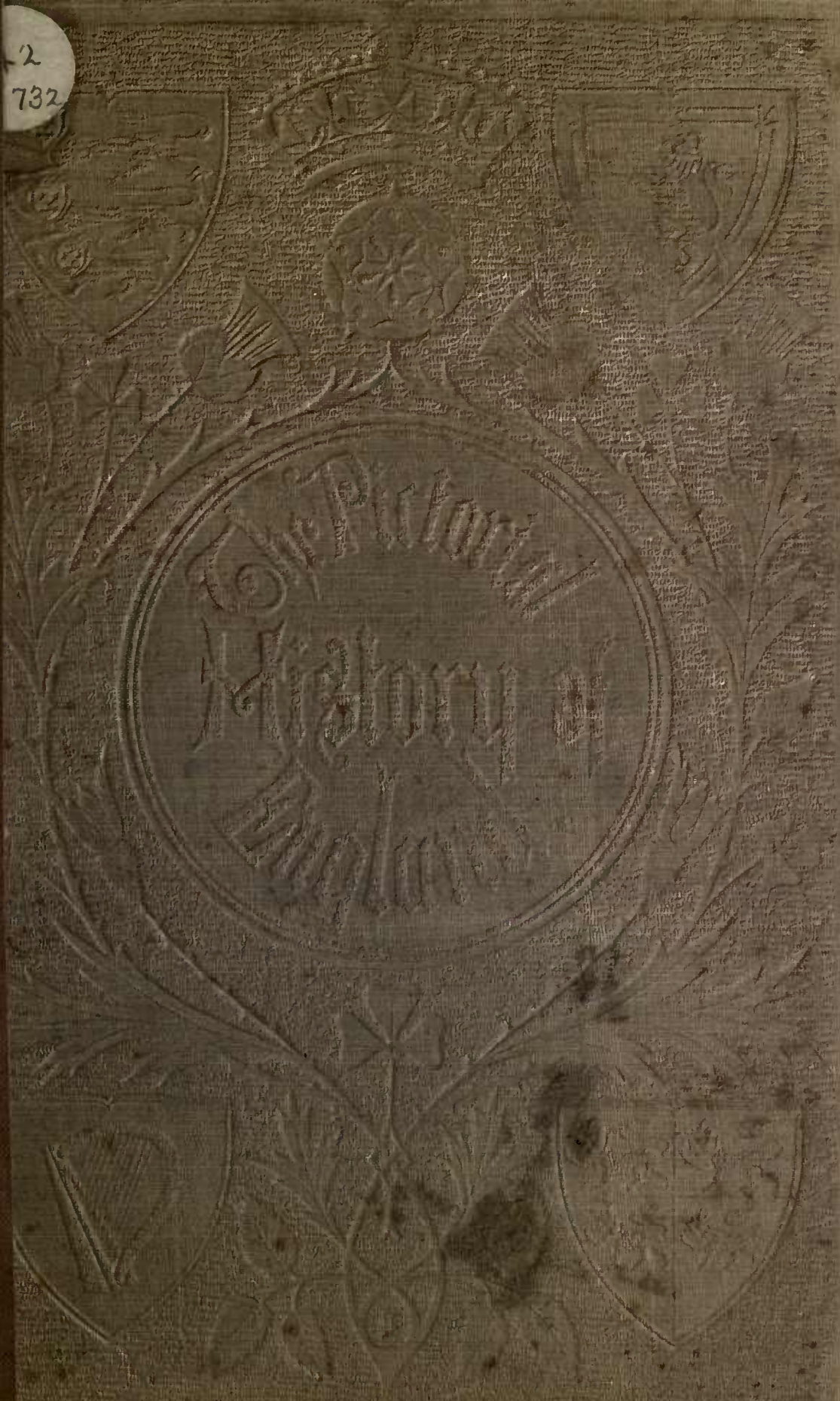


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COMPLETE  
**CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX**

TO THE

PICTORIAL  
**HISTORY OF ENGLAND**

STANDARD EDITION

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES DOWN TO 1815

BASED ON THAT PREPARED BY H. C. HAMILTON, ESQ., OF STATE-PAPER OFFICE



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# CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

TO THE

## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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1533. (Jsn. 4 or 25.) Henry VIII. is married to Anne Boleyn at Whitehall, . . . . .	379, 380
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(Aug.)	The English invade the Scottish border; they are defeated at Haddenrig, . . . . .		433
(Oct.)	Henry VIII. claims the sovereignty of Scotland; the Duke of Norfolk marches with a powerful army; the Scotch are routed on Solway Moss; many of the Scottish nobility are carried prisoners to England, . . . . .		433
(Dec. 14.)	James V. dies, . . . . .		434
(Dec. 22.)	The Earl of Arran becomes regent of Scotland, . . . . .		434
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(Aug.)	It is ratified by the nobles, . . . . .		436
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(July.)	Henry VIII. is married to Catherine Parr, . . . . .		438
	Queen Mary of Scotland is crowned at Stirling, . . . . .		437
	The Earl of Angus and his associates execute a bond at Douglas Castle to serve Henry VIII., . . . . .		437
	Angus and his confederates are accused of treason, the treaty of marriage is declared void, . . . . .		437
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1544. (May 4.)	An English army land at Leith, which they plunder; the Scotch evacuate Edinburgh; the Earl of Hertford attacks the castle; is defeated; burns the town, and lays waste the country; he retreats from Leith, burns the shipping, and retreats to Berwick; the Catholics and Protestants coalesce against the English, . . . . .		440
1545. Lennox with a fleet takes the isles of Arran and Bute, and ravages the coast of Scotland, . . . . .	440, 441		
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	The French fleet returns to Brest, . . . . .		442
(Nov.)	Parliament grants Henry VIII. a subsidy and the disposal of all colleges, charities, and hospitals, . . . . .		443
	George Wishart is seized; is tried as a heretic, and burnt at St Andrews, . . . . .		446
(May 29.)	Cardinal Beaton is assassinated, . . . . .		446, 447
(Sept.)	The Earl of Hertford again marches into Scotland; burns and destroys the villages; attacks the abbey of Kelso; murders the monks; plunders the abbys of Melrose and Dryburgh; he retreats, . . . . .		445
(Dec. 12.)	The Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Surrey are sent to the Tower, . . . . .		449
1546. (June 7.)	Treaty of Campes; Henry VIII. agrees to give up Boulogne on payment of money by Francis, . . . . .		447
1547. (Jan. 13.)	The Earl of Surrey is arraigned for treason at Guildhall, for using the		
	royal arms of Edward the Confessor, quartered with his own; he is found guilty of an attempt upon the throne, . . . . .		449
(Jan. 19.)	He is beheaded, . . . . .		450
	The Duke of Norfolk makes a confession; a bill of attainder is brought in, which passes both Houses in six days, . . . . .		451
(Jan. 27.)	The royal assent is given to the bill by commission; orders are sent to the Tower for his execution on the following morning, . . . . .		451
(Jan. 28.)	Henry VIII. dies early in the morning, . . . . .		451
	The Duke of Norfolk is respited, . . . . .		451
(Jan. 31.)	The death of Henry VIII. is announced to parliament, . . . . .		453
(Jan. 31.)	King Edward VI. enters London, and proceeds to the Tower, . . . . .		454
(Feb. 1.)	Henry VIII's will is read, appointing sixteen executors to be governors of Edward VI. till he should be sixteen years of age; the Earl of Hertford is appointed sole governor by the others, . . . . .		454, 455
(Feb. 16.)	Henry VIII is buried at Windsor, . . . . .		456
(Feb. 18.)	The chancellor, the Earl of Southampton, issues a commission under the great seal enabling the masters of the court to make decrees, . . . . .		457
(Feb. 20.)	Edward VI. is crowned at Westminster, the ceremony being shortened, . . . . .		457
(March.)	Somerset is appointed sole governor of the king, and protector of the kingdom, . . . . .		457
(March 31.)	Francis I. dies at Rambouillet, and is succeeded by his son, Henry II., . . . . .		458
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	The Castle of St Andrews is demolished, . . . . .		459
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(Sept. 10.)	Battle of Pinkie, at Salt Preston; Black Saturday; the Scotch army is routed, . . . . .	460-463	
	The Scottish camp is plundered, . . . . .	463, 464	
	The fleet take the island of Inchcolm; the town of Kinghorn; plunder and ravage the coast, . . . . .	464	
(Sept. 17.)	Leith is set on fire, . . . . .	464	
(Sept. 18.)	The army marches back towards the Border, . . . . .	464	
(Sept. 21.)	The protector takes possession of Hume Castle, . . . . .	465	
(Sept. 29.)	The English army recross the Tweed, Visitors of each diocese are appointed; an English copy of the Bible is ordered to be deposited in every parish church; other regulations are made, . . . . .	465	
	Bonner and Gardiner are committed to the Fleet, . . . . .	466	
(Nov. 4.)	Parliament repeals the act of Henry VIII. giving proclamations the force of laws, and many other statutes of the late reign, . . . . .	466, 467	
	Abolishes the Congé d'élire; orders the sacrament to be delivered to the laity; vests all chantries, colleges, and free chapels in the king, . . . . .	467	
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	All images are ordered to be removed from churches and chapels; the rich shrines are forfeited to the crown; act of general pardon published, . . . . .	468	
	New order of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper proclaimed; the elevation		

