

- 29.—Unsuccessful sortie from Paris.
- 30.—Queen Victoria visits Empress Eugenie at Chislehurst. Army of the Loire defeated. Turkey proposes offensive and defensive alliance with Austria.

DECEMBER.

- 1.—Second section of Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad, Ontario, opened. Failure of Cable of 1863.
- 2.—Prussia consents to Conference at London.
- 3.—Vote of Quebec Legislature of 2,000,000 acres to North Shore Railroad. Army of the Loire discontinue their Northward movement. Prussians evacuate Amiens.
- 4.—Serious fire in Ottawa. Archbishop of Westminster protests against Italian occupation of Rome. De Paladine evacuates Orleans.
- 5.—Meeting of Congress of U. S. and President's message read. Ducrot threatens the east bank of the Marne.
- 6.—Imperial Government support Dominion on Fishery question. Mr. Motley has farewell audience of the Queen. King William of Prussia is invited to assume the title of Emperor of Germany.
- 7.—Meeting of Ontario Legislature. Great Reform Banquet at Toronto.
- 8.—King William accepts title of Emperor. Bavaria joins North German Confederation. Prussian army marching on Tours.
- 9.—French Government remove to Bordeaux. Explosion of Cartridge Factory at Birmingham, England, with much loss of life.
- 10.—Gen. Schenck appointed Minister to England by the President. Gambetta applies for armistice to allow time for election of National Assembly.
- 11.—Senator Chandler introduces a Bill into U. S. Congress for non-intercourse with Canada. Garibaldi resigns his command.
- 12.—Important discovery of Petroleum in Cape Breton. Refusal of Trochu to surrender Paris.
- 13.—The French are defeated at Beaugency. Phalsbourg surrenders. Russian forces concentrating on Turkish frontier.
- 14.—The two convicts Mann and Deacon executed at Kingston. Italian Parliament recommend the removal of the Capital from Florence to Rome. Fenian organization change their name to Irish National Brotherhood.
- 15.—Prussians occupy Blois. Levy of six men in 1000 ordered in Russia. Austria consents to London Conference.
- 16.—Steamer *Psyche* of the "Eclipse" Expedition foundered in the Mediterranean.
- 17.—Germans retreating along the line of the Loire. Change of gauge on Toronto branch of G. W. Railway accomplished in a few hours.
- 18.—Bismarck orders the forests in France to be cut down. Attempted mediation of Austria unsuccessful.
- 20.—Distress in Paris from scarcity of food. King William disclaims intention of seizing Luxembourg. Mr. Bright resigns.
- 21.—Earl Granville issues invitations to Conference. French armies of the Loire and of the West effect a junction.
- 22.—Great Eclipse. Battle near Tours. Prussians evacuate the city. Satisfactory Despatches respecting the Fisheries received at Ottawa.
- 23.—Austria, Prussia and England offer an asylum to the Pope. Meeting of Peace Conference fixed for 3rd January.

- 24.—Quebec Legislature prorogued. Fenian convicts in England liberated.
- 25.—Fire in Richmond, Virginia; several lives lost. Woollen manufactory, Cornwall, Ontario, burned down.
- 26.—Sinking of British ships in the Seine, by the Prussians; great excitement in England. Mont Cenis tunnel pierced through. Destructive fire in St. Thomas, Ontario.
- 27.—Bombardment of Paris commenced. Intense cold in North of France.
- 28.—Danubian Principalities declare their independence. Attack upon Gen. Prim.
- 29.—Prussians apologize for sinking British vessels. Railway opened between Amherst, N. S., and Sackville, N. B.
- 30.—French and Prussians suffer terribly from cold. Tiber overflows; half Rome flooded.
- 31.—Death of Gen. Prim from wounds received in the attack on the 21st.

JANUARY—1871.

- 1.—King Victor leaves for Rome. King William holds a reception at Versailles.
- 2.—Navigation of Thames obstructed by ice. Prussian and French soldiers frozen to death.
- 3.—Jules Favre appointed to attend Conference in London. French army successful along the Loire. King Amadeus enters Madrid and is received with enthusiasm.
- 4.—French fire at Paris is silenced. Much suffering in Paris for want of fuel. Ontario Legislature is re-opened. Gov. Hoffman, in Message to New York Legislature, condemns the Protective Policy.
- 5.—Austria recognizes the new German empire. French armies continue to advance. Cold in France extreme. New Spanish Cabinet completed. The bombardment of Southern forts of Paris commenced.
- 6.—Paris is bombarded on two sides. Fort D'Issy silenced. French Generals advancing to relieve Paris. Snow storm in Manitoba; all the roads blocked.
- 7.—Fenian convicts in England embark for New York.
- 9.—The Fish-Motley correspondence is published. Ice-bridge formed at Montreal. Bismarck admits the English claim to indemnity for seizing of ships in the Seine.
- 10.—Mr. Shaw Lefevre is appointed Home Secretary. At a meeting at Greenwich Mr. Gladstone is asked to resign his seat. Dominion Government conclude arrangements for line of communication with Fort Garry through British territory.
- 11.—Elections take place in Manitoba quietly. Garibaldi is defeated. Chanzy retreating.
- 12.—The army of the Loire defeated and Le Mans occupied by the Prussians. Colliery explosion in Staffordshire.
- 13.—Bill for payment of Alabama claims introduced into U. S. Congress.
- 14.—Fenian prisoners in Dublin are released. British Navy is being put into efficient condition.
- 15.—Vigorous sorties of French from Paris everywhere repulsed.
- 16.—Prince de Joinville requested by Gambetta to leave France. Severe Bombardment of Paris.
- 17.—Serious disturbances in N. Carolina. Cuban insurgents surrender.
- 18.—Dominion Board of Trade meets in Ottawa. Census Commissioners Gazetted.
- 19.—Snow storm throughout the West of unparalleled severity. Bombardment of Paris is discontinued. Conference is opened