

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptian fleets. Independence of Greece established. The Turks evacuate the Morea. President D'Alba assassinated. Accession of Otto I. Constitution in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted. Piræus blockaded by a British fleet. England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects. French intervention sought. Greece forced to yield. Revolt of Albanians. English and French occupy Greece. Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared. Greece evacuated by the French and English. Serious insurrections in Greece. Otto I. forced to leave Greece. Prince Alfred, of England, declared King. Austria declares war on Otto. National Assembly declares Alfred elected King. England refuses to allow his accession. Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George V. 2, 1862; new Constitution adopted. King George I. married to Princess Olga. Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners. Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection. Declares for neutrality in Serbian war. Russians aided by Greeks against the Turks. Berlin conference considers question of Greek independence. Convention with Turkey, July 2. Thessaly ceded to Greece. Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5. Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27. Greek Navy destroyed, October 28. Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March 18. Ministry resigned, and succeeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoupi as premier, Nov. 11.

ITALY.

Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pius VI. Napoleon's first victories in Italy. Treaty of Campo Formio. France and Austria divide the Venetian States. The Cis-Alpine republic founded. Second invasion of the French. Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte. Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suwarow. Death of Pius VI., and Pius VII. Bonaparte crosses the Alps. Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of Austrians. The Cis-Alpine republic remodelled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President. Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy. The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions. Downfall of Napoleon. Establishment of the Kingdom of Italy. Genoa added to the Sardinian Kingdom. Death of Pope Pius VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope. Death of Leo XII.; Pius VIII. becomes Pope. Death of Pope Pius VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI. Death of Carlo Felix, and "inglismment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy. The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto. The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini. Insurrection in Central Italy. King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code. Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope. The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austria. Pius IX. is supported by the King of Sardinia. The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, and war between Sardinia and Austria. Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29. Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta. The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23. Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria. Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28. The republic is reformed. The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored. Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia. Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin. Revolt in Milan subdued. Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Prussia against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war. Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily. Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria. Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm. France espouses the cause of assistance, and sends an army to help Sardinia. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 7. The French army reaches Geneva, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 29, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malignano, June 8; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians. Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc. Peace of Villafranca, July 11. Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia. Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom. The pope incites his arms by Garibaldi. The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12. The Italian Duke of Modena is in favor of annexation to Sardinia. New constitution for Sardinia. Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10. Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchy of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia. The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31. The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8. A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-

magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 10. Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia. The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi leads his army into Sicily. Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatani and Milazzo, July 20. He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7. Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18. Garibaldi enters Naples, Oct. 7. The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Ischia, Oct. 17. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at Capua, Oct. 27. Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy." Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21. Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 4. Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprea. The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18, 1861. Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26. The Tuscan kingdom recognized by England, March 31. The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15. Death of Cavour, June 6. Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Tassiani, in the name of Francis II. Rattazzi forms a new ministry. Naples declared in a state of siege. Rattazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Rattazzi. Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope. King made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army. Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain proposed. Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1862. Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence. Bank of Italy established. New Parliament meets at Florence. The insurrections at Turin suppressed. Brigades cause much trouble. The Austro-Italian war begins. Alliance with Prussia. Italy declares war against Austria, June 20. Italians cross the Mincio, June 23. Battle of Custozza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht. Battle of Lissa. Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20. Battle of Fráguar, August 5. Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom. Treaty of Nicholasburg, Aug. 26; close of the war. Cession of Venetia to the Italian Kingdom. King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7. Insurrection in the Papal States. Garibaldi placed under arrest. The French enter Rome. Garibaldi defeated at Montanara. Railroad over Mont Cenin opened. Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Augusta, Oct. 10. Ecumenical Council held at Rome. Severe earthquake at Florence. Death of infallibility proclaimed by the Council. Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo. The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied. Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9. Pope Pius IX. issues bill of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1. Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11. Revolution in Rome imminent. The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo. Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9. The Law Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain. The government transferred from Florence to Madrid. Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. Death of Mazzini. Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula. Suppression of the convents at Rome. Admission of Jesuits from Italy. General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy. Brno cause great trouble. The government suppresses the Camorras. Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy. Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. Six new cardinals appointed. Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question. Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7. The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed. Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9. Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17. Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7. Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20. Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli. The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched. Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa. Carlist cause overthrown and a new one founded by Depretto. Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 2. Electoral law passed. Death of Garibaldi, June 2. Discovery site of the celebrated Antrim, at Rome, Nov. 6. The cholera rages in Naples. Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 29. Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Dec. 29. Crispi Resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9. Baron Fava, Minister of State to the United States, recalled, March 20. Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday, May 4. King Humbert and Queen Margherita celebrate their silver wedding, July 29. King Humbert assassinated, July 29. Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III., Aug. 11.