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		1550. (Jan. 2.) He is fined and deprived of his offices, . . . . .	492
		(Feb. 16.) He receives a royal pardon, . . . . .	492
		Warwick is made lord high admiral, and great master of the household, . . . . .	492
		(April.) Ridley is made bishop of London, . . . . .	493
		(April 10.) The Duke of Somerset is again sworn in of the privy council, . . . . .	492
		(May 2.) Joan of Kent is burnt in Smithfield for heresy, . . . . .	492
		(July.) John Hooper is nominated bishop of Gloucester, . . . . .	493
		(Aug.) A fleet is sent to sea, to prevent the escape of the Princess Mary, . . . . .	494
		(Dec.) Two of her chaplains are indicted for performing mass, . . . . .	494
		1551. (Jan.) John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, is committed to the Fleet, . . . . .	493
		(March 18.) The Princess Mary is brought before the council, . . . . .	494
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		(May.) An agreement for marriage between Edward and Elizabeth, the French king's daughter, is made, . . . . .	495
		(July.) The sweating sickness rages in London, . . . . .	495
		(Aug.) The chief officers of the household of the Princess Mary are committed to the Tower, . . . . .	494
		Mary refuses to relinquish mass, . . . . .	494
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		(Oct. 16.) The Duke of Somerset is arrested for conspiracy and treason, and committed to the Tower, . . . . .	495
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		1553. (March 1.) Parliament meets; the bishopric of Durham is suppressed, . . . . .	499
		(April.) Durham is created into a county palatine, . . . . .	499
		(May.) Lord Guilford Dudley is married to Lady Jane Grey, . . . . .	500
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		(July 6.) Edward VI. dies at Greenwich, . . . . .	500
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		(July 21.) Northumberland is arrested for treason; he is conveyed to the Tower; many of the nobility are also committed there, . . . . .	504
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(Feb. 23.)		The whole council proceed to the Tower, and exhibit articles of charge against the lord admiral, . . . . .	479
(Feb. 27.)		A bill of attainder is passed against him in the House of Lords, . . . . .	479
(March 20.)		He is beheaded on Tower Hill, . . . . .	480
(June.)		An insurrection breaks out in various parts of England against the Reformation and the use of the reformed liturgy, . . . . .	481-483
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(Aug. 6.)		Lord Russell and Lord Grey raise the siege of Exeter; the rebels of the west are executed, . . . . .	485
(Aug. 27.)		The Earl of Warwick defeats the Norfolk rebels at Dussingdale; Ket and all the principal rebels are executed, . . . . .	487
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(Oct. 12.)		The council meet at Windsor, . . . . .	491
(Oct. 14.)		The protector is brought before them; articles of impeachment are exhibited against him, he is sent to the Tower, . . . . .	491
(Nov. 4.)		Parliament again meets; passes laws against prophecies, and repeals the act relating to vagabonds, . . . . .	492

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(Aug. 3.) Queen Mary enters London; proceeds to the Tower; the Duke of Norfolk, Gardiner, and others are liberated; Bonner and Tunstall are liberated from the Fleet, . . . . .	505
(Aug. 9.) A mass is performed in the Tower for the obsequies of Edward VI.; the same day he is buried in Westminster Abbey, according to the Protestant rites, . . . . .	505
(Aug. 18.) The Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Warwick, and the Marquis of Northampton are arraigned for treason in Westminster Hall; they are all condemned, . . . . .	505
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(Aug. 22.) Northumberland and two others are beheaded, . . . . .	506
(Aug. 23.) Gardiner is made chancellor; the mass is performed in St Paul's Church, . . . . .	506
(Sept. 14.) Cranmer is arrested, and sent to the Tower, . . . . .	507
(Oct. 1.) Mary is crowned at Westminster with the ancient formalities, . . . . .	507, 508
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Gardiner assembles the Convocation; the Book of Common Prayer declared an abomination; they recommend the suppression of the reformed English catechism, . . . . .	508, 509
(Nov. 13.) Lady Jane Grey, her husband, and Lord Ambrose Dudley, with Cranmer, are tried and condemned for treason; they are sent back to the Tower; Cranmer is respited, but detained for heresy, . . . . .	509, 510
(Dec. 21.) The church-service begins to be performed in Latin throughout England, . . . . .	510
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(Jan. 29.) The Duke of Norfolk marches against Sir Thomas Wyatt; the London trained bands desert to Wyatt at Rochester Bridge; Wyatt marches to Southwark; retires to Kingston; marches to London; is met at Hyde Park by the royal forces; he surrenders, and is committed to the Tower, . . . . .	512-514
The Princess Elizabeth is examined before the council, . . . . .	515
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(Feb. 23.) The Duke of Suffolk is beheaded, . . . . .	518
(March 15.) The Princess Elizabeth is sent to the Tower, . . . . .	515-517
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(April 11.) Sir Thomas Wyatt is beheaded, . . . . .	518

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(April 16.) Cranmer argues before the Consistory, . . . . .	525
(April 17.) Ridley does the same, . . . . .	525
(April 18.) Latimer does the same, . . . . .	525
(April 28.) Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer are condemned to be burnt, . . . . .	525
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(July 19.) The Prince of Spain arrives in Southampton water, . . . . .	519
(July 23.) Mary meets him at Winchester, . . . . .	520
(Aug.) They are married there; go to Windsor; enter London, . . . . .	520
(Oct. 26.) Some of the jury who acquitted Sir Nicholas Throgmorton are committed to prison, . . . . .	519
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(Mar. 30.) Bishop Ferrar is burnt at St David's, . . . . .	523
(May 31.) John Cardmaker is burnt in London, . . . . .	524
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(Sept.) Philip II. quits England for the continent, . . . . .	526
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1556. Forced loans are contracted, . . . . .	527
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(Mar. 21.) He is taken to St Mary's Church, Oxford, to make a public declaration; he refuses; is burnt near Baliol College, . . . . .	528
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1557. (March.) King Philip II. of Spain revisits England, . . . . .	532
Thomas Stafford and a few others land at Scarborough; attack and surprise the castle; they are made prisoners; and Stafford and others, one a Frenchman, are sent to London and tortured in the Tower, . . . . .	532
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(May 29.) Saunders is pardoned; the others are hanged, . . . . .	532
(June 7.) Mary declares war against France, . . . . .	532
(July 6.) Philip II. departs from England, . . . . .	532
The Earl of Pembroke and Lord Robert Dudley go to the Low Countries with an army in aid of Philip, . . . . .	532
The army of Philip II. gains a battle under the walls of St Quintin, . . . . .	533
1558. (Jan. 1.) The Duke of Guise commences the siege of Calais; it is assaulted and taken in a few days, . . . . .	533-535

