

1387 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.

1407 By the Treaty of Kalmar, Sweden joined the confederacy of Scandinavian kingdoms.

1418 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.

1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1522. Gustavus Vasa died in 1593.

1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.

1537 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.

1611 Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.

1664 Charles XII became king of Sweden, after engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Poltava in 1709 and became a fugitive.

1702 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being young, Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.

1750 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.

1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the Emperor Alexander. Bernadotte was given to Denmark in exchange.

1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.

1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Laubenberg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.

1872 Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.

1883 Victory ship built at Christiania, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 8. Dr. Hansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiania, Sweden, June 21.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.

1766 Lorraine ceded to France.

1772 Convention between Prussia and Austria.

1772 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.

1778 War with Turkey.

1791 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.

1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick.

1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.

1792 Revolt in the Silesian provinces.

1792 Prussians seize Dantzic and acquire Posen.

1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division War with France.

1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia.

1801 Prussians seize Hanover.

1801 Treaty of Lunéville: Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.

1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.

1805 Treaty of Vienna.

1805 Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurttemberg and Bavaria.

1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.

1806 Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.

1806 Prussians seize Hanover.

1806 War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24. Battles of Austerlitz and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.

1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.

1807 Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.

1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.

1809 North German annexed to France.

1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.

1813 The war of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.

1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4. War declared against France, March 16. Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31. Ney defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 16. Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipzig, Oct. 16.

1814 France and the Emperor at the allies. Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.

1815 Congress of Vienna.

1815 Final victory by Napoleon.

1815 Formation of the Germanic Confederation.

1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down.

1818 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.

1819 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.

1822 Death of Goethe, German poet.

1822 Other German states join the Zollverein.

1824 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.

1824 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.

1824 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.

1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.

1848 German National Assembly meets in Frankfurt.

1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28.

1849 He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.

1849 Frankfurt Assembly removes to Stuttgart.

1849 Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850.

1850 Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg, Feb. 27.

1850 Parliament meets at Erfurt.

1850 The German Confederation meets at Frankfurt, Sept. 2.

1850 Hesse-Cassel joined by the forces of Austria, Bavaria and Prussia, Nov. 12.

1851 Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfurt.

1853 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.

1857 Revision of the German Confederation. Meeting of assembly at the German Confederation at Frankfurt, at the call of Austria.

1857 Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.

1857 The elector restored by the Confederation.

1859 Bavaria, and other German states, manifested willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.

1860 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.

1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.

1860 Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.

1861 Death of Frederick William IV.: accession of William I.

1861 National Assembly meets at Heidelberg. Attempted assassination of the King.

1862 The National Assembly, Berlin, declares in favor of unification.

1862 Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.

1863 German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfurt, and approve a plan of federal reform.

1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.

1864 The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.

1864 Peace restored, Oct. 26.

1865 The Gastein convention.

1865 It gives great offence to the German Diet.

1866 Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.

1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.

1866 Austria defeated at Versailles, Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prussia.

1866 Prussia makes peace with the several German states.

1866 North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.

1867 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.

1868 South German military commission appointed.

1870 France declares war against Germany.

1870 Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with Germany.

1870 Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hesse, Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.

1870 Invasion of France by Germans. Unparalleled success of the German troops.

1870 The Emperor, Napoleon III., and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.

1870 South German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 21.

1870 The German empire formed.

1870 The Imperial Diet of Prussia to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10.

1871 King William I. of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

1871 Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor.

1871 Successful close of the French war.

1871 The Germans occupy Paris, a deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.

1871 Treaty of peace with France ratified, Feb. 26.

1871 Triumphant entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.

1871 German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 18.

1871 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 5.

1871 Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.

1871 Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.

1871 National Liberals succeed in the elections.

1871 Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.

1871 Monetary reform law passed, June 23.

1871 Germany revises the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.

1871 Civil marriage bill passed.

1871 New military and press laws.

1871 Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July 13.

1871 Bismarck resigns Chancellorship, Dec. 18.

1871 Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.

1871 The Imperial Family bill adopted.

1871 Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.

1871 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

1871 German takes part in the Eastern question.

1871 Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.

1871 Treaty with Roman Catholic church.

1871 Inundations in Prussia.

1871 The Czar of Russia visits Germany.

1871 Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.

1871 Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.

1871 Attempt to assassinate Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11.

1871 A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.

1871 The Crown Prince takes charge of the Empire.

1871 Death of King George of Hanover, June 12.

1871 The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.

1871 Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.

1871 Regency of the Crown Prince.

1871 Emperor resumes the government.

1871 Protestants' bill adopted, May 3.

1871 Meeting of Bismarck and Andrusky, at Vienna, Sept. 6.

1871 Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.

