

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians. Independence of Greece established. The Turks evacuate the Morea. Turkey surrenders Missolonghi. Treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 18, 1829. President D'Alatri assassinated. Accession of Otto I. Inauguration of the National Assembly; new constitution adopted. Piræus blockaded by a British fleet. 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 for 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 IV. 2, 1830; new Constitution adopted. King George I. married to Princess Olga. Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners. Insurrection observed in Herzegovinian insurrection. Declares for neutrality in Serbian war. Theassians aided by Greeks against the Turks. Herlin conference considers question of Greek independence. Convention with Turkey, July 2. Thessaly ceded to Greece. Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 2. Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 2. 1859. Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March 1859. Ministry resigned, and succeeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoups as premier, Nov. 11.

ITALY.

Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pío 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. Pío VI. deposed by Bonaparte. Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suwarow. Death of Pío VI.; Pío VII. Pope. Bonaparte crosses the Alps. Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of Austria. 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 crown. Death of Pope Pío VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope. Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes Pope. Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI. Death of Carlo Felix, and inguishment 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 Austrian rule; Austria is supported by the King of Sardinia. The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence. 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 reformed, 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 Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. 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; Mategnana, 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 position in Italy is arms by Garibaldi. The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12. The Italian Duke of Genoa is in favor of annexing 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. 16. Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-

magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 3. Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia, March 24. The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi invades Sicily, May 11. Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatani and Melicchio, July 29. He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7. Inauguration in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18. Charles Anselmi resigns. The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Ischia, Oct. 17. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturno, Oct. 1. 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. 7. Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprea. The first Italian Parliament assembles, March 18, 1861. Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26. The Russian 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 Herculano, in the name of Francis II. Rattazzi forms a new ministry. Naples declared in a state of siege. Garibaldi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Rattazzi. Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope. He made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army. Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain. Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1870. Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence. Bank of Italy established. New Parliament meets at Florence. The insurrections at Turin suppressed. Eugenic cause maintained. The Austro-Italian war begins. Alliance with Prussia. Italy declares war against Austria, June 20. Italians cross the Mincio, June 22. Defeat of Custozza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht. Battle of Lissa. Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 9. Defeat of Prágué, August 3. Treaty of Nicholasburg, Aug. 23; close of the war. Cession of Venetia to the Italian Kingdom. King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7. Intervention in the Papal States. Garibaldi placed under arrest. The French enter Rome. Garibaldi defeated at Montemurro. Railway over Monte Cenis opened. Crown Prince Humbert married Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. Ecumenical Council held at Rome. Severe earthquake at Florence. Defeat of infallibility proclaimed by the Council. Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo. The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20. Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9. Pope Pius IX. issues bull 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 Italian 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. Severe inundations throughout the peninsula. Suppression of the convents at Rome. Inauguration of Jesuits from Italy. General assembly of free Christian Churches in Italy. Coruña makes great trouble. The government suppresses the Camorra's. 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. Attributed assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17. Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7. King 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. Cabinet ministry 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 of the celebrated Antrim, at Rome, Nov. 6. The cholera rages in Naples. Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 9. Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Dec. 29. Crispi Resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9. Humbert forced to resign 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. Jesuits expelled from the kingdom. 1771 Falkland Islands ceded to England. 1772 War with Portugal renewed. 1773 War with England renewed. France and Spain besiege Gibraltar. 1783 England cedes Barbary Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles. 1794 French invade Spain.

SPAIN.