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	The English and Flemish fleets take Conquet, and several other small places, . . . . .		536, 537
	The battle of Gravelines; the French are defeated, . . . . .		537
(Sept.)	Mary falls ill of the cold and hot fever, . . . . .		537
(Nov. 17.)	She dies at St James's, . . . . .		537
	Cardinal Pole dies the same day, . . . . .		538
	Queen Elizabeth's accession is acknowledged by both Houses of Parliament; she is proclaimed, . . . . .		539
(Nov. 18.)	Sir William Cecil is appointed secretary of state, . . . . .		539
(Nov. 23.)	Queen Elizabeth removes from Hatfield; proceeds to the Charter House, . . . . .		539
(Nov. 28.)	She enters London and proceeds to the Tower, . . . . .		539
(Dec. 13.)	The body of Queen Mary is buried in Westminster Abbey with Roman Catholic ceremonies, . . . . .		541
(Dec. 25.)	Mass is performed in the great closet; Queen Elizabeth retires after the reading of the gospel, . . . . .		541
1559. (Jan. 13.)	Sir Henry Carey is created Lord Hunsdon, . . . . .		541
(Jan. 14.)	Queen Elizabeth goes to Westminster, . . . . .		541
(Jan. 15.)	She is crowned by the bishop of Carlisle in the ancient manner, . . . . .		542
(Jan. 25.)	She meets the parliament; they restore the first-fruits and tenths to the crown; they declare the queen supreme head of the church; the laws of Edward VI. relating to religion are restored; the Book of Common Prayer re-established, . . . . .		543
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	Philip II. offers his hand in marriage, . . . . .		544
(May 10.)	The queen-regent of Scotland summons the reformed clergy to Stirling, . . . . .		547
(May 11.)	John Knox preaches against Catholicism, . . . . .		548
	The queen-regent enters into a treaty with the reformers, . . . . .		548
	The Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity are strictly enforced, and the Protestant religion established throughout England, . . . . .		545
	John Knox and the Scottish reformers form themselves into the Congregation of the Lord, . . . . .		548, 549
(July 10.)	Henry II. of France dies; is succeeded by Francis II., the husband of Mary, queen of Scots, . . . . .		549
	A French army lands at Leith, . . . . .		549
	The French fortify Leith, . . . . .		555
	The titles of King and Queen of France, England, and Scotland, are assumed by Francis II. and Mary, . . . . .		555
	The abbeys of Paisley, Kilwinning, and Dunfermline are suppressed, . . . . .		556
(Nov. 6.)	The Lords of the Congregation attack Leith; they are defeated at Restalrig; they evacuate Edinburgh and fly to Stirling; the queen-regent re-enters Edinburgh, . . . . .		559
1560. (Feb. 27.)	Elizabeth concludes a treaty at Berwick with the Lords of the Congregation, . . . . .		559
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(July 7.)	The treaty of Edinburgh; Leith is surrendered to the Lords of the Congregation and the English, . . . . .		561
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	He hangs the archbishop of St Andrews at Stirling, without trial, . . . . .		Anjou is elected king of the Netherlands; Elizabeth sends him supplies; he raises the siege of Cambray, and gains other successes; he returns to England, . . . . .
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	638	1584.	The Throckmorton plot; Francis Throckmorton is put on the rack; he is executed at Tyburn, . . . . .
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	640-642	1585. (Feb.)	Elizabeth sends a large army into the Netherlands under the command of Leicester; he is made governor-general of the Low Countries; he attacks Zutphen; is defeated; Sir Philip Sidney is killed, . . . . .
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	646		Mary is removed to Fotheringay Castle, . . . . .
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	646	(Oct. 11.)	Thirty-six English commissioners arrive at the castle; they announce to Mary that she is to be tried for being accessory to Babington's conspiracy, and other treasons, . . . . .
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	648	(Oct. 25.)	Mary is pronounced guilty of treason, and sentenced to death, . . . . .
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1573. (June 9.)	Maitland dies, . . . . .	1587. (Feb. 1.)	Elizabeth signs the warrant for her execution, . . . . .
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(Aug. 3.)	Kirkaldy is hanged and quartered as a traitor, . . . . .	(Feb. 8.)	Queen Mary is beheaded in the great hall of the castle, . . . . .
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	Elizabeth sends secret aid to the Huguenots, and a fleet, to attempt the relief of Rochelle, . . . . .	(Feb. 14.)	Davison, the secretary, is committed to the Tower; he is fined £10,000, . . . . .
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1574. (May.)	Charles IX. of France dies, and is succeeded by the Duke of Anjou, king of Poland, as Henry III., . . . . .		Sir Robert Carey is sent to make excuses to James VI. for the execution of Mary, . . . . .
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1576.	A treaty is concluded, by which the Huguenots are to exercise their religion, Henry III. heads the Catholic league to protect the church from the Protestants, Bothwell dies at the Castle of Malmoe, . . . . .	(April 19.)	Sir Francis Drake sails into Cadiz roads, and destroys thirty ships, . . . . .
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	649		He takes or destroys 100 Spanish vessels; captures a large ship in the Tagus; performs other brilliant exploits, . . . . .
1577. (Feb.)	Henry III. annuls the privileges granted to the Huguenots; they take up arms, Elizabeth concludes a treaty offensive and defensive with the Orange party, . . . . .		672
	649	(Nov.)	Elizabeth summons a great council of war; Sir Walter Raleigh advises that the expected invasion of the Spaniards be met at sea; vast preparations are made; a great camp is formed at Tilbury Fort; the queen reviews the troops at Tilbury Fort, . . . . .
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	652	1588. (July 20.)	The invincible armada arrives in the Channel, . . . . .
	Esme Stuart, Lord of Aubigny, arrives from France; is created Duke of Lennox; Morton is sent to prison, . . . . .		675
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	James VI. resumes the government, . . . . .		
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(May 25.) Somerset is brought to trial; is declared guilty, . . .	61, 62
Sir Edward Coke is disgraced; Montague is made chief-justice, . . .	62, 63

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(Nov.) Lord Ellesmere is created Viscount Brackley, . . . . .	63	1624. (Feb. 19.) The Houses of Parliament assemble; James VI. asks for supplies for a Spanish war; supplies are voted to be applied by a parliamentary committee; strict orders are issued against all Catholics, . . . . .	101, 102
1617. (Jan. 5.) Villiers is created Earl of Buckingham, Francis Bacon is made lord-keeper, . . . . .	63	The Earl of Middlesex is impeached; condemned by the Lords to pay a fine of £5000, and be imprisoned during pleasure, . . . . .	103
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James VI. insists upon five articles at the meeting of St Andrews; the same are referred to a general meeting of the kirk; James returns to England, . . . . .	66	Accession of King Charles I., . . . . .	108
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(Nov. 13.) Raleigh and his companions recover the land of Guiana, . . . . .	74	(June 10.) Parliament meets; Charles I. asks for supplies; the Commons grant a sum, and the duties of tonnage and poundage for one year; the Lords reject the latter part of the bill, . . . . .	110, 111
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(July.) Chancellor Bacon is created Baron Verulam, . . . . .	70	(Aug.) Parliament meets at Oxford; the Commons consider the various grievances; complain of the conduct of Buckingham, . . . . .	112
(Oct. 28.) Raleigh is taken by habeas corpus to the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment for the treason committed in 1603; 'execution is granted,' . . . . .	77, 78	(Aug. 12.) Charles I. suddenly dissolves parliament, writs are issued for loans to the king; tonnage and poundage are levied, though the bill did not pass; other means are devised for levying money to make war on Spain, . . . . .	113
(Oct. 29.) He is taken from the Gate-house and beheaded in Old Palace Yard, . . . . .	78, 79	A large army and fleet are collected; the Dutch contribute sixteen ships; the expedition sails to the coast of Spain; fails; returns to Plymouth, . . . . .	113, 114
1621. (Jan. 27.) Bacon is created Viscount St Albans, . . . . .	82	Buckingham goes to Holland; pawns the crown jewels and plate, . . . . .	114
(Jan. 30.) Parliament meets; James VI. asks supplies for the war in the Palatinate, . . . . .	81	Charles I. arbitrarily appoints seven members of the House of Commons to be sheriffs, . . . . .	117
(Feb. 15.) The Commons vote the supplies; they attack the monopolists; they commit Sir Francis Mitchell to the Tower; the lords adjudge him and his partner, Sir Giles Mompesson, to be degraded, fined, and imprisoned, . . . . .	82	1626. The king agrees to submit to a secret committee the abuses of the state, . . . . .	119
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(Dec. 18.) The Commons enter a protestation of liberties on their journals, . . . . .	87	Sir John Eliot and Hampden, and Sir Thomas Wentworth, are imprisoned for refusing to contribute to the loan, . . . . .	123
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The Prince of Wales is received at Madrid by the royal family of Spain, . . . . .	93, 94		
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(Oct.) The prince refuses to marry the Infanta,	100		



