

at London, Earl Granville presiding. King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany. Bourbaki is defeated near Belfort by Von Werder.

20.—Swedish army recommended to be increased. Germans occupy Tours.

21.—The French make a last attempt to break through the Prussian lines. Longwy is burned. Legislature of British Columbia pass resolutions in favour of Confederation. Faidherbe is beaten before St. Quentin.

22.—Garibaldi is victorious at Dijon. Coldest day of the winter in Ontario.

23.—Prussian military authorities grant passport to Jules Favre to attend London Conference. The Alabama question is re-opened at Washington by Sir E. Thornton. Trochu resigns the command in Paris. It is decided to increase the British fleet in West Indies.

24.—Pope refuses to accept any terms but complete restitution of the States of the Church. Favre and Bismarck discuss terms of Capitulation.

25.—The Conference at London is again adjourned. Longwy capitulates. Sir Roderick Murchison receives a letter from Dr. Livingstone. Bismarck is appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.

26.—U. S. Government abandon certain positions formerly taken on Alabama claims. Great snow storm in Ontario. Last day of cold spell. Guizot writes to Gladstone remonstrating on England's non-interference in behalf of France.

27.—Jules Favre returns to Paris. Bombardment is resumed. Great activity among Bonapartists.

28.—Articles of Capitulation are signed. Terms announced in a letter from Emperor of Germany. Manitoba Ministry is formed. More than 2,000 Indians died of small-pox on the Saskatchewan.

29.—Small-pox epidemic in London. Fire in Montreal; three lives lost.

30.—No person is allowed to leave Paris without permit from the authorities. No German soldiers allowed to enter Paris. House of Representatives, Washington, on motion of Senate pass address of welcome to Fenian prisoners from England. County Council of Gaspé send thanks to Dominion Government for protection of fisheries. The Porte insists the full control of the Dardanelles, &c., shall be restored to Turkey. Reports of famine in Persia are confirmed.

31.—Railroads and rivers in France are re-opened for transportation of food to Paris. Postal communication is re-opened with London. Small-pox breaks out at St. John, N. B., and causes considerable alarm.

FEBRUARY.

1. Orleans Princes offer themselves as candidates for National Assembly. The Dykes at Smyrna are destroyed by a torrent, and a large part of the town inundated. The French army under Bourbaki enter Switzerland. Decree ordering elections for National Assembly issued.

2. Opening of Legislature of Nova Scotia. No election for French National Assembly is to be held in Alsace. The French army in Switzerland obliged to disband.

3.—Attempt to assassinate Trochu. Orleans Princes withdraw their candidature. Dissensions between Favre and Gambetta.

4.—Great suffering in Saskatchewan district; small-pox still raging, and provisions scarce. Fires at Cobourg and Newmarket, Ontario.

5.—Small-pox spreading rapidly at St. John, N. B. Proclamation of Louis Napoleon calling for a free vote of French people for the National Assembly.

6.—Terrible accident on Hudson River Railroad; twenty lives lost.

7.—Her Majesty opens Imperial Parliament, and recommends vote by Ballot, and re-organization of army. Meeting of Eastern Conference. Pacific solution of questions arrived at.

8.—Road from Fort Garry to Lake of Woods completed. French apply for prolongation of armistice. Gambetta resigns.

9.—Wreck of steamer *Crescent* on coast of Ireland. Thiers is elected to French National Assembly. Royal Commission appointed to settle Fishery and *Alabama* questions. Military Chest of French army of the East surrendered to Swiss Government.

10.—Destructive fire at St. Thomas, Ontario. Recognition of new Spanish dynasty by the Pope. Italian Parliament passes Bill to provide a fund for the support of the Pope. U. S. members of High Commission appointed. Cattle plague breaks out among cattle at Brest sent for relief of Paris.

11.—Queen sends message asking for dowry for Princess Louise. Great gale on English coast. British Government advises Prussia to arbitrate.

12.—Sir John Rose declines to act on High Commission, and is replaced by Sir Stafford Northcote.

13.—Vicar General Taschereau is appointed R. C. Archbishop of Quebec. Preparatory sitting of French National Assembly. Conditions of peace accepted by Bordeaux Government. House of Commons vote Dower for the Princess Louise.

14.—Gambetta resigns his command and leaves France. French elections generally in favour of Monarchical candidates.

15.—Ontario Legislature prorogued. The Fourth Session of Dominion Parliament is opened; Governor-General's speech announces surplus and recommends admission of British Columbia.

16.—Bill for reorganization of Army introduced into Imperial Parliament. Armistice in France prolonged five days. Thiers chosen as head of the Government. Opening of Legislature of New Brunswick.

17.—Public accounts of Dominion show satisfactory state of Finance. Steady increase of trade is reported by Minister of Customs. French Ministry are appointed.

18.—Emperor of Germany decides not to enter Paris.

19.—Thiers delivers speech as Chief of French Executive to National Assembly. Commission appointed to negotiate peace, leaves Bordeaux for Versailles.

20.—Bill granting an annuity to the Princess Louise passed its final reading in House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone denied that Her Majesty's Government had received any proposals for the purchase of the British Dominions in British North America. University Tests Bill passed first reading. Election Reform Bill brought in. Black Sea opened by the London Conference to foreign men-of-war, and the Porte authorized to admit the passage of vessels through the Dardanelles, Russian and Roumanian alone excepted.

21.—New Brunswick Cabinet resigns. Mr. Gladstone explains his letter about the Pope. The Federal Chancellor invites the South German statesmen to a conference.

22.—The new French Government. Joint