

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

[Continued.]
APRIL.

1. After the presentation of a number of different members, Mr. Villiers brings forward his motion for an inquiry into the corn laws, the debate on which is adjourned.

2. The Marquis of Londonderry brings before the House of Lords the case of the officers of the British auxiliary legion.

— Lord John Russell presents the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, which is read a first time.

— Constitution of the debate on the corn laws.

— Circular issued by the British consul at Naples, cautioning British merchants against shipping goods in Neapolitan vessels, as they might be subject to seizure by the British fleet.

— Death of Sir Richard Phillips, aged 73.

3. By an order in council, an embargo is laid on all Chinese vessels, until reparation is obtained from the Chinese Government for the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards the subjects of Her Majesty.

— The fortress Michael, with a garrison of 480 Russians, is stormed and captured by the Circassians.

— The debate on the corn laws is resumed, and ultimately disposed of by a motion for the adjournment of the house, being carried at a late hour.

— Liberation of Mr. Sheriff Evans, on an order to attend the house on the 6th of May.

6. The 6th and 7th battalions of the Carlists of Aragon are surprised and destroyed by Col. Zubano at Petrarque; 419 officers and soldiers are taken prisoners.

7. The Bishop of Exeter brings before the House of Lords the question of the clergy reserves of Canada, and moves that certain questions be submitted to the judges relative to the rights of the Church of England. The motion was carried by 57 to 40.

— Sir James Graham submits a motion deprecating the policy pursued by ministers on the China question. The debate is adjourned.

8. Constitution of the adjourned debate on the war with China.

— Meeting of the Mansion House on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

9. Devastating hurricane in the island of Mauritius on this and the two following days.

— Mr. Duncombe, by 73 to 40, carries his motion for an address to the crown, to allow the continuance of astronomical lectures during Lent.

— Termination of the debate on the Chinese policy. The numbers were—for the motion, 262; against it, 271; majority in favour of Ministers, 9.

11. Prorogation of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

12. The Canada Government Bill is read a second time in the House of Commons.

— The Lords' amendments to the Printed Papers Bill are carried by 68 to 28.

— A motion that no future judge of the Admiralty Court shall be capable of sitting in the House of Commons, is lost on a division, by 99 to 81.

15. Lord Seaton's Annuity Bill is read a third time and passed; there being for the third reading, 77; against it, 17.

— On the motion of Lord J. Russell, Mr. Howard, jun., and Mr. Pearce, are ordered to be discharged out of the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and the order for the attendance of Mr. Sheriff Evans on the 6th May is discharged. A motion for the discharge of Stockdale and Howard, sen., is negatived by 42 to 22.

— Meeting of Merchants at the Mansion House in favour of the colonisation of New Zealand.

17. The British fleet commences reprisals on all vessels under the Neapolitan flag.

18. Destruction by fire of the greater part of the town of Kingston, in America.

23. First annual meeting of the Church Education Society of Ireland.

24. Public Meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which a petition to parliament against the war with China is agreed to.

26. The King of Naples accepts the mediation of France in the sulphur question.

27. Rout of the Carlists by General Ayerbe at Muela.

— The Court of Common Council of the City of London votes a piece of plate of the value of £150 to each of the Sheriffs.

— Marriage of the Duke de Nemours with the Princess Victoria of Saxe Coburg.

— Meetings in various towns for the dismissal of Her Majesty's Ministers.

28. Aggregate meeting in Dublin in opposition to Lord Stanley's bill.

30. Debate in the Court of Common Council on the subject of corporate reform.

— Centenary festival of the London Hospital, the Duke of Cambridge president, when £11,351 is subscribed.

— Lord Melbourne, in answer to a question put to him by the Marquis of Westminster, denies any confederation with O'Connell, and expresses his disapproval of the traitorous agitation for the separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

— A deputation waits on Lord Palmerston, soliciting the interference of the British Government on behalf of the Jews of Damascus.

MAY.

4. Second reading of Irish Municipal Corporations Bill in the House of Lords, the numbers being, for the second reading 131, against it 32.

— Lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in a bill for the registration of parliamentary electors.

5. The Earl of Aberdeen introduces a bill for removing doubts respecting the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland.

— Sir William's Molesworth's motion for the abolition of transportation is negatived without a division.