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(Aug.)	Edinburgh, and twenty other castles, are given up by the Covenanters in pursuance of the treaty, . . . . .	(April 21.)	A bill of attainder against Strafford passes the Commons, . . . . .
(Aug. 20.)	The Scottish parliament meets; 'is prorogued, . . . . .	(May.)	The attainder of Strafford is passed in the Lords, . . . . .
	Lord Loudon is sent to London by the Covenanters; is seized and sent to the Tower for writing a letter signed 'Au Roi,' . . . . .	(May 10.)	The royal assent is given to the bill, . . . . .
	Wentworth is made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, . . . . .	(May 11.)	Charles I. writes to the House of Lords in favour of Strafford, . . . . .
1640. (Jan. 12.)	He is created Earl of Strafford; returns to Ireland; calls a parliament, . . . . .	(May 12.)	Strafford is beheaded on Tower Hill, . . . . .
(Mar. 17.)	The Irish parliament grants large supplies, . . . . .	(June 22.)	The Commons grant tonnage and poundage, and vote six subsidies; pass bills imposing a poll-tax for paying the army, and for abolishing the Star-Chamber and High Commission Court, . . . . .
(April 13.)	The English parliament assembles, . . . . .	(July 2 and 5.)	Charles I. gives his assent to them, . . . . .
	The first petition is presented to the House of Commons against ship-money, monopolies, the Star-Chamber, the High Commission Court, and other grievances, . . . . .	(Aug. 4.)	Thirteen bishops are impeached by the Commons, . . . . .
	Both Houses are summoned before the king; he allows the Commons to enter into their grievances after they vote supplies, and declares that he never intended to make ship-money an annual revenue, . . . . .	(Oct.)	General Leslie is created Earl of Leven, . . . . .
(April 30.)	The House of Commons resolves itself into a grand committee on ship-money; the Lords demand an immediate conference; the Commons refuse, . . . . .	(Oct. 31.)	An insurrection breaks out in Ireland; the Protestants are massacred, . . . . .
(May 2.)	Charles I. sends a message hastening the supplies, . . . . .	(Oct. 31.)	The English House of Commons vote supplies in aid of the government of Ireland, . . . . .
	The Commons reply that they will resume the question on the morrow, . . . . .	(Nov. 20.)	The parliament insist on their right to have a guard during their deliberations, . . . . .
	The Commons meet; are summoned to the bar of the Lords by the Usher of the Black Rod; they attend without the speaker; Charles I. dissolves the parliament, . . . . .	(Nov. 22.)	The Commons carry, by a majority, their 'remonstrance of the state of the kingdom,' . . . . .
	Writs of ship-money are issued and enforced; money is arbitrarily raised in various ways, . . . . .	(Dec. 1.)	It is presented to Charles I., . . . . .
(May 11.)	The palace of Lameth is attacked by a mob, . . . . .	(Dec. 3.)	Charles I. makes a speech to both Houses, . . . . .
(June 2.)	The Scottish parliament meets; puts forth manifestoes; levies a tax on rent; and otherwise prepares for the war and provides for the government, . . . . .	(Dec. 15.)	The Commons, by a majority, vote the printing of 'the remonstrance,' . . . . .
(Aug.)	Leslie, the general of the Army of the Covenant, crosses the Tweed, . . . . .	(Dec. 27.)	Some riots take place round the Houses of parliament, . . . . .
(Aug. 28.)	Rout of the royal forces at Newburn, . . . . .		The thirteen bishops who had been impeached, having taken their places, remonstrate to Charles I. against all acts done in their absence, . . . . .
(Aug. 29.)	The royalists evacuate Newcastle; retreat to Northallerton, . . . . .	(Dec. 31.)	The Commons send an address to Charles I. praying for a guard; they procure arms in the House, . . . . .
Sept.)	Charles I. negotiates with the Scotch; twelve English peers petition the king to call a parliament; 10,000 of the Londoners petition to the same effect, . . . . .	1642. (Jan.)	Lord Kimbolton, Hollis, Hazlerig, Pym, Hampden, and Strode are accused of treason before the Lords; a serjeant-at-arms demands the five who are members of the House of Commons, . . . . .
(Sept. 24.)	A great council of peers assembles at York by Charles I.'s summons, . . . . .		Charles I. appears in person in the House of Commons, demands them, makes a speech, and retires; the House adjourns, . . . . .
(Oct. 16.)	An agreement is come to between the English and Scotch commissioners for the maintenance of the Scotch army for a time, . . . . .		Charles I. issues a proclamation, charging Kimbolton and the five members with treason, . . . . .
(Nov. 3.)	Charles I. opens the long parliament, . . . . .		The committee of the House of Commons declare the same, and all the late acts to be breaches of privilege, . . . . .
	Lenihall is chosen speaker of the Commons, . . . . .		Parliament makes various rules for putting the country in a posture of defence, . . . . .
	Strafford is impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower, . . . . .		The Scottish commissioners offer to mediate between Charles I. and the parliament, . . . . .
(Dec. 18.)	Laud is impeached by the Commons for high treason; he is committed to custody by the House of Lords, . . . . .	(Jan. 20.)	Charles I. desires both Houses to state all the grievances of the kingdom, . . . . .
1641. (Feb.)	Parliament votes money for the payment of the Scotch army, . . . . .		Petitions are presented from London and other places, complaining of the delay in putting down the insurrection in Ireland, . . . . .
(Mar. 11.)	The Commons resolve that the clergy shall not be magistrates or judges in any civil court, . . . . .		A conference, managed by Pym, takes place, . . . . .
			His speech is ordered by the Commons to be printed, . . . . .
		(Feb.)	Both Houses pass the Militia Bill, . . . . .
			The Houses resolve to put the kingdom in a state of defence; issue orders; the militia ordinance is read, and the Commons state their declaration of fears, . . . . .

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(Mar. 19.)	Charles I. arrives at York; organises a government there, . . . . .		277, 278
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(July 12.)	The Earl of Essex is appointed captain-general of the army, and the Earl of Bedford general of the horse for the parliament, . . . . .		290
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## BOOK VIII.