SPAIN.

Jesuits expelled from the kingdom. 1767 Falkland Islands ceded to England. 1771 War with Portugal renewed. 1773 War with England renewed. 1774 France and Spain besiege Gibraltar. 1783 England cedes Barbary Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles. 1794 French invade Spain.

War again with England. 1796 Defeat of the Spanish fleet; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14. 1797 Spain cedes Parma to France. 1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos. 1802 Treaty with England at Amiens. 1802 Renewed war with England. 1803 Massacre of the Spanish fleet by English, under Nelson. 1807 Treaty of Fontainebleau. Territory demanded by France. 1808 Napoleon enters Spain. The French take Madrid. Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon. Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2. Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25. Ferdinand VII. abdicates. Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, Sept. 12, but is driven out by the French. The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English. Battle of Losrosos; defeat of the patriots. Battle of Durango; the French victorious. The French retake Madrid, and restore Ferdinand VII. to the throne. Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4. Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Aug. 18. Surrender of Saragossa. Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, and universal suffrage granted by the Cortes. Defeat of the French at Talavera, July 22. Spanish defeated at Ocaña, Nov. 12. Severe battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21. Granada, Seville and Astorga seized by the French. Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10. Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes de Oñoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16. Tarragona taken by Suchoy. Great Joseph returns to Madrid. Spanish defeated by Suchoy at Lora. Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, July 19. Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6. Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22. English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid. Vittoria successful at Castella, April 13; Euzkita, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28. The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidasoa and following them into France. Ferdinand VII. restored, August 1. The slave trade abolished for a compensation. Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January. Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes. The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March. Intervention of France in behalf of the king. French army enters Spain, April 7. Cadiz invested, June 25. Invasion of the Cortes, Aug. 31. Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed. The king again restored. Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders. The French evacuate Cadiz. Cadiz proclaimed a free port. The Salique law abolished. Death of Ferdinand VII., his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II. Don Carlos claims the throne. The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne. Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the throne. Beginning of the Carlist war. Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao. Christian of monarchical party. Success of the government forces. Don Carlos takes refuge in England. Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18. The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain. Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio. Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority. Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled. Insurrection at Pamplona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 2. Receiving his surrender, Dec. 4. Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona. Corona, Seville and other points. Bombardment of Seville, July 21. Defeat of Espartero. Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age. Napoleon, a friend of Christina, is made commander of the army. Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Francis, Prince of Asturias, Duke of Cadiz. Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France. Peace of England against these marriages. Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the young Queen. Espartero restored to power. The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid. Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17. Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately. Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain. Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway. Merino, a Franciscan monk, abducts to him the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger. Narvaez exiled to Vienna. Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister. The Queen mother is overthrown, and compelled to quit Spain. Death of Don Carlos. Espartero resigns. A new cabinet formed, headed by Martinez O'Donnell. Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government. Disbandment of the national guard. Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator. O'Donnell forced to resign, and Narvaez is made prime minister. Birth of the prince royal. War with Morocco. O'Donnell commands the army in Africa. Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadaluca. Treaty of peace signed, March 26. Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin King, as Charles V. Ortega slain, April 2. The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power. The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England. Spain joins England in the Mexican expedition. Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne. O'Donnell resigns the premiership. Insurrection in St. Domingo. Spanish quarrels with Peru. General Prim exiled for conspiracy.