6. Murder of Lord William Russell.

8. Partial destruction of the town of Natchez by a tornado, and loss of property estimated at 5,000,000 dollars.

9. Re-capture and examination of Gould, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Templeman.

11. Opening of the whole line of railway from London to Southampton.

— The troops of the Queen of Spain, under General O'Donnell, occupy Cantavieja, the Carlists having abandoned the tow after having set fire to it.

12. Earl Stanhope's motion for an address to Her Majesty, deprecating the war with China, is negatived by the House of Lords.

13. The Court of Queen's Bench affirms the validity of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court, in the case of Thorogood.

— The French army, after defeating Abd-el-Kader, gains possession of the craggs of Mouzaia.

14. Counsel are heard at the bar of the House of Lords against the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill.

— After a long debate, the motion for the issue of a writ for the election of a new member for Ludlow is carried by 182 to 104.

— The motion for the issue of a new writ for the borough of Cambridge is carried by 162 to 75.

— On the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe, Stockdale and Howard are discharged from custody.

— Great meeting of Conservatives at Liverpool in favour of Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill.

15. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward his financial statement, and proposes an increase in the taxes.

— Public meeting at Glasgow to petition Her Majesty to adopt measures to assert the right of the British Crown to the islands of New Zealand.

17. The main body of the French expedition under Marshall Vallée, enters Medeah, which is abandoned by the population.

18. Death of Princess Mary Caroline Adelaide de Ruiss.

— Lord Stanley moves the third reading of the Irish Registration Bill. The debate is adjourned.

19. The Earl of Cardigan sends a message to Captain J. W. Reynolds, complaining of his having drunk Moselle out of a black bottle.

— In the House of Lords, a motion of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the complete abolition of transportation, is negatived without a division.

20. Aden is attacked by the Arabs, who are routed after a sharp contest of three hours.

— Lord Stanley's bill goes through a committee, after a division in which the numbers are, for the committee 301, against it 298.

— Partial destruction of York Minster by fire.

— Defeat of Abd-el-Kader by the French at Mouzaia.

— Defeat of Cabrera at Cenia, by the troops under Gen. O'Donnell.

21. Lieut. Governor Hobson proclaims the sovereignty of Her Majesty over the islands of New Zealand.

— Presentation of the freedom of the city of London to Lord Seaton.

32. On the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill, a discussion takes place on the financial operations of the Government.

— Great public meeting at Edinburgh in favour of Lord Aberdeen's bill.

25. Opening of the Session of the Cortes, by the Queen of Portugal.

26. Mr. Villiers renews his motion for a repeal of the corn laws; on a division the numbers are, for the motion 177, against it 300.

— The Chamber of Deputies adopts the ministerial project of law for bringing home the remains of Napoleon.

— Death of Sir Sidney Smith, at his residence at Paris, aged 76.

27. Death of Paganini, the celebrated violinist, at Nice.

28. Mr. Hutt's motion for a committee to consider of the expediency of permitting flour to be manufactured in bond, is carried by 126 to 54.

— Lord J. Russell obtains leave to bring in bills for preventing bribery and treating at elections, and for providing for the sale of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada.

29. Commencement of the insurrection of Syria.

— The Canada Government Bill goes through committee.

— Committal of Courvoisier for the murder of Lord William Russell.

— Surrender of the town and castle of Morla to the troops of the Queen of Spain.

30. The inhabitants of Syria petition the British ambassador for aid against Mehemet Ali.

JUNE.

1. Mr. Christopher's motion, that Ireland should bear an equal share with Great Britain in the taxation of the country, is negatived by 86 to 11.

— On the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, the Administration of Justice Bill is referred to a select committee.

— Great meeting at Exeter Hall, at which Prince Albert presides, for the civilization of Africa.

6. Ineffectual attempt of the Chinese to destroy the British shipping in the Capingmoon by fire rafts. Arrival of the first ship of the British expedition in the Chinese waters.

7. Death of the King of Prussia, at Berlin, in the 70th year of his age.

8. Consecration of Dr. Wiseman at Rome, as Bishop of Melipotamo.

— Grand procession of the members of the Temperance societies, in number between 16,000 and 18,000 persons, through the streets of London.

9. Discovery of ribandism, and arrest of 14 delegates at Ballinamora.

10. Edward Oxford, a pot-boy, fires two pistols at Her Majesty and Prince Albert whilst riding in their carriage in the Green Park, and is immediately taken into custody by the by-standers.

