hanson, Michael Hilly, (2,) James Hayes, George Hickson, Daniel Hossack, George Haines, Aaron Hart, Thomas Heney, Wm. Harper, Mary Horrigan, Bartlett Hallett, George W. Hamilton.

I & J
Able S. Jordan, Lieut. Jonette, Charles Ingraham, John Irving, Samuel Jouett, Chas. Jamison, James Ingledale, Sophia Jackson.

K
James Keicher, John Kingston, Patrick Kelly, Cornelius Keohane, W. Kirk, Mary Ann Keeley, Mr. P. Kay.

L
Rev. W. Leggett, Miss Jane Longhry, Andrew Love, John Leslie, William Lewis, Thomas Little, James Louney.

M & Mc.
Messrs. Mies & Smith, (9,) Anthony M'Mahon, (2,) J. & D. Murphy, Richard M'Keen, Lejance M'Crae, Thos. M'Greery, Robt. Michael, Edward Mann, Samuel M'Nutt, J. Mullins, Catherine Mullin, F. Miller, J. L. Marsh, Geo. Marsh, James Moody, John Morrell, Michael Molloy, Robt. M'Laughlan, Cornelius Macdonnell, Edward M'Cole, John Murphy, Betty McHollan, Andrew Murray.

N
Chas. Nevers, Wm. S. Nevers.

O
Robt. O'Kane.

P
Eber. Porter, Richard Pugh, Jas. Petty, Samuel Peters, David Pickard.

R
Robt. Rosborough, Ally Roen, Thos. Reid, Jas. Reed, Mrs. Rogers, Bryan Rody, Wm. Roberts, D. Riordan.

S
Robt. Slowman, P. Smalls, J. W. Smith, John Sulton, J. Sauer, J. W. Scribner, J. W. Smith, Moses Starrit, Mr. Stevens, J. Stone, B. D. Smith.

T
Wm. Turner, J. H. Tarler, Wm. Treadwell, Miss E. Tanfield, J. S. Taylor, John Thomas, Geo. A. Trueman, Wm. H. Taylor, Mrs. M. Thompson, Rev. W. Trorp, Mrs. M. A. Treadwell.

W
Mary Wilkins, Alex. Wilson, B. Wheeler, George Wills, Thos. Welsh, John Waters, Eleandria Wilson, Jas. Williamson, Jos. Whittaker, Thos. White.

Y
Thomas Young.

N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.
W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, FLOUR, MEAL, PORK, FISH, RICE in Barrels; Pilot and Navy BREAD; Soda Water BISCUIT; together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE and GROCERIES, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Credit.
F. W. HATHEWAY,
Corner of Queen and Regent Streets.
Fredericton, Jan. 13, 1841.

—ALSO—
ON CONSIGNMENT, a quantity of No. 1 HERRING, in lots to suit Purchasers.

NOTICE.
ALL that Lot of Land with the Buildings erected thereon, being the real Estate of the late JOHN M. COLDWELL, deceased, situate in King Street, in Fredericton, nearly opposite the Commissariat Store, will be sold by Public Auction, at Mr. Hatheway's Auction Room, in Fredericton, on Monday the 12th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by virtue of an Order of the Court of Chancery, of this Province, made at the instance of the infant Children of the said John M. Coldwell.
BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER,
Guardian to the said Infants, in relation to the proceedings for the sale of their real Estate.
Fredericton, 18th Dec., 1840.