1871 Small states outvote Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties. Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states vote.

1871 "New Liberal" party formed, Aug. 16.

1871 German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.

1871 The liberals successful in the October elections.

1871 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts executive rights of the Emperor and abrogates constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.

1871 Diastrophous flood in Germany, Dec. 6.

1871 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess.

1871 The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uldan regiment, Sept. 25.

1871 Death of William II. Wagner, German composer, aged 69, Feb. 12.

1871 Conference of the Great Powers upon the Emperor's finances.

1871 Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 29.

1871 Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 15.

1871 Convention between Prussia and Austria. Serfdom army bill passed, March 10.

1871 Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.

1871 Death of Emperor William, March 9.

1871 Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.

1871 Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.

1871 Samson Agreement signed, June 11.

1871 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor, March 19.

1871 Heligoland transferred to Germany by treaty, Aug. 25.

1871 The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb. Rigid passport regulations enforced in Prussia, Jan. 25.

1871 Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 21.

1871 Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25.

1871 Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Bremen.

1871 Caprivi resigns the Chancellorship of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlohe.

1871 Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Gray-Cliffe, Sedan, etc.

1871 Celebration and naval demonstration at Kiel on account of the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.

1871 Prince Bismarck died, July 30.

PRUSSIA.

1780 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.

1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.

1792 Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.

1792 Defeat of the Prussian army of invasion.

1793 Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Posen.

1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.

1797 Frederick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.

1801 Prussians seize Hanover.

1805 Treaty of Vienna.

1805 Napoleon the German Empire.

1806 Prussia seizes Hanover, Posen.

1806 Prussia joins the alliance against France.

1806 It gives great offence to the German Diet.

1807 Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree.

1807 Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.

1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.

1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.

1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 1.

1813 The war of Liberation began.

1813 Uprising of the people.

1813 Battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16.

1814 The allies invade France.

1814 Complete defeat of Napoleon.

1814 The Prussians occupy the French capital.

1814 Treaty of Paris.

1815 Congress of Vienna: Germanic Confederation formed.

1815 Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.

1817 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.

1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.

1819 Death of the Emperor, George III. of Hanover, Sept. 12.

1819 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia, Oct. 12.

1819 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.

1819 The Dietation of 1818.

1819 Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12.

1819 The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburgh Castle, Nov. 25.

1819 The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.

1819 The Germanic Empire is dissolved, and the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28.

1819 He declares Martial law throughout the kingdom, May 10.

1819 Convention of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 25.

1819 The revolution in Baden completely crushed.

1819 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 5.

1819 Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.

1819 Treaty of peace with Denmark.

1819 Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfurt.

1819 Prussia warms Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 31.

1819 The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.

1819 The Prussian troops withdraw from Hesse, Nov. 14.

1819 The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace.

1819 Visit of the King to Russia.

1819 The King re-establishes the Council of Ministers in exile, Oct. 18.

1819 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.

1819 Woodcock policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.

1819 Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.

1819 Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.

1819 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.

1819 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.

1819 Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia.

1819 Quarrel with Switzerland about Neuchâtel.

1819 Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.

1819 Serious illness of the King.

1819 The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William made Regent.

1819 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess of England.

1819 Franco-Italian war.

1819 Prussia remains neutral, but threatens.

1819 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.

1819 William I. becomes king upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 7.

1819 National Association meets at Heidelberg, a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.

1819 The King and Queen crowned at Königsberg, Aug. 18.

1819 The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.

1819 The government defeated in the elections.

1819 Count Bismarck-Schönhausen made Premier.

1819 The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1861.

1819 The deputies at the Chamber as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.

1819 The Budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber.

1819 The Chamber declares the act of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.

1819 Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 15.

1819 Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.

1819 The King closes the session a second time, and resolves to govern without a Parliament, May 27.

1819 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.

1819 The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, Jan. 15.

1819 Recalled.

1819 War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.

1819 Denmark invaded by Prussia.

1819 Denmark ports blockaded.

1819 Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.

1819 Death of Sir Charles Napier, Oct. 20.

1819 Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.

1819 The budget being rejected the King proposes the parliament, and declares his royal rule will be given.

1819 The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5.

1819 Continuation of the quarrel between Bismarck and Napoleon III., at Paris.

1819 The Diet demands the surrender of Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which he refuses.

1819 Prussian treaty with Belgium.

1819 Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.

1819 War with Austria and Prussia.

1819 Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austria.

1819 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.

1819 Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.

1819 Hanover annexed to Prussia.

1867 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.