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(Dec. 26.) The members of the House of Commons of Charles II., the aldermen and common council of London, do the like, . . . . .	2	(July 1.) Battle of the Boyne; William III. passes the river, . . . . .	25, 26
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(Nov. 27.) The rebel army reaches Preston,	485
(Nov. 28.) It reaches Wigan; part enters Manchester, The royal army lies at Newcastle under Wade, and at Lichfield under the Duke of Cumberland,	486

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(Dec. 1.) The rebel army crosses the Mersey near Stockport, Enters Macclesfield; Captain Weir is taken,	486
(Dec. 4.) Charles Edward enters Derby, The old Pretender is proclaimed,	487
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(Dec. 10.) Leaves Manchester,	489
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(Dec. 20.) Cross the Esk and re-enter Scotland,	491
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(Jan. 30.) The Duke of Cumberland arrives at Edinburgh,	499
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(Feb. 26.) The Duke of Cumberland arrives at Aberdeen,	503
(Mar. 25.) A ship with money for the Pretender is driven on shore by an English ship on the coast of Sutherland and taken,	505
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(May.) Flora Macdonald secures the young Pretender's flight as far as Mugstote, Flora Macdonald is captured and sent to London, Escapes of the young Pretender, The Earl of Derwentwater is beheaded,	516-520
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(Sept. 29.) Reaches Morlaix in Brittany,	520
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1748. (Mar. 11.) The congress of Aix-la-Chapelle commences,	528
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1749. A clause is introduced into the Mutiny Bill for subjecting officers on half-pay to martial law, and for enforcing an oath of secrecy upon all members of courts-martial,	532

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1751. (Mar. 20.) The Prince of Wales dies,	537
Prince George is created Prince of Wales,	539
(May 8.) The Regency Bill passes both Houses,	539
(Dec. 15.) Bolingbroke dies of cancer of the heart,	540
In the course of this year the Gregorian calendar is adopted,	541
1752. (Jan. 7.) Parliament meets; the treaty with Saxony, made by George II., is debated in both Houses,	541-543
(Jan. 28.) A bill passes both Houses annexing to the crown the estates forfeited in Scotland by the late rebellion, and making provision out of the rents for establishing colonies and trade, and industry, in the Highlands,	543
(Mar.) A bill is passed consolidating the several classes of annuities into five stocks,	544
(Nov.) Disputes occur in the establishment of the Princess-dowager of Wales,	544-546
1753. A bill for naturalising foreign Jews passes,	548, 549
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(Nov. 15.) Parliament reassembles; the Duke of Newcastle moves to repeal the Jews Naturalisation Bill; a similar motion is made in the Commons; the bill is repealed,	551, 552
1754. (Mar. 6.) Mr Pelham dies suddenly; the Duke of Newcastle is appointed first lord of the Treasury,	552
(May.) The French make encroachments in Canada; the Indians attack and compel Major Washington to capitulate at a fort on the Ohio,	553
1755. (Mar.) A million is voted for the defence of our American possessions; Admiral Boscawen is sent with a fleet to the Gulf of St Lawrence,	553
Captain Howe and Captain Andrews take two French ships of the line,	554
(July.) Sir Edward Hawke starts with a fleet on a cruise,	554
(Oct.) Admiral Byng sails with a large fleet, Many important operations take place in Canada, and other parts of North America,	554
(Nov. 20.) Mr Fox is made secretary of state,	556
1756. Large votes pass for the army, navy, and supplies; 8000 Hanoverian and Hessian troops are allowed to be brought into England,	557
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(May 19.) An action is fought with the French, in which Admiral West is engaged, but Byng is not,	558, 559
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Admiral Byng returns to Gibraltar without attempting the relief of Fort St Philip,	559
(July.) General Blakeney surrenders the fort, Admiral Hawke supersedes Byng, who is placed under arrest, and sent to Portsmouth,	559
He is put in custody at Greenwich Hospital,	559

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(Oct.) Mr Fox resigns,	559
Pitt is made secretary of state,	560
1757. Lord Clive retakes Calcutta, and gains great victories in the East Indies,	571
Admiral Byng is removed to Portsmouth and tried by a court-martial, and condemned to be shot,	562
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(Sept. 7.) The Duke of Cumberland is defeated; the Convention of Closter-Seven,	569
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(Aug. 18.) Admiral Boscawen gains a victory over the French fleet off Cape Lagos,	578
(Sept. 12.) Battle on the heights of Abraham; Wolfe is killed,	581
(Sept. 17.) Surrender of Quebec,	581
(Nov. 20.) Sir Edward Hawke gains a victory over the French fleet in Quiberon Bay,	578
Colonel Coote conquers Arcot,	581, 582
1760. (Feb.) Thurot takes Carrickfergus, which he plunders; he puts to sea; is attacked and killed, and his three ships taken,	579
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(Sept. 8.) Vaudreuil capitulates, and the Canadas are won,	586
The English, under Prince Ferdinand, defeat the French at Warburg,	587
(Oct. 25.) King George II. dies suddenly,	587, 588
(Oct. 25.) Accession of George III.,	705
(Oct. 31.) A proclamation is made for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and punishing vice, profaneness, and immorality,	795
The name of the Duke of Cumberland is struck out of the Liturgy by order of George III. in council,	706
(Nov. 18.) George III. meets parliament; he asks its cheerful and powerful assistance to prosecute the war for the Protestant interest,	796
1761. The civil list is fixed at the clear annual sum of £800,000,	797
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(Sept. 22.) Prince Charlea Edward is present in disguise at crowning of George III., . . . .	806
(Oct. 6.) Mr Pitt resigns the seals of secretary of state, . . . . .	804
A pension of £3000 a year is settled on Mr Pitt for three lives, and a peerage is conferred on his wife, Lady Hester, and her issue, . . . . .	805
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1762. (Feb.) Martinique is reduced by General Monekton and Admiral Rodney; Grenada, the Grenadines, St Lucia, St Vincent, and Tobago also surrender, . . . .	810
France and Spain commence war on Portugal, . . . . .	811
The House of Commons vote £1,000,000, to enable George III. to assist the Portuguese, . . . . .	811
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1763. (Feb. 15.) Treaty of Hubertsburg; termination of the Seven Years' War, . . . . .	817
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Mr George Grenville is made premier and chancellor of the Exchequer, . . . . .	819
(May 1.) Mr Wilkes is arrested, brought before Lord Halifax, and sent to the Tower, . . . .	820
(May 3.) He is removed by writ of habeas corpus, and brought before the court at Westminster Hall, . . . . .	820
(May 6.) Mr Wilkes is discharged, . . . . .	820
(Dec.) Parliament votes £80,000 as a portion for the Princess Augusta, George III.'s eldest sister, about to be married to the Duke of Brunswick, . . . . .	824
Wilkes brings actions against the two secretaries of state, Lords Egremont and Halifax, and Robert Wood, Esq., late under-secretary; a verdict is given against Wood, with £1000 damages to Wilkes, . . . . .	824
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1764. (Jan. 19.) Parliament meets; the Wilkes war continues, and little else occupies its attention, . . . . .	825
Benjamin Franklin comes to London with instructions to oppose the Stamp Act, and every other act that might be proposed in parliament to tax the people of America, . . . . .	823
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(July 15.) The Marquis of Rockingham is made premier, . . . . .	833
Chief-justice Pratt is created Lord Camden, . . . . .	834
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(Dec. 17.)	834	(Mar. 4.) Wilkes sends a supplicating letter to George III.; no notice is taken of it, . . . . .	853
1766. (Jan. 14.)	834	Wilkes is returned for the county of Middlesex by a large majority, . . . . .	853, 854
	834-837	(April 20.) Wilkes declares himself ready to submit to the laws of his country, but is allowed to depart at perfect liberty, . . . . .	854
	838	(April—May.) Riots take place on account of Wilkes, . . . . .	854, 855
(Mar.)	839	The officers and men employed during the late riots are thanked in George III.'s name by Lord Barrington, the secretary at war, . . . . .	855
(April 25.)	839	Riots and disturbances take place among the coal-heavers, sailors, and watermen, . . . . .	855
(April 29.)	839	(June 6.) Wilkes is tried in the Court of King's Bench; the outlawry is reversed, and he is sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and be imprisoned ten calendar months, . . . . .	855
	839	Serious riots take place at Boston, . . . . .	868
(June.)	839	(Aug.) The merchants and traders of Boston agree not to import or send for certain goods from Great Britain from the 1st of January 1769 to the 1st of January 1770, until the act imposing the duties shall be absolutely repealed, . . . . .	868
(July 10 or 12.)	839	Ths. merchants of Connecticut and New York make similar agreements, . . . . .	869
(July 29.)	840	(Sept.) The merchants of Salem do the same, . . . . .	869
(Aug. 2.)	841	(Sept. 12.) The Bostonians resolve to protect their chartered privileges, &c., . . . . .	868
	842	The ships of war come to an anchor off Boston, with guns shotted, and their broadsides covering the town, . . . . .	869
	843	(Oct. 1.) Colonel Dalrymple lands the 27th and 14th regiments, with a train of artillery, . . . . .	869
(Nov. 11.)	843	Lord Chatham resigns office, . . . . .	856
	843, 844	(Nov. 8.) Parliament meets; the speech from the throne denounces the 'rebellious spirit' which prevailed in Massachusetts Bay, 858, 859	859
	846	(Nov. 14.) The Wilkes war recommences, . . . . .	859
1767. The land-tax is reduced to three shillings in the pound, . . . . .	847	A petition is presented claiming redress and liberty, as a member of parliament, for Mr Wilkes; it is agreed that he shall have liberty to attend the House to support the allegations of his petition, and be allowed the assistance of counsel, . . . . .	859
A committee of inquiry is appointed by the Commons for examining into the state of the East India Company, . . . . .	847	(Nov. 23.) An inquiry is moved for into the melancholy occurrences in St George's Fields; it is negatived, . . . . .	859
The charter of the East India Company is renewed; their territorial rights fully admitted; and nearly all their demands granted, binding the company to pay £400,000 per annum to government in half-yearly payments, . . . . .	848	1769. (Jan.) A petition from the people of Boston, America, is contemptuously rejected in the Commons, and measures of rigour are urged by majorities in both Houses, . . . . .	863
(May.) A bill is brought in for regulating the qualification of voters in trading companies, . . . . .	849	(Jan. 23.) It is moved that Mr Wilkes is entitled to the privileges of parliament, to be discharged from imprisonment, . . . . .	859, 860
A bill is passed for restraining and limiting the making of dividends by the East India Company, . . . . .	849	(Jan. 31.) Wilkes appears as a prisoner at the bar of the House of Commons, . . . . .	860
Petitions, remonstrances, and bitter complaints from the American colonies against a new Mutiny Act, . . . . .	849	(Feb. 3.) He is expelled the House, . . . . .	860
During this session annuities of £8000 each are settled on George III.'s brothers, the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland, . . . . .	850	(Feb. 16.) Wilkes is re-elected for Middlesex, . . . . .	861
A trifling addition is made to the half-pay of lieutenants in the navy, . . . . .	850	(Feb. 17.) The House vote him incapable of sitting in this present parliament, . . . . .	861
(Nov.) An act is passed to extend the prohibition against exportation, and to encourage the importation of grain, . . . . .	852	(Mar. 14.) A petition or remonstrance from the people of New York, denying the right of parliament to tax them in any way, is refused to be received, . . . . .	866
Lord North becomes chancellor of the Exchequer, . . . . .	852	(Mar. 16.) Wilkes is again returned for Middlesex, . . . . .	862
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(May 9.) George III. prorogues parliament, and is grossly insulted by the mob, . . . . .	866
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The House of Representatives at Boston remonstrate with the governor, and request the removal of ships and troops; the governor denies having authority over the ships and troops, . . . . .	870
Subscriptions are made to pay Wilkes's fines, and to provide for his subsistence at the expiry of his imprisonment, . . . . .	871
The Irish parliament passes a bill for increasing the military establishment of that country, . . . . .	873
1770. (Mar. 5.) A serious riot takes place in Boston;	

