SUPPLEMENT XVI "常是不能了来来了,又不是你们 ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY. 1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Meck-lenburg signed.
1869 Serious election riots in Paris. Great radical successes in the elections. The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the one hundredth birth-day of Napoleon the Great. Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28. Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bona-parte, Jan. 10. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9. Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.
1865 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22. Ilives lost, May 25. Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2. M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3. Iss8 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Framsborough.
1890 Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16. Iss9 Russia bestows decoration on Pres. Car-not, March.
1893 Panama Canal, frauds exposed, many prominer men imprisoned. 1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, 1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. March 29. 2. Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
1354 Beginning of the Crimean war.
Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
War declared with Russia, March 27.
1355 Emperor and Empress visit England, April.
Industrial exhibition opened at 'Paris, May 15.
Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.
Bellemarre attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
Queen Victoria and Prince 'Albert visit France, August.
856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments. March 29.
Leaves Paris for the army, Juné 12.
He invades Belgium, June 15.
Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18.
Waterloo, June 18.
Mapoleon reaches Paris, June 20.
Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.
Napoleon goes on board the "Bellero-phon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15.
Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8. where parte, Jan. 10. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9. Discovery of plots against the Emperor's ³³ Panama Canal, frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned.
Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lesseps.
France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29.
Marshal McMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17.
⁵⁴ President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist. life. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bon-Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15. Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7: The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France. Assassingtion of the Duke de Berri, Feb. 13. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bon-aparte. The Plebfscitum on change of Constitu-tion; affirmative vote secured for Ple-biscite, May 8. Nomination of Prince Leopold for Span-ish throne creates warlike feeling. Prince Leopold withdraws. Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France. War with Prussia declared, July 15. English mediation refused, July 15. Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl. The Emperor takes command of the ar-my. bit of the southern De partments.
7 The Archbishop of Paris (Sil ur) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3.
Conference on New June 3. 1816 1820 Å 1820 Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb. 13.
1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.
1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16. Charles X. becomes king.
1827 National Guard disbanded. War with Algiers. Serious riots in Paris. Seventy-six new peers created.
1829 The Polignac administration organized.
1830 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16. Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5. Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27.
, Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31. sassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3. Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15. Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England. Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28. The Emperor Napoleon meets the Em-peror of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25. 8 Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24. Passage of the Public Safety Bill. Trial of the Count de Montalembert. The Empire divided into five military de-partments. Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed. Orsini and Pietri executed for attempt-ing to assassinate the Emperor. Visit of the Queen of England to Cher-1894 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist.
Casimir-Perier elected president, but re-signed shortly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure.
1895 French army succeeds in capturing Madagascar.
1899 Dreyfus case creates great excitement. Cant. Dreyfus case creates great excitement. The Emperor takes command of the army.
Severe and undecisive engagement at Saarbuck, Aug. 2-4.
Defeat of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 6.
Strasburg invested, Aug. 10.
Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14.
Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18..
Bazane's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.
Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.
Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.
The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war. Sept. 2. Capt. Dreyfus pardoned, Sept. 19. Emile Loubet elected President, Feb. 18. Theatre Francais, Paris, burned, March 8 Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable balloon, Nov. Austria-Hungary.
1772- Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, from Poland.
1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
1792 War with France begins.
1793 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.
1795 The Austrians victorious at the battle of Loano.
1796 Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonagarte at Montenotte, Lodi, Badstadt, Roseredo, and elsewhere.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
1798 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.
1800 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Lune 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio—.
1801 Defeat of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory.
1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis. I. of Austria.
1805 War with France declared by Francis. General Ney defeats Austrians at Elechingen and Ulm.
Capture of Vienna. by Napoleon.
Battle of Austrila.
1805 Treaty of Weinzer Austrians and Russians.
1805 Treaty of Vienna by Napoleon.
Battle of Austria.
1805 Treaty of Vienna by Napoleon.
Battle of Austria.
1805 Treaty of Vienna, by the Francis. The French excitate Vienna. My the Francis and Russians.
1805 Treaty of Vienna, by Napoleon.
Battle of Austria.
1805 Treaty of Vienna, by the French the citv restored Oct. 24.
1810 Marriage of the Archduchess Maxia Louise, daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna.
Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.
The Johendard. Vienna.
Treaty of commerce with England.
Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.
1835 Treaty of commerce with England.
Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.