11. Both Houses of Parliament agree to addresses to Her Majesty reprobating the late attempt on Her Majesty's life.

— Earl Fitzwilliam's motion to reconsider the law for regulating the importation of foreign corn is negatived by 152 to 42.

— After great opposition by O'Connell,

Lord Stanley's Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill is committed.

— Oxford is committed to Newgate on a charge of high treason.

12. General Segarra, in a proclamation addressed to his countrymen armed against the Queen, announces his abandonment of the cause of Don Carlos.

— The Canada Government Bill is read a third time and passed 156 to 6.

— The Lords and Commons proceed to Buckingham Palace, and present the joint address to Her Majesty.

— First meeting of the General Anti-Slavery Convention.

15. Balmaseda is attacked and defeated near Soria by the Viceroy of Navarre, and escapes with only 400 men.

— A battle takes place between the French under Vallée, and all the forces of Abd-el-Kader, in which the latter are defeated.

— The Clergy reserves (Canada) Bill is read a second time in the House of Commons, there being 152 for the second reading and 35 against it.

— The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill goes through Committee.

16. Second reading in the House of Lords of Lord Aberdeen's Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, after a division, in which the numbers are—for the second reading 74, against it 27.

17. The Vaccination Bill goes through Committee.

— The Lord William Bentinck is wrecked off Bombay, and seven passengers, 58 recruits, and 20 officers are lost. The Lord Castle-reagh is also wrecked, with the loss of the greater part of the passengers and crew.

18. The Canada Government Bill is read a third time in the House of Commons and passed.

19. After some observations by the Bishop of Exeter, the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill goes through Committee.

— The House of Commons goes into Committee on the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill, when an amendment is proposed by Lord Morpeth, totally altering the first clause. The amendment is carried by 296 to 289.

20. Suicide of Mr. Simpson, one of the discoverers of the north-west passage, after murdering two of his companions.

21. M. Guizot, the French ambassador in London, addresses a note to Cheikh Effendi, ambassador of the Porte, assuring him of the desire of France to settle the eastern question with the other four powers.

— Conviction of Courvoisier for the murder of Lord W. Russell.

22. Sir James Gordon Bremer gives notice of a blockade of the river and port of Canton, on and after the 28th inst.

— The Colonial Passengers' Bill is read a third time in the House of Commons, all the clauses relating to the transportation of hill coolies to the Mauritius being expunged on the motion of Dr. Lushington, which is carried by 158 to 109.

— The Admiralty Court (Judge's Salary) Bill is read a third time, a clause being added, that, after the present Parliament, no judge should be a member of the House of Commons.

— Conviction and sentence of transportation on Gould for a burglary at the house of John Templeman.

23. Mr. Kelly obtains leave to bring in a Bill for the further abolition of the punishment of death.

— Mr. Plumtre's motion that the grant to the College at Maynooth should cease after the present year is lost, there being 42 for and 121 against it.

— Sir Robert Peel brings under the notice of Parliament the persecution of the Jews at Damascus.

24. The British expedition leaves Canton to take possession of the island of Tehusan.

— Anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the Chair.

— Trial and conviction of Richard Jones at Dublin for ribandism.

25. General Concha defeats Balmaseda between Mirandi de Arga and Tafalla.

— In Committee on the Sugar Duties Bill, Mr. Ewart proposed an amendment to equalise the duties on East and West India produce. The amendment is negatived by 122 to 27.

26. The House of Commons makes further progress with the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill.

— Great bodies of the Carlists enter France by Olette, Surre, and Ainhos.

27. Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States, communicates to the Senate the decision of the British Commissioners respecting the Disputed Territory of Maine.

— Public meeting at which £3,350 is subscribed for the restoration of York Minster.

28. Balmaseda enters France by Juran with 500 men.

— Commencement of a blockade of the river and port of Canton.

29. Death of the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), aged 66, at Viterbe.

— The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill is considered in Committee by the House of Lords.

— The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill is considered in Committee by the House of Commons.

— Suspension of payment of the Birmingham branch of the Commercial Bank of England.

— Consecration of All Saints Church, Rotherhithe.