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the soldiers fire on the mob, three are killed and five dangerously wounded, 893, 894	
(Mar. 14.) Lord Mayor Beckford, with 220 common councilmen, liverymen, and city officers present an address, remonstrance, and petition to George III. at St James's, praying that he will instantly dissolve parliament, and remove for ever all evil ministers and advisers, . . . . .	884, 885
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(May 23.) Beckford the lord mayor, and the aldermen, present an address to George III., complaining of his majesty's answer to their former one, . . . . .	890, 891
(June 21.) Beckford dies, . . . . .	891
(Oct.) The Boston and Philadelphia merchants agree to import everything but tea, 894, 895	
(Nov. 13.) Parliament meets; Mr Grenville dies, . . . . .	897

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1771. (Mar.) Whitham, a messenger of the House of Commons, takes Millar, a printer, into custody, but is himself carried before the lord mayor (Crosby) and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, who commit him to the Compter, but accept of bail, . . . . .	8
(Mar. 18.) The lord mayor is ordered to attend in his place in the House, . . . . .	8
(Mar. 19.) The lord mayor goes down to the House attended by an immense mob, . . . . .	8
The House of Commons command Wilkes's attendance at the bar; he refuses to attend unless in his seat as member for Middlesex, . . . . .	9
(Mar. 25.) The House of Commons resolve, 'That to release a person taken by virtue of the speaker's warrant, to apprehend a messenger of the House for executing his warrant, and to hold the messenger to bail for such pretended assault, are all breaches of privileges,' . . . . .	10
(Mar. 26.) Alderman Oliver is committed to the Tower, . . . . .	10
(Mar. 27.) Lord Mayor Crosby is committed to the Tower; the mob drag him in triumph to the Mansion House, . . . . .	10, 11
(Mar. 28.) The common council of the city unanimously pass a vote of thanks to such members of the House of Commons as had supported the lord mayor and his colleagues, and maintained the rights and privileges of the city, . . . . .	11
(May.) Lord Mayor Crosby and Alderman Oliver are released from the Tower, . . . . .	11
(June.) Wilkes and Bull are elected sheriffs, . . . . .	15
1772. (Jan.) A revolution takes place at Stockholm, organised by Gustavus III., . . . . .	26, 27
(Jan. 29.) An increase of the navy is agreed to, . . . . .	17

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(Feb. 5.) The land-tax for the year is fixed at three shillings in the pound, . . . . .	17
(June 24.) Wilkes, Crosby, and Oliver receive silver cups, in commemoration of their courageous and successful efforts in behalf of the printers and the freedom of the press, . . . . .	23
(Aug. 2.) The Treaty of the Partition of Poland is signed at St Petersburg, . . . . .	40
Some people of Rhode Island insult the British flag, board, capture, and burn the British man-of-war, the <i>Gaspee</i> schooner, . . . . .	49, 50
(Nov.) A bill is introduced to prevent the East India Company from sending out certain supervisors to settle matters in India, . . . . .	43
1773. The bill is carried in both Houses, . . . . .	44
(Feb.) A bill for the relief of Protestant Dissenters passes the Commons, but is rejected by the Lords, . . . . .	46, 47
(Mar. 9.) A loan of £1,400,000 is granted to the East India Company, . . . . .	44
The Company are allowed to export tea to America without paying export duty, . . . . .	44
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(Nov. 30.) The Bostonians refuse to allow tea to be	