Narvaez again becomes prime minister. He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses. Christina returns to Spain. Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity. Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation. Spain relinquishes St. Domingo. Quarrel with Chili, followed by war. Revolution in Italy organized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim. General Prim lays down his arms, and insurrection enters Spain. O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry. Cortes dissolved by the Queen. Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed. The Queen grants general amnesty. Death of Narvaez. Murillo becomes prime minister. Revolution led by Prim and Serrano. Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns. Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed. Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga, Oct. 8. Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26. Revolts at different points suppressed. Republic proclaimed, government recognizes the provisional government. Efforts to find a king for Spain. Queen Isabella makes refuge in France, and is deposed. Prim becomes prime minister. Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed. Serrano declines the Spanish crown. Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses it. Amadeus, of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16. Amadeus deposed as Dictator, Dec. 30. Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29. Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2. Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5. The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25. Insurrection in Cuba. Revolution of the Ministry. Carlist war begins. Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Orreaga. Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19. Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings. Abdication of King Amadeus. Republic proclaimed. Defeat of the Carlists at various points. Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13. Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31. Castor President of the Cortes. The "Virginius" affair. Coup d'Etat. Serrano President and Commander of the army. Overthrow of the republic. Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops, Dec. 30. King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9. Victory gained from Carlists, July 9. Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5. Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26. Don Carlos flees to France. Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid. Execution treaty with the United States. General amnesty to Carlists. Queen Isabella returns to Spain. Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier. Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26. Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25. Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere. Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria, Nov. 29. Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30. Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18. Execution of the assassin Carlos from France, July 17. Expulsion of Don Carlos from France. Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23. Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10. Heavy storm at Madrid, Dec. 10. Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis of Bavaria, April 2. King Alfonso visits France to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20. King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23. Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2. Resignation of Alfonso, Oct. 11. Narvaez forms Prime Minister. Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost. Changes in the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 26. Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31. Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina, August 17. Republicity between Cuba and the United States. Riotous demonstrations of Republicans in Madrid by the police. Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundred. Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Camarón sends with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

FRANCE.

Barry becomes prime minister. The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette of Austria. Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI. Dismissal of Turot from office. Necker becomes Minister of Finance. Necker resigns as Minister of Finance. The torture abolished in legal proceedings. Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain. "Diamond necklace affair" occasions insurrection. Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes. Reappointment of Necker. Reappointment of Necker. Meeting of the States-General, May 5. The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.

Destruction of the Bastille, July 14. The beginning of the French revolution. The King and queen compelled by a mob, at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6. The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 3. The National Assembly changes the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16. Citizens' property confiscated. The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22. King Louis XVI. directs the work of the revolution, Feb. 4. Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished. Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the King takes the oath to the constitution, July 11. Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20. Impeachment of the king and queen in the Tuileries; they are arrested at Versailles, June 21. Louis sanctions the National constitution, Sept. 5. Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 20. Coalition against France. Commencement of the great wars. War with Austria declared April 20. Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20; Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20. Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10. Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 25. Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17. The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21. Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1. France declared a republic, Sept. 22. Trial and condemnation of King Louis XVI., Nov. 12 to Dec. 13. King Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21. War against England, Spain and Holland, Feb. 1. Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March. Proscription of the Girondists. Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25. Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31. Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, Sept. 17. Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16. Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte, Dec. 17. The Duke of Orleans, Philippe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6. Marie Roland executed, Nov. 8. Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12. Danton and others guillotined, April 5. Execution of Louis XVI. by Robespierre. Robespierre becomes president, June. Fall of Robespierre, July 27. Robespierre, St. Just, and seventy others guillotined, July 28. Close of the Reign of Terror. Louis Augustin Louis XVIII dies in prison. Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists, Oct. 5. The Directory established Nov. 1. Bonaparte wins the victories of Montonville, April 12; Mondivri, April 22, and Lodi, May 10; Kirchbrun, June 1. The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed. Pichegru's conspiracy fails. Return of Napoleon into Paris. Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks. Defeat of the Pyramids, July 13-21. Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1. Egyptian army routed, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22. Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13. Battle of Marengo, June 14. Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians. Attempts to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24. Treaty with Germany. Peace made with France and Prussia. Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9. Defeat of the French at Aboukin, March 8. Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27. Legion of Honor instituted. Bonaparte made "Consul for Life." Bank of France established. War with England declared, May 22. Invasion of Moscow, and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails. Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21. The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18. Coronated by the Pope, Dec. 30. Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2. Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26. Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8. Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. Invasion of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15. Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8. Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, July 25. Treaty of peace signed, July 7. The Milan Decree published, Dec. 17. New nobility of France created. The beginning of the Peninsular war. Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain. Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling. Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14. Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15. Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Austria, April 1. Union of Holland with France. Birth of the King of Rome, afterward King of Naples. War declared with Russia. Napoleon invades Russia. Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7. Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October 19. Convention of Tilsit. Concordat treaty with the Pope. Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16. Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18. The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7. Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 31. Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5. Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May 4. Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3. The Bourbon dynasty restored. The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10. Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army. Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire. The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.