30. The Canada Government Bill is read a second time in the House of Lords.

— Sir Robert Inglis's motion for a Committee to inquire into the subject of Church extension, is rejected by the House of Commons, there being for the motion, 149; against it, 168.

— Meeting of manufacturers and merchants at Birmingham for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distressed state of trade throughout the country. Resolutions are agreed to, and a Committee appointed to communicate with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

JULY.

1. Opening of the Eastern Counties Railway from Shoreditch to Brentwood.

2. On the motion for the House going into Committee on the Registration of Voters

(Ireland) Bill, Mr. O'Connell moves that it be an instruction to the Committee "to defend the franchise." The House divides, when there appeared for the instruction, 162; against it, 311.

3. A public meeting takes place at the Mansion House for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the citizens of London with the Jews of Damascus.

— Her Majesty's ship Blonde, Captain Bouchier, destroys the batteries and junks of the town of Amoy.

— The Quarterly return of the Revenue exhibits an increase on the quarter of £211,699, and a general increase on the whole year over that ending July 5, 1839, of £147,433.

— Further attack by the Arabs upon Aden, which is repulsed without loss.

— The English expedition, under Admiral Elliot, lands at Tehusan, after silencing the fire of the forts and junks.

6. Opening of the London and Blackwall Railway.

— Lord Wynford moves to exempt Dublin from the operation of the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Bill. The House divides, when there appears—for Lord Wynford's motion, 35; for the original motion, 82—majority, 47.

— Lord Stanley withdraws his Irish Registration Bill.

— Execution of Courvoisier.

— Cabrera enters France with 5,000 men, and is arrested.

— Capture of the City Ting-ha-heen, capital of the Island of Tchusan, by the troops under Sir Gordon Bremer.

7. On the motion of the House going into Committee on the Canada Government Bill, the Earl of Hardwicke moves, as an amendment, that the bill be committed this day six months. The numbers on a division are—for the amendment, 10; for the original motion, 107—majority, 97.

— The Belle Poule frigate, with the Prince de Joinville on board, sails from Toulon for St. Helena, in order to carry home the remains of the Emperor Napoleon.

— The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues a proclamation against processions of temperance societies exhibiting party emblems or playing party tunes.

8. Grand dinner of the City of London Conservative Association at the Theatre Royal, Covent garden.

10. Mr. T. Duncombe brings under the notice of the House the treatment of Messrs. Lovett and Collins, convicted of political offences, and moves a resolution declaratory of the impropriety of such treatment. On a division there appears, for the motion, 29; against it, 117—majority, 88.

— Edward Oxford is found guilty at the Old Bailey, of firing two pistols at Her Majesty, he being at the time insane. The Court orders his detention in safe custody until Her Majesty's pleasure should be known.

— Osman Pacha marches towards the Mountains and defeats the insurgents. All the mountaineers make their submission.

13. The Canada Government Bill is read a third time in the House of Lords and passed.

— Her Majesty sends a message to both Houses of Parliament, advising to the uncertainty of human life, and recommending them to make such provision as should, in any event, secure the exercise of the royal authority.

— Sir Stratford Canning brings under the notice of the House of Commons the affairs of the republic of Cracow.

14. The Duke of Wellington enters a protest on the journals of the House of Lords, against the third reading of the Canada Government Bill.

— On a motion for an address to Her Majesty to recommend the opening of the British Museum and the National Gallery on Sundays, there appears, on a division—for the motion, 44; against it, 82.

15. Mr. Kelly's bill, to abolish the punishment of death, is considered in committee in the House of Commons.

— Madame Lafarge is convicted, by the Correctional Tribunal of Brives, of having stolen a set of diamonds belonging to Madame de Leotaud, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

— Opening of the Preston and Wyre Railway.

— Treaty between England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, for the settlement of the Eastern Question. France declines to be a party to the treaty.

16. The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill into the House of Lords, appointing Prince Albert Regent, in the event of the demise of Her Majesty, leaving issue under age.

— A coroner's jury returns a verdict of manslaughter against Capt. Fairbairn, of the Princess Victoria, steamer.

17. Mr. Fielden moves for a committee to inquire how far the inspectors of factories have been employed as political spies; there are 11 for the motion, and 113 against it.

18. Tumults at Barcelona. Espartero obtains from the Queen the revocation of her sanction to the law on the municipalities, and the formation of a new Ministry.

