

High Commission arrive at New York. Released Fenian prisoners call on President Grant. Armistice extended. General Trochu recommends gates of Paris to be closed against the Germans.

23.—Marquis of Hartington announces great disaffection in Ireland, and asks for commission of inquiry.

24.—Peace preliminaries agreed upon between France and Germany.

25.—First meeting of Joint High Commission. Preliminaries of peace signed. Immense rejoicing in Berlin.

28.—Terrible excitement in Paris. Armistice extended to 12th March. Bill to repeal duty on coal passes U. S. House of Representatives.

### MARCH.

1.—Prussians enter Paris. President Thiers issues a proclamation to the people of Paris, urging them to observe order. German troops enter quietly.

2.—Emperor of Germany reviews German army. Emperor declines to enter Paris. Destructive fire at Ottawa. Manitoba elections are held quietly.

3.—Pope decides to remain in the Vatican. French Government order mobilized National Guards to return home. Hon. Mr. Trutch arrives in Ottawa as delegate from British Columbia, to negotiate admission to Confederation. French evacuate Paris. Joint High Commission hold their first sitting.

5.—Disaffection in Paris. Troops march from the Provinces to replace National Guard. Army of the North dissolved. Germans resign forts around Paris.

6.—Estimates brought down to Dominion Parliament. Tidal wave eight or nine feet high at Liverpool, N. S. Crown Prince of Prussia leaves Paris.

7.—Changes in British Ministry. Strike at Newcastle of over 1,000 workmen. General Aurelles de Paladines takes command of Paris. Dinner in Montreal to late Mayor, W. Workman, Esq.

8.—Terrible hurricane in St. Louis, Missouri; serious loss of life and great damage done. Spanish Government order Duke of Montpensier to leave Spain.

9.—Bismarck arrives in Berlin. French Assembly to meet at Versailles. Continued disturbance in Paris. Emperor Napoleon addresses a letter to National Assembly, protesting against his dethronement and calling for a vote of the plebiscite. Indian Budget submitted, showing favorable state of finances. Sir F. Hincks submits his financial statement to Dominion Parliament, and is sustained by a large majority on an amendment of Sir A. T. Galt.

10.—National Guards at Paris threaten to dissolve Assembly. Estimates passed Nova Scotian Legislature; they show a surplus.

11.—Education Bill passed House of Commons by large majority. National Guards surrender their cannon.

12.—General Vinoy suspends several publications in Paris. Troops in Cuba take oath of allegiance to King Amadeus.

13.—Last meeting of Black Sea Conference. All French prisoners in Belgium returned home. Versailles evacuated by the Germans. In Dominion Parliament, Ministers have large majority on Arbitration question.

14.—Official denial on the part of Russian Government of secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. Paris quiet. Ontario elections taking place. Disturbances in South Carolina. Troops telegraphed for.

15.—Emperor William reaches Frankfurt and is received with great enthusiasm. Austria, Portugal, Denmark and Sweden recognize the Thiers Government.

16.—Violent storm throughout England. The Comte de Paris renounces his claims to French throne. Danger of pestilence in North of France. Railroads and telegraphs delivered up to France. San Domingo Commissioners unanimous in favor of annexation to United States.

17.—Emperor William arrives at Berlin. Insurgents in Paris continue to fortify. Menotti Garibaldi takes the command. Second reading of Army Bill carried in Commons. Orleans evacuated by the Prussians. Governor-General sends down message with British Columbia resolutions to Dominion Parliament.

18.—Joint High Commission still discussing Fishery question. Chinese Imperial authorities pay indemnity for French property destroyed at Tientsin. Sixteen German vessels blockaded at Yokahama by French cruisers. Increased disturbance in Paris; soldiers fraternise with the people. First vessel of the season sailed from Toronto.

19.—Insurgents victorious in Paris. Generals Leconte and Thomas shot. Napoleon leaves Wilhelmshohe for England.

20.—Napoleon arrived at Dover; met with an enthusiastic reception from French refugees. The insurgents have complete possession of Paris.

21.—Marriage of the Princess Louise. Emperor William opens German Parliament. French Insurgents threaten Versailles. The House of Commons, Ottawa, vote removal duty on coal, flour, &c.

22.—French cities and towns declaring their adhesion to the Government. Fenian Brotherhood decide not to change their name.

23.—Skirmish in Paris; National Guards called out; the Assembly issue proclamation, repudiating the movement. Bismarck writes to Favre, threatening to fire upon the city from the forts held by the Prussians. Assembly request Government not to bombard the city.

24.—Immense meteor seen at New York. Terrible flood in Peru; immense loss of life and property. Paris still very excited.

25.—French elections ordered for Sunday. Withdrawal of German troops from France stopped. Motion of Lord Elcho in House of Commons to reduce the army rejected.

26.—Paris quiet, order being restored. General Chanzey released.

27.—Report of the Canal Commission to Dominion Government. Napoleon visits Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. Elections in Paris in favour of Insurgents. Lyons declares in favour of the Communes. House of Lords rejects Bill marrying wife's sister.

28.—Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany meet at Brussels. San Domingo Commissioners arrive at Washington. British Columbia resolutions introduced into Dominion Parliament. Reported Carlist troubles in Spain.

29. Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, opened by the Queen in presence of 10,000 spectators. Paris quiet and an amicable arrangement regarded as possible. Continuation of Debate on British Columbia in Dominion Parliament. First representative from Manitoba takes his seat in Dominion House of Commons.

30.—British Columbia resolutions pass by large majority. The Government at Versailles increasing in strength. Troops marching on Paris.