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1775.	several regiments from Ireland, raising the force to nearly 10,000 men, . . . . .	1775.	and buy or seize gunpowder from the British forts, before they are informed of the events on the American continent, . . . . .
(June 8.)	The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts resolve that the compact between the crown of Great Britain and that colony is dissolved by the violation of its charter, . . . . .		They land on the island of Bermuda, surprise the magazines, and carry off all the powder, . . . . .
	They recommend the people to proceed to the establishment of a new government, . . . . .		Congress assume the style of 'The Thirteen United Colonies,' . . . . .
	They proceed to assume in other matters all the powers of an independent and supreme government, . . . . .	(Nov. 1.)	A resolution is passed in both Houses, 'That bringing into any part of the dominions of Great Britain the electoral troops of his majesty, or any other foreign troops, without the previous consent of parliament, is dangerous and unconstitutional,' . . . . .
(June 16.)	The blockading army of Americans fortify Bunker's Hill, . . . . .		Fort Chamblée, after a shameful defence, surrenders to a detachment sent by General Montgomery, . . . . .
(June 17.)	The <i>Lively</i> ship of war cannonades them, General Gage opens a battery upon them from Copp's Hill, in Boston, . . . . .		General Montgomery besieges Fort St John, which surrenders unconditionally, with upwards of 500 regulars and 100 Canadian volunteers, . . . . .
	2000 troops are carried across the river to oppose the Americans, . . . . .	(Nov. 3.)	The land-tax is raised to four shillings in the pound, . . . . .
	Battle of Bunker's Hill, . . . . .		Montgomery enters Montreal without opposition, . . . . .
(July.)	The Continental Congress despatch 3000 men under Generals Schuyler and Montgomery to Crown Point and Lake Champlain; they are attacked by a strong party of Indians, and forced to retreat to the Isle Aux Noix, . . . . .		Arnold arrives at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, . . . . .
	The congress at Philadelphia form a plan of confederation and perpetual union, called the United Colonies of North America, and agree to thirteen articles, . . . . .	(Nov. 14.)	He summons Quebec, but his flags are fired on, and he retires to Point Aux Trembles, and is there joined by General Montgomery, . . . . .
	Colonel George Washington is chosen commander-in-chief, . . . . .	(Nov. 16.)	Mr Burke makes his famous motion for leave to bring in a bill 'for composing the present troubles and quieting the minds of his majesty's subjects in America;' it is rejected, . . . . .
	Washington arrives at head-quarters at Cambridge; forms a staff of officers, collects engineers, and establishes discipline and military subordination, . . . . .	(Nov. 20.)	A bill is brought in for absolutely prohibiting all commercial intercourse with America, and for repealing, 'as useless and inapplicable, the Boston Port Bill, and restraining acts passed last session; it passes the Commons, . . . . .
	He contracts his line, and completely blockades the British troops by land, . . . . .		Lord Dunmore proclaims freedom to the slaves in Virginia who shall repair to his standard, and bear arms for George III., . . . . .
	Wilkes presents a violent address and remonstrance to George III., for the dismissal of ministers and on American affairs, from the livery of London, . . . . .	(Dec.)	Captain Fordyce attacks the Americans, but is defeated and killed, . . . . .
	Tryon, the governor of New York, notifies that orders had been given to the commanders of the king's ships, that if troops should be raised, fortifications erected, or the king's stores taken, they must consider the place in a state of rebellion, and act accordingly, . . . . .	(Dec. 20.)	The Americans open a battery within 700 yards of Quebec, but without effect; they retire, . . . . .
	A body of New Yorkers, in attempting to remove and carry off the cannon at the battery, are fired on by the <i>Asia</i> man-of-war, and three men are wounded, . . . . .	(Dec. 21.)	The bill for prohibiting commercial intercourse with America, &c., passes the Lords, . . . . .
	They seize and destroy two of the <i>Asia's</i> boats, . . . . .	(Dec. 31.)	General Montgomery, his aid-de-camp, and others, are killed on their advance upon Quebec, . . . . .
(Sept.)	General Montgomery is joined by 700 Indians of the Five Nations, whose services had been refused by General Carleton, governor of Canada, . . . . .		Arnold is wounded, and retires; Morgan and 340 Americans surrender, . . . . .
	Ethan Allen, in attempting to take Montreal, is taken prisoner by Major Campbell of the 20th Regiment, . . . . .		The Americans carry their approaches within half a mile of the British works on Bunker's Hill, . . . . .
(Oct.)	General Gage is recalled, . . . . .	1776. (Jan.)	Lord Harcourt, the lord-lieutenant, proposes to the Irish House of Commons to send 4000 men out of the kingdom, and to receive 4000 Protestant foreign troops, without expense to Ireland; they assent to the first part of the proposition, but absolutely refuse the second, . . . . .
	The town of Falmouth, in Massachusetts, is bombarded by Captain Mowat in the <i>Canoeaux</i> , and reduced to ruins, . . . . .	(Feb.)	Colonel Macleod, in attempting to reach
	The American privateers scour the Mexican Gulf, seize the transports from the West Indies with provisions, and the store-ships with arms, ammunition, and other materials of war, . . . . .		
	Some of them sail to the coast of Africa,		

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1776.	Wilmington, is decoyed into a swamp, foiled, and beaten; Macleod and the Highlanders are made prisoners, . . .	1776.	The mass of the Americans, led by Colonel Allen, on the following day cross the bridge and regain their boats, . . .
(Mar. 2-4.)	The Americans bombard and cannonade Boston and the British lines, . . .		Sir Guy Carleton pursues them by water, General Burgoyne proceeds up the Sorel after Sullivan, . . .
(Mar. 4.)	General Thomas, with 2000 men, takes possession of the heights of Dorchester without opposition, . . .		Chamblée is abandoned and burnt by the Americans, . . .
(Mar. 4.)	The report of the committee on the German treaties is received by the House of Commons, . . .		They set fire to St John's, and retreat up the river; their whole army in a state of total insubordination, . . .
(Mar. 4.)	The Duke of Richmond in the Lords moves an address to countermand the march of foreign troops, and to suspend hostilities altogether; it is negative, . . .		Burgoyne follows them closely, and takes possession of the posts evacuated by them, . . .
(Mar. 5.)	General Thomas opens a cannonade on the town of Boston, and the ships of war; they are obliged to shift their anchorage; he digs trenches, and raises other works, . . .		Sullivan and Arnold throw themselves on the Isle Aux Noix, where many of their men perish from fever, . . .
(Mar. 10, 11.)	Howe evacuates Boston, . . .		Canada is entirely freed from American arms, . . .
(Mar. 11.)	The Commons vote £845,165 for the extraordinary army expenses of last year, . . .		Energetic efforts are made for the recovery of Ticonderoga and the dominion of Lakes Champlain and St George, . . .
(Mar. 17.)	Howe's squadron weighs anchor and sails away, . . .		Clinton constructs two batteries on Long Island, . . .
	Washington sends his army by divisions into the provinces of New York, . . .	(June 7.)	Richard Henry Lee moves in congress a Declaration of Independence, . . .
(April 1.)	Arnold issues a proclamation making the paper-money of congress current in Canada, . . .	(June 10.)	Jefferson is appointed to make the draught, . . .
(April 14.)	The whole American army is collected in the neighbourhood of New York, . . .	(June 28.)	The declaration is reported to congress, . . .
	The congress pass a vote of thanks to Washington and his army for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston, and direct a gold medal to be struck in commemoration, . . .	(June 28.)	The American fort (Sullivan's Island) bombarded in vain, . . .
(April 15, 19.)	The Duchess of Kingston is found guilty of bigamy, . . .		General Clinton with the troops sets sail to join General Howe, . . .
(May 3.)	Lord Cornwallis arrives on the coast of North Carolina, . . .	(June 29.)	General Howe and the English army arrive at Sandy Hook, . . .
	General Clinton arrives at Cape Fear, and takes the chief command, . . .		Howe is joined by Tryon, . . .
(May 5.)	General Thomas resolves to retreat from Quebec, . . .		Washington throws up strong intrenchments at New York and on Long Island, and sinks vessels in various parts of the channel, . . .
(May 6.)	Three English ships of war force their way through the ice to Quebec, and land two companies of the 29th Regiment, about 100 marines, and a few sailors, . . .		Washington's army consists of more than 30,000 men, but a fourth are unfit for service from sickness, . . .
	The Americans begin to fly without waiting to receive a shot, . . .		General Howe, with 9000 men, takes possession of Staten Island without opposition, . . .
	General Carleton sallies out, takes all their artillery and stores, nearly all their sick, and about 100 loiterers, . . .		During the summer it is discovered that many of the American privateers are French ships with a few Americans on board, and that France and Spain allow them to sell their prizes in their ports, . . .
	General Thomas dies, . . .	(July.)	Lord Howe sends a flag ashore with circular letters, acquainting the Americans with his powers, civil and military; declarations granting pardons, &c., . . .
	Wilkes moves for leave to bring in a bill for reforming parliament; it is negative without a division, . . .	(July 4.)	The Declaration of Independence is approved of by twelve of the thirteen states; New York alone unassenting, . . .
(May 15.)	The convention of Virginia instruct their delegates at congress to propose to that body an immediate declaration of independence, . . .	(July 9.)	The province of New York assents to the Declaration, . . .
	Carleton, being reinforced by more troops from England, repairs to Three Rivers, midway between Quebec and Montreal, The Americans are reinforced, and General Sullivan takes the command, . . .	(Aug. 22.)	General Howe puts his army in motion, and General Clinton, with 4000 men, lands in Gravesend Bay, Long Island, without opposition, . . .
	General Sullivan sends General Thompson and Colonel St Clair to make a night-attack on the English position, . . .		Clinton's division is followed by the rest of the army, . . .
	Their retreat to their boats is cut off by General Fraser in front, and General Nesbit in the rear; they are repulsed, . . .		Washington reinforces Sullivan, . . .
			General Putnam snspersedes Sullivan, . . .
		(Aug. 26, 27.)	Lord Howe defeats the Americans, . . .
		(Aug. 28.)	The English break ground before one of the redoubts; in the meantime the Americans are ferried over the East River to New York, . . .
		(Aug. 29.)	Washington in the night-retreats, . . .
			Two English frigates ascend the Hudson, and cut off communication by water