— An imperial manifesto orders a general levy of recruits throughout the whole of Russia.

20. The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill passes the House of Commons.

21. The King of Naples decrees the dissolution of the Sulphur Company.

— The Regency Bill is read a second time in the House of Lords, after some comment on it by the Duke of Sussex.

— The Poor Law Commission Bill is read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed, after a division, on which there appeared for the third reading, 74; against it, 16—majority, 58.

22. Lord Sandon calls the attention of the House of Commons to the state of our commercial relations with foreign countries, which gives rise to a long discussion.

— Fire at Ipswich, by which 20 houses are destroyed.

— Further disturbances at Barcelona, which are suppressed by Espartero, and Barcelona is declared in a state of siege.

23. The royal assent is given by commission to the Canada Government Bill, the Vaccination Bill, the Police Rates Assessments Bill, and various other public and private bills,

23. Mr. Knight Bruce is heard at the bar of the House of Lords, against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill.

— The magistrates of Middlesex negative a motion for the appointment of a Roman Catholic chaplain to the House of Correction, Cold-bath-fields—there being 7 for the appointment, and 27 against it.

— By a decree of the Brazil Legislative Assembly, Don Pedro II. is declared to have attained his majority.

24. The Rev. Canon Thirwall is appointed Bishop of St. David's, in the room of the late Dr. John Banks Jenkinson.

— The Regency Bill is read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed.

— Mr. Duncombe, in the Commons, moves an address to Her Majesty for the release of John Thorogood. The motion is withdrawn.

25. Great anti-slavery meeting at Birmingham.

27. The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill is read a second time in the House of Lords, there being for the second reading, 99; against it, 48—majority in favour of the bill, 51.

— On a vote of £173,442 to defray the expenses of the China expedition, a discussion arises, in which Lord Palmerston defends the policy of Government.

28. Death of the Earl of Durham, aged 48.

— Translation of the remains of the victims of July (1830), and inauguration of the columns.

29. Mr. Kelly having moved the third reading of the Punishment of Death Abolition Bill, Lord John Russell moves that the bill be read a third time this day six months. On a division the numbers are—for the amendment, 78, for the third reading, 51—majority against the third reading, 27.

— The Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill is read a third time, and passed.

— The British schooner Titania is fired upon from the fort of Almeria, and the vessel detained until the expense of the shots is paid.

30. Further discussion, in the House of Lords, on the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill.

31. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours embark at Brighton for France.

[To be Continued.]

A CARD.

MR. JACKSON begs leave to tender his sincere acknowledgments to the respectable travelling community in this Province and elsewhere, and more particularly to the Gentlemen of Fredericton and its immediate vicinity, for the kind and liberal support they have afforded him during the time he has conducted his present Establishment in this place.

Mr. J. would not wish to make a parade about the principles upon which his Hotel is founded; but it is well known that he by refusing accommodation to any person that may present himself, unless he bears the impress of respectability, deprives himself of a great amount of profit. The grand governing principles of "JACKSON'S HOTEL" is "the accommodation of respectable persons," and the Proprietor flatters himself that this is fully carried out in the detail.

As it is in Mr. J.'s contemplation to close his present line of business the ensuing Spring, and to commence another here, he hopes to receive the patronage of a Community so well acquainted as this is with him; but should he still continue his services to the Public in his present line, he begs them to understand that he will do so upon a larger and improved scale.

H. JACKSON.
Jackson's Hotel, 14th Dec., 1840.

All the Editors of Papers to which Mr. Jackson is a Subscriber will please insert the above.
H. J.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public generally, that owing to his intention of quitting his present line of business in the ensuing Spring, and having on hand a larger stock of choice WINES than he will probably be able to dispose of by retail during the Winter, offers for sale the following Wines at the following prices:—

Old Port, @ 42s. 6d.	do.
L. P. Madeira, @ 44s.	do.
Brown Sherry, @ 37s. 6d.	do.
Claret, @ 40s. 50s.	do.
Sautern, @ 45s.	do.
Champaign in 1 doz. Baskets, @ 80s.	do.
Champaign in 3 doz. Cases, @ 75s.	do.

A large quantity of London Porter both in quart and pint bottles.

H. JACKSON.
Jackson's Hotel, 14th Dec., 1840.

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. HATHAWAY,
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. Hathaway'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.