1846 Of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.
1847 the of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.
Treaty of commerce with England.
Fer Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, Austria-Hungary. the election of deputies and the press, July 26. Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Phillipe I. Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. I Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15. The hereditary peerage abolished. Insurrection in Paris suppressed. Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reich-stadt, July 22. Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27. Death of Lafavette, May 20. Bedall, Sept. 1.
The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eu-genle, Sept. 7.
The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.
Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27.
Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27.
Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.
Hocroy capitulates, Jan. 6.
Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Em-peror of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18. 1831 bourg. Conference, at Paris, respecting the con-dition of the Danubian principalities. France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May. 1832 and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.
The Empress declared Regent:
May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24;
the allies victorious in each.
Armistice arranged, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11. Pre-liminary peace effected, July 12.
The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France.
and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.
O France adopts a free trade policy.
Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.
Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.
Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Alglers.
The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters.
Napoleon maker concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom 6. Attempted assassination of the Killy, Dec. 27.
1834 Death of, Lafayette, May 20.
1835 Fieschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.
1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the king, June 25; is guillotined, July 11.
Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13.
The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
Meunier attempts to kill the king. The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 2 The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27. France agrees to give up Alsace. a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs. Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux. Formation of a provisional government. Prussians enter France, March 1. Peace with Germany. Revolt of the Commune, March 18. The second size, and capture of Parls, March 28. Thiers elected President of the Third Reand sent out of France. Meunier attempts to kill the king. 1838 Death of Tallyrand, May 14. War with Mexico. 1839 Insurrections in Paris. 1840 M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister. Prince Louis Napoleon, General Monthol-Prince Louis Napoleon, General Monthol-on, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to im-prisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6. Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15. Pernoval of the remains of the Emperor March 25.
Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.
1872 Reorganization of the government in France.
A large part of the way indemnity paid.
Death of the Dake de Persigny, Jan. 12.
Commercial treaty with Belgium and Brogard Arrows and Brogard Arrows and Stranger and Str Thiers elected President of the Third Re-Datings attempts to shout the king, Oct. 15.
Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13.
1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d' Eu. Extradition treaty with England.
1846 Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16. Louis Napoleon escapes from Har, May 25. speecb-The Pope advised by the Emperor to give The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France. Troubles with the church about the Roman question. Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7. Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7. The government issues a circular for-bidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11. Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American con-Jeseph Henri áttempts to.kill the king; July 29. ferome Bonaparte returns to France 1847 Execution of communists. after an exile of thirty-two years 1874 Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11. flict. France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24. Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Complegne, Oct. 6. Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning interven-tion in Mexico. Embarrassment in the Government finances. Achille Fould made minister of finance. Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise. Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French. "Reform banquet" prohibited. Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris. Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. eath of the ex-Empress Marie Lou Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Annual Insurrection at Vienna. Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13 Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed Another insurrection at Vienna. The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May L Payment of the German debt, Septembe The legislative body reorganized, an two Chambers created. two chambers created.
Passage of a bill for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel.
Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
Amnesty for communists.
New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Depu-ties, June 25.
Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
International Exposition at Paris opened Max 1. The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26 The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7. Louis Napoleon elected to the National 1877 Achille Fould made minister of finance.
Achille Fould made minister of finance.
The Mexican expedition begun.
The French conquer the province of Blenhoa, in Annam.
Six provinces in Cochin China conquered and ceded to France.
The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.
War declared against Mexico.
Peace effected with Annam.
New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.
Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
Commercial treaty with Italy.
Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier. Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13. Dutbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23. bly from the Seine and three May 1. Resignation of President, MacMahon Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.
Surrender of the insurgents, June 26. Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28. Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.
The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.
Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11.
He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20. 1879 Resignation of President MacManon, Jan. 2.
M. Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30.
Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry.
Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges_introduced by M. Ferry.
Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1. Africa, June 1. M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21. Rejection of educational bills of M. Fer-ry, March 9. Jesuit, and other orders, dissolved by Convention with Spain for the rectifica-tion of the frontier. Growing power, of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country. The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others. Napoleon proposes a European Confer-ence for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9. England declines to join' the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French ar-my conquer Mexico and occupy the capital. He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20. Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26. Freedom of the press curtailed. Electric telegraph between England and France opened. The Coup d'Etat. Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage. Calls for an election of President for ten vears. of 1849. 1852 Trial by jury abolished in the Empire. 1853 Libenyi attempts to assassinate the En national decree. General amnesty bill passed, July 3. New ministry formed by Jules Ferry ercial treaty with Prussia. The Austrians enter the Danublan pri cipalities. 1856 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian p litical offenders of 1848, '49, by the Er Sept. 20. lections favorable to the government. 200,000,000 loan taken up three tim \$200,000,000 ioan taken up three times over.
 France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed. May 12, by which the republic gains virtual Suzerainty.
 Ratification by Senate, May 23.
 Great excitement produced in Italy.
 Gambetta enthusiastically received at cahors, May 25.
 Rejection of semitin de liste, May 9.
 Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet. Calls for an election of President for ten years. Declares Parls in a state of slege. Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly. The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4. The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re-elected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative, 644,351. peror. Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomati capital. Treaty between France and Japan. Commercial treaty with Switzerland. Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15. Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emrelations suspended. The Danubian provinces evacuated. Visit of the Emperor and Empress Hungary. 59 War with France and Sardinia. Austrians cross the Ticino and Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont. Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Falestro, May 30, 31. peror. Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff. Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31. Mapoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31. Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat. Death of Prince Metternich. Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon July 6 ry's cabinet. Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. Malakoff. The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches. Treaty with Sweden signed. The plan of Minister Duruy, for compul-sory education, rejected by the Assem-bly President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1. President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.
The new constitution published, Jan. 14. Banishment of 83 members of the As-sembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat.
The property of the Orleans family con-fiscated.
The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday.
Organization of the Legislative Cham-ibers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29.
The President visits Strasbourg.
M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to re-turn to France, Aug. 8.
The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte fam-ily." Sept. 13.
The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July Freycinet Frime Minister; restails, July 29;
Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.
Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.
Duclerc succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec. 24. bly. Death of the Duke de Morny. Visit of the Emperor to Algeria. The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6. Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11. Peace of Villa Franca, July 12. Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sar-dinia. Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a recolution The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest. The French fleet visits Portsmouth. The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz. Students' riot in Paris. Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6. Proposed peace conference in conjunc-tion with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria're-fuses to join in it. France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war. Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces. His demand is refused. Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy. The French occupation of Rome termin-ated, Dec. 11. Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs. Settlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference. 24.
3 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9; Resignation of the Duclerc ministry. M. Faillieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29. Death of Gustave Dore, aged 50, Jan. 23. Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1. Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21. Further troubles in Hungary, tears of a revolution.
 The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.
 Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent, peace with France and Sardinia.
 The Emperor promoves the disabilities of Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent.
peace with France and Sardinia.
1860 The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews.
The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great.
Imperial council or diet, May 31.
Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia.
The liberty of the press further retained: renewed troubles in Hungary.
The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.
1861 Amnesty granted for political offences in Hungary Croatia, etc.
Great disaffection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.
The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.
Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice. 21. Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Mada-gascar, June 13. Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, Western Departments, September a October; at Bordeaux utters his mous expression, "The Empire September, Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso. Sept. 30. Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5. President releases Abd-el-Kader Oct. 16. Measures for the re-establishment of th empire inaugurated, October and No of War, Oct. 5. Treaty between France and China signed, May 11. France commences hostilities by bom-bardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. The empire re-established by the popu-lar vote, Nov. 21; yeas, 7,839,552; nays, 254,501; the President declared Emper-or, and assumes the title of Napoleon

5. Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon. Langson, China, captured by the French Feb. 12. Feb. 12. * Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.

111., Dec. 2. 1253 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montigo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29. The Emperor releases 4,312 political of-fenders, Feb. 2.

Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.

ttlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference. The great international exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads. Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia June 6 Russia, June 6. 1868 - Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.

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sia. (See Germany and France.) The king of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.
1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
1872 Creation of the new peers by the govern-ment to carry its measures in parlia-ment.
1878 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bish-ops. The stamp Tax.
1874 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bish-ops.

Great Britain and Ireland

h of Princess Charlotte. h payments suspended, Feb. 27 th of Edmund Burke, July 29.

The Anti-Jacobin."
Battle of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
Sidney Smith at Acre.
Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the Battle of Kilcullen, May 23.
Battle of Antrim; victory of the English.
9 Irish rebellion completely suppressed.
0 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the King.
(1)
Malta taken.
Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.
1 Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.
Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 19. Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.
2 Birth of Landseer, painter; died 1873.
3 War declared against France.
Mahratta India War.
Emmet's insurrection in Ireland.
Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.
5 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of William E. Gladstone. Deaths of William Pitt and Charles f the Nile; great victory

1806 Birth of William E. Gladstone. Deaths of William Pitt and Charles James Fox.
1807 Orders in Council against the Berlin Decree, Jan. 7.
The African slave trade abolished, March 25.
Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claim-ant of the English Crown.
1809 Wellesley passes the Duro.
Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.
"Quarterly Review" founded. Impeachment of the Duke of York.
Walcheren expedition, August. Death of C. Darwin; died 1882.
Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.
Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.
Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.
Isin Dre King declared insane, Nov. 3. Great financial crisis. Irish agitation for repeal of the union.
1811 The Prince of Wales declared Regent, Feb. 5.
Suddite riots Nov. Villiam E. Gladstone. William Pitt and Charles

Feb. 5. Suddite riots, Nov. The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 26. Birth of William, M. Thackeray. Died

Birth of William in The Internet States
1863.
1812 English storm Ciudad, Rodirgo and Badajos.
Lord Liverpool Premier.
Assassination of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham, in the House.
Beginning of the second war with the United States, June 18.
Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.
Birth of Robert Browning.

Peace with France. Peace with the United States. Birth of Charles Reade. Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14. Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14. 5 France renews war with the allies. Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18. Peace with France. Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland. Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leo pold of Saxe-Coburg.

1. Part . Bridde King der command of King William, of Prus-sia. (See Germany and France.) The king of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany. Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6. Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal. 8 Birth of J. Anthony Froude. 9 Queen Victoria born, May 24. Peel's Currency Act: Birth of Ruskin. 20 Death of George III., Jan. 29. Cato Street conspiracy discovered. 20.

13. Great Riots in London.
1830 Death of George IV.
William IV. mounts the throne, June 26. Ministry of the Duke of Wellington. Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester trailway.

railway. 1831 The new London bridge opened. • The reform bill rejected by the Lords The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29. Earl Grey's ministry.
1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2. Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies. Trades union and repeal riots. Lord Melbourne's ministry.
1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9. Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.
1837 Death of William IV.
Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20. Hanover separated from Great Britain.
1838 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.
Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31. Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
1839 England at war with China. Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ire-land. land. 1840 Penny postage inaugurated. The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saze-Coburg, Feb. 10. Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10. 1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales,

Nov. 10. Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.

May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.
June 3.
Income tax established, Aug. Peace with China, Dec.
1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedi-tion, his conviction, fine and imprison-ment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.
1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff. Great famine in Ireland. Puseyite or Tractarian controversy. Anti-corn law agitation.
Great railroad speculations.
1846 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26. Great commercial panic. Food riots in Tipperary.
1847 Death of O'Connell, May 15. \$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
1848 Chartist demonstrations in London. Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, August May 20; a second contexpert of the corn for the contexpert. O'Brien, Meagher, and others, sup-O'Brien, Meagher, and others, sup-pressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9. Cholera in Ireland. Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted

Sentence of first instruction.
to transportation.
Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
Cholera reappears in England.
The Queen visits Ireland.
Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
Pate assaults the Queen.
The first "Great Exhibition" opened. May J.
First gold arrives from Australia.
First gold arrives from Australia.
2 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
Great riots in Belfast.
Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
Benglish and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prüssia signed, Jec. 5.
Under Schutzen England, Trance, and 854 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12. Turkey, March 12. War declared against Russia, March 28. Crystal Palace opened by the Queen. June 10. Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims. 1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2. Jan. 2. Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England. The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.

France. 1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19. War with China (g. v.) England at war with Persia. Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25. English take Bushire, Dec. 10. 7 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see In-dia). dia). Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Char-ter Act of 1844. Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran. Herat restored. Herat restored.
 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
 Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.
 Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
 The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills passed. The India Bill passed, Aug. 2. The government of the East India Com-pany ceases, Sept. 1. 1859 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war. Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill. bill. Organization of volunteer forces. Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June 18. Lord Palmerston resigns and returns. Lord Stanley Secretary for India.

Lord Stanley Secretary for India. 1860 Commercial treaty with France. Peace effected with China, Oct. 24. The Prince of Wales visits the United-States and Canada. 1861 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother. Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. gov-ernment, Dec. 28. Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14. The Queen proclaims neutrality in Amer-ican war.