War again with England. Spain divides St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 23. Spain cedes Parma to France. Treaty with Portugal at Badajoz. Garibaldi invades Sicily, May 11. Treaty with England at Amiens. Renewed war with England. Defeat of Trafalgar, Oct. 21. Total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson. Invasion of Spain by the French. Treaty of Fontainebleau. Territory demanded by France. Kingdom of Sicily seized. The French take Madrid. Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 3. Massacre of 250 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, July 12, but is deposed, Oct. 1. The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English. Battle of Louro, defeat of the patriots. Battle of Durango; the French victorious. The French retake Madrid, and restore Joseph Bonaparte to the throne, Dec. 4. Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4. Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16, 1809. Surrender of Saragossa. Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, July 22. Invasion of the Douro. Defeat of the French at Talavera, July 28. Spanish defeated at Oeana, 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 5, and at Albuera, May 16. Tarragona taken by Suchet. Joseph Bonaparte returns to Madrid. Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca. 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. English successful at Castella, April 12; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28. The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidasoa and following them into France. Ferdinand VII. returns to Spain, April 18. The slave trade abolished for a compensation. Revolution under Nunez del Rio 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 French, 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. Defeat of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella. 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 crown. Beginning of the Carlist war. Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao. Restoration of monarchy. Success of the government forces. Don Carlos takes refuge in England. Law for the suppression of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain. The Queen Regent Christina abdicates in favor of Isabella. 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 Logroño against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 2. and receives its surrender, Dec. 4. Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Coruña, Oporto, 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. Narvaez a friend of Christina, is made commander of the army. Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Ferdinand VII., 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 king. Espartero restored to power. The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid. Attributed 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, attempts to murder 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 impeached, and compelled to quit Spain. Death of Don Carlos. Espartero resigns. A new cabinet formed, headed by Marquis 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. Narvaez is made prime minister. Death of the prince royal, May 18. O'Donnell commands the army in Africa. Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadaluca. Treaty of peace signed, March 25. O'Donnell's efforts to bring about overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles V. O'Donnell shot, April 15. The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power. The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England. The appointment of St. Domingo to Spain as Mexican expedition. Don Juan de Borbon 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 devises 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. Kingdom of Italy recovers by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim. General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Seville. O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry. The Cortes dismissed 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. 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 Bayona by Prim, Serrano and O'Donnell, Oct. 8. Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26. Revolts at different points suppressed. The United States government recognizes the provisional government. Efforts to find a king for Spain. Queen Isabella flees to France, Feb. 15. 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 declines. Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16. Amadeus lands at Cartagena, 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. Resignation 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 the king, July 31. Carlos President of the Cortes. The "Virginius" affair. Coup d'Etat. General 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. Victoria taken 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. Expulsion treaty with the United States. General amnesty to Carlists. Isabella Isabella returns to Spain. Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, Jan. 19. Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26. Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25. Insurrections in Seville, Granada and elsewhere. Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Antonia of Austria, Nov. 25. Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30. Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18. Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14. Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17. Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23. Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10. Heavy snow at Madrid, Dec. 10. Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis, of Bavaria, April 2. King Alfonso appoints commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23. Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2. Resignation of Spanish Ministry, Oct. 11. Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25. Reorganization of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 15. Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Announcement that of 225,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31. Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina, Regent, May 17. Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May. Riotous demonstrations of Republicans killed 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 Prim, with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

FRANCE.

Destruction of the Bastille, July 14. The beginning of the French revolution. The king and queen compelled to flee, at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6. The National Assembly meets at Paris. The National Assembly changes the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16. Title to all property confiscated. The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22. Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished, July 14. Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the King takes the oath to the constitution, July 14. Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20. Inauguration of the king and queen in the Tuilleries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21. Louis XVI. sanctions the National constitution, Sept. 15. Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 20. First coalition against France. Commencement of the great wars. War with Austria declared April 20. Defeat of Valmy; Prussia, Turkey defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20. Attack and capture of the Tuilleries 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. 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. Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21. War against England, Spain and Holland declared, 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. 15. Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16. Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte, Dec. 19. The Duke of Orleans, Philippe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6. Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8. Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12. Danton and others guillotined, April 5. Execution of Louis XVI., executed. Robespierre becomes president, June. Fall of Robespierre, July 27. Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28. Close of the Reign of Terror. The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison. Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5. The Directory established Nov. 1. Bonaparte wins the victories of Montonotte, April 12; Mondovi, April 22, and Lodi, May 10; Marengo, June 1, and Friedland, July 5, in Italy. The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed. Pichegru's conspiracy fails. Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks. The Pyramids, July 13-21. Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1. Bonaparte returns to France, 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. 17. Battle of Marengo, June 14. Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians. Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24. Treaty with Germany. Invasion of Morocco and against Bonaparte fails. Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21. The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18. Bonaparte deposes the Pope, Dec. 20. Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Austria Austertiz. Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2. Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26. 1806 Great coalition of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12. Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8. Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. Peace of Tilsit, July 9, 1807. Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8. Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, July 22. 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 Austerlitz and Essling. Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14. The Emperor Josephine, Dec. 15. 1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria, Oct. 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, Oct. 19. The 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 1-10. Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, October 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.