1867 First meeting of the new German Parliament.

1867 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.

1867 France declares war against Prussia.

1867 Prussia receives the support of German States.

1867 France invaded by the German army un-

der command of King William, of Prussia.

(See Germany and France.)

The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.

1871 William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.

1871 Treaty with the Roman Catholic clergy.

1872 Creation of the new peers by the government to carry its measures in parliament.

1873 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. The stamp tax.

1874 Dealings with the Roman Catholic bishops. The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.

1875 Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 12.

1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops, Fulda.

1875 Religious agitation in Prussia.

1875 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

1875 New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.

1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.

1876 Denunciation of Catholic bishops in Munster.

1876 Great inundations in Prussia.

(See Germany.)

Great Britain and Ireland

1705 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.

1705 Birth of a Pretender, at Rome.

1705 Prince of Wales, died 1818.

1705 Birth of George I., died 1830.

1705 Founding of a city founded.

1705 Letters of Junius.

1705 War of the Seven Years.

1705 Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.

1705 Lord North's ministry.

1705 Cook's voyage in the South Sea.

1705 English debates reported.

1705 Birth of Sir Walter Scott, died 1832.

1705 Lord Cornwallis in India.

1705 Suicide of Lord Clive.

1705 Commencement of the American Revolution.

1705 Birth of Charles Lamb, died 1835.

1705 "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.

1705 Birth of T. Campbell; died 1841.

1705 Death of the Earl of Chatham.

1705 Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.

1705 Elton at Gibraltar.

1705 Birth of Gordon's "No Popery" riots in London.

1705 Birth of Channing; died 1842.

1705 The acquisition of Gordon.

1705 England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 20.

1705 Lord Rockingham becomes ministry.

1705 Grattan's Irish Constitution.

1705 Gaol-tithe ministry.

1705 Lord Cornwallis surrenders to the French.

1705 Settlement of Upper Canada.

1705 Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.

1705 Birth of the Quaker, H. H. Cartwright.

1705 Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson, (insane).

1705 Death of the Chalmers; died 1842.

1705 Trial of Warren Hastings.

1705 Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.

1705 Second Times founded.

1705 Birth of Sir H. Hallam; died 1859.

1705 Boswell's Johnson published.

1705 Birmingham riots.

1705 Famine and "People's Friend."

1705 First coalition against France.

1705 England begins war with France.

1705 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

1705 English expedition to Dunkirk; Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.

1705 Trial of Warren Hastings, April 23.

1705 Birth of Carlisle; died 1881.

1705 Cape of Good Hope doubled.

1705 Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.

1705 Orange clubs formed in London.

1705 Federal Diet maintains the Serfdom laws.

1705 Birth of Princess Charlotte.

1705 Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.

1705 Death of Edmund Burke, July 25.

1705 "The Anti-Jacobin."

1705 Birth of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.

1705 Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.

1705 Sidney Smith at Acre.

1705 Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the Irish.

1705 Battle of Rilleulen, May 23.

1705 Battle of Autrin; victory of the English.

1705 Irish rebellion completely suppressed.

1705 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the King.

1705 Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.

1705 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

1705 Napoleon's victory over the French fleet.

1705 Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 19.

1705 Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.

1705 Birth of the painter; died 1873.

1705 War declared against France.

1705 Maharrata India War.

1705 Cannon's insurance office in Ireland.

1705 Execution of Emmet, Sept. 29.

1705 Birth of Tatalator, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson.

1705 Birth of William E. Gladstone.

1705 Death of William Pitt and Charles James Fox.

1705 Orders in Council against the Berlin Decree, Jan. 7.

1705 The African slave trade abolished, March 25.

1705 Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English Crown.

1705 Wellesley passes the Duro.

1705 Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.

1705 Quarterly Review founded.

1705 Impairment of the Duke of York, Valenciennes expedition, August.

1705 Death of Sir Robert B. Lytton.

1705 Investigation into conduct of Princess Caroline.

1705 Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.

1705 Birth of Alfred Tennyson.

1705 The King deposed, Nov. 3.

1705 Birth of Robert B. Lytton.

1705 Irish agitation for repeal of the union.

1705 The Prince of Wales declared Regent, Feb. 5.

1705 Suddell's riots, Nov. 7.

1705 The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 26.

1705 Birth of William M. Thackeray. Died 1867.

1705 English storm Ciudad, Rodrigo and Bay.

1705 Lord Liverpool Premier.

1705 Assassination of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham, in the House.

1705 Decline of the second war with the United States, June 18.

1705 Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.

1705 Birth of Robert B. Lytton.

1705 Peace with France.

1705 Peace with the United States.

1705 Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.

1705 Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 11.

1705 France renews war with the allies.

1705 Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18.

1705 Peace with France.

1705 Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland.

1705 Birth of Charles Marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

1816 Agricultural and Weaver riots.

1817 Specie payments resumed.

1817 Habeas Corpus act again suspended.

1817 Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.

1817 Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.

1818 Birth of Anthony F. B. Johnston.

1819 Queen Victoria born, May 24.

1819 Peel's Currency Act.

1819 Death of George III., Jan. 29.

1819 Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 23.

1819 Trial of Queen Caroline.

1819 Birth of Herbert Spencer.

1819 Birth of George McDonald.

1819 Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.

1819 Great outbreaks in Ireland.

1821 George IV. crowned, July 19.

1821 George IV. visits Scotland.

1821 "Whiteboy" outrages in Ireland.

1821 Suicide of Castlereagh.

1821 Fire Mechanics' Institute held.

1821 Agitation about tests and corporation acts.

1821 Anglo-Irish war.

1821 Death of Lord Byron in Greece.

1821 The great commercial crisis.

1821 Birth of Queen Victoria, May 24.

1821 Thames tunnel commenced.

1821 Birth of William Collins.

1821 Birth of the Duke of Wellington.

1821 Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.

1821 Battle of Navarino.

1821 The ship defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

1821 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 6.

1821 Great Riots in London.

1821 Death of George IV.

1821 William IV. assumes the throne, June 26.

1821 Birth of the Duke of Wellington.

1821 Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

1821 The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.

1821 Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.

1821 Earl Grey's ministry.

1821 Passage of the English Reform Bill.

1821 Birth of the Duke of Devonshire.

1821 Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.

1821 Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.

1821 The abolition of the colonies.

1821 France union and repeal riots.

1821 Lord Melbourne's ministry.

1821 The Duke of Devonshire, Oct. 10.

1821 Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.

1821 Death of William IV.

1821 Victoria ascends the throne, June 29.

1821 Hanover separated from Great Britain.

1821 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.

1821 Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.

1821 Viscount Melbourne's ministry.

1821 England at war with China.

1821 Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.

1821 Penny postage inaugurated.

1821 The Queen's marriage. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, June 10.

1821 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.

1821 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 9.

1821 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.

1821 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, June 2.

1821 Income tax established, Aug. 6.

1821 Queen Victoria visits France.

1821 The Emperor of Russia and King of the Belgians visit England.

1821 Trial of O'Connell, at Dublin, for sedition. His conviction, fine and imprisonment. Release and subsequent release from prison, Sept. 1.

1821 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.

1821 United States in Ireland.

1821 Positive or Tractarian controversy.

1821 Anti-corn law agitation.

1821 Great railway speculations.

1821 Revival of the English laws, June 26.

1821 Great commercial panic.

1821 Food riots in Tipperary.

1821 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

1821 Death of O'Connell, May 15.

1821 \$50,000 expended by the government in relief of the sufferers.

1821 Chartist demonstrations in London.

1821 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, and others, and others suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.

1821 Chartist in Ireland.

1821 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.

1821 Act of the Estates Act passed.

1821 Cholera reappears in England.

1821 The Queen visits Ireland.

1821 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.

1821 Date assigned the Queen.

1821 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.

1821 First gold arrivals from Australia.

1821 Death of Wellington, Sept. 11.

1821 Great riots in Belfast.

1821 Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.

1821 English and French fleets enter the Baltic.

1821 Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.

1821 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.

1821 War declared against Russia, March 28.

1821 Criminal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.

1821 Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.

1821 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.

1821 Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister, Feb. 20.

1821 Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.

1821 The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.

1821 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.

1821 War with China, Oct. 23.

1821 England at war with Persia.

1821 Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.

1821 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.

1821 The closing of the Indian mutiny (see India).

1821 Great commercial panic: it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

1821 Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran, Feb. 18.

1821 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.

1821 Derby-Bismarck ministry formed, Feb. 26.

1821 Jewish disabilities removed, July 25.

1821 The Conspiracy and Volunteer Bills passed, Bill passed, Aug. 2.

1821 The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.

1821 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.

1821 Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill, June 18.

1821 Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.

1821 Lord Stanley Secretary for India.

1821 Commercial treaty with France.

1821 Peace with China, Oct. 21.

1821 The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.

1821 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.

1821 Complications with the United States.

1821 Slighted from a British merchant steamer the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto" Nov. 8.

1821 They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28.

1821 Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.

1821 The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.