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1777.	that his majesty would apply <i>wisely</i> what they had granted liberally, . . . . .	1777.	He raises the siege of Fort Stanwix, and retreats, leaving behind him his artillery and stores, and his tents standing, . . . . .
(May 9.)	The courtiers in the House arraign the conduct of the speaker in his speech to George III.; a long debate ensues, which ends in another vote of thanks to the speaker, carried <i>nem. con.</i> , . . . . .	(Aug. 28.)	Howe proceeds up the Delaware, and lands his troops at Elk Head, . . . . .
(May 15.)	The common council of London resolve that the speech of the Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton shall be entered on the journals of their court, and the freedom of the city be conferred on him, to be presented in a gold box worth £50, . . . . .	(Sept. 11.)	Howe and Cornwallis defeat the Americans at the forks of Brandywine, . . . . .
(May 30.)	Lord Chatham moves an address to George III. for the immediate cessation of hostilities with America; it is negatived, . . . . .		The Marquis de Lafayette fights on the side of the Americans, . . . . .
(Junc.)	Washington takes up a strong position at Middle Brook, . . . . .		Howe takes possession of Wilmington, where he lodges his sick and wounded, General Gates, in supreme command of the Army of the North, is joined by Arnold, . . . . .
	Howe crosses into the Jerseys, . . . . .	(Sept. 27.)	Lord Cornwallis takes possession of Philadelphia, . . . . .
(June 16.)	Burgoyne sets out to attack Ticonderoga, . . . . .		Lord Howe causes three batteries to be erected on the side of the river, . . . . .
(June 19.)	By a pretended precipitate retreat Howe induces Washington to leave his strong position, but by his slowness of execution Washington escapes, . . . . .		Two American frigates, gun-boats, and row-galleys open a terrible fire on the batteries and town, . . . . .
(June 26.)	Washington retreats from Quibble Town, Lord Cornwallis routs Washington's advanced guard, . . . . .	(Oct.)	The Indians desert Burgoyne; his provisions become short, . . . . .
(June 28.)	Lord Cornwallis pursues them to Westfield, Howe concentrates his army at Amboy, and on the following day passes over to Staten Island, leaving Washington master of the Jerseys, . . . . .		Gates is joined by General Lincoln, . . . . .
(July 2, 3.)	Works are thrown up for investing Ticonderoga, . . . . .		He detaches a body of New England militia to surprise Ticonderoga, . . . . .
(July 5.)	The Americans evacuate Ticonderoga, . . . . .		They take a sloop and boats with provisions for Burgoyne; they also take possession of Mount Hope and Mount Defiance, and begin to attack Ticonderoga, but are repulsed, . . . . .
(July 5.)	Howe embarks the mass of his army, Burgoyne gains possession of Skenesborough, . . . . .		Burgoyne puts his men on half rations; his forage is exhausted, and his horses perishing from want; the red men desert, whole tribes at a time; the soldiers lose heart, . . . . .
(July 10.)	Colonel Barton surprises General Prescott in bed, and threatens to hang him if Howe shoots Lee, . . . . .	(Oct. 7.)	Burgoyne attempts to dislodge Gates; he is defeated, . . . . .
	Congress reward Barton with an elegant sword, . . . . .		The American Colonel Brooks gains and keeps ground within the line of Burgoyne's intrenchments, . . . . .
	Fraser defeats Colonel Warner, . . . . .	(Oct. 8.)	Lord Howe, with the mass of the British fleet, ascends the Delaware as far as the town of Newcastle, . . . . .
	St Clair retreats to Manchester, and thence to Fort Edward, . . . . .	(Oct. 9.)	Fort Clinton is taken by Clinton, . . . . .
(July 23.)	Howe sails from Sandy Hook, . . . . .		Burgoyne ascends the river to Saratoga, leaving his sick and wounded in hospital, . . . . .
	General Schuyler, the American commander-in-chief in the north, fixes his head-quarters at Fort Edward, on the left bank of the Hudson, and calls in St Clair and Long with the wreck of the army, . . . . .		Gates behaves with much humanity to the sick prisoners, . . . . .
	He breaks up the roads and bridges, blocks up creeks and rivers, and sweeps the country bare of live-stock and all kinds of provisions, . . . . .	(Oct. 13.)	Burgoyne calls a council of war, which resolves to capitulate, . . . . .
	He implores congress for reinforcements; calls up the militia and backwoodsmen of New England and New York, and collects a numerous though motley force, . . . . .	(Oct. 14.)	A cessation of arms is agreed on with Burgoyne, . . . . .
(July 30.)	Burgoyne reaches the Hudson near Fort Edward; Schuyler retires across the river at his approach, . . . . .		On the intelligence of Burgoyne's surrender, Fort George and Ticonderoga are evacuated, . . . . .
	Howe reaches the Capes of Delaware, . . . . .	(Nov. 17.)	Cornwallis takes Red Bank, . . . . .
(July 31.)	Congress give the rank and commission of major-general to the Marquis de Lafayette, . . . . .		Washington is reinforced by 4000 men, . . . . .
(Aug.)	British defeated in their attempt to take Bennington, . . . . .	(Dec. 2.)	The Duke of Richmond moves in the House of Lords for a committee to inquire into the state of the nation, . . . . .
	St Leger receives news that Arnold is advancing, . . . . .		Fox makes a similar motion in the Commons, . . . . .
			The number of seamen fixed for the ensuing year is 60,000, and that of the troops to be employed in America alone, 55,000, . . . . .
		(Dec. 6.)	A strong body of the Army of the North are driven from Edge Hill by Cornwallis, . . . . .
			Washington takes up his winter-quarters at Valley Forge, . . . . .
		1778. (Jan.)	Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh raise regiments at their

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own expense; and several independent companies are raised in Wales without cost or charge to the government,	224
Many of the maritime towns arm ships to cruise in the Channel against American privateers, and Frenchmen under American colours,	224
Washington issues a proclamation requiring the farmers within seventy miles of Valley Forge to thresh out one half of their grain by the 1st February, and the rest by the 1st March, under the penalty of having the whole seized as straw,	245
Washington recommends congress to impress men for the army; they agree to it,	246
Many of the impressed men desert to the British,	246
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Lafayette returns to Albany, and, as general of the district, administers to the population a new form of oath devised by congress,	247
Baron Steuben, a Prussian officer, joins the American service, to teach the raw troops of the republic the Prussian field-service,	247
Steuben is made inspector-general of the American army,	248
(Mar. 17.) Lord North informs the House of Commons that the French king, Louis XVI., had concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with George III.'s revolted subjects in North America, and that the British ambassador in Paris had been ordered home,	231
(Mar. 18.) Louis XVI. issues an edict to seize all British ships in the ports of France,	242
(Mar. 27.) Government lays an embargo on all French ships in British ports,	242
(April 7.) The Duke of Richmond moves an address to George III., recapitulating the expense, loss, and misconduct of the war, and entreating his majesty to dismiss his ministers, and withdraw his forces by sea and land from America; it is negatived,	235-239
Lord Chatham appears for 'the last time' in the House of Lords, and after a long speech is removed in a swoon,	236
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(May 6.) Burke draws the attention of the House to the great capabilities of Ireland,	233
A bill repealing certain penalties and disabilities of the Irish Roman Catholics passes both Houses,	233
(May 7.) An expedition by sea and land is made to destroy all the American shipping in the upper part of the Delaware between Philadelphia and Trenton,	250
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(May 11.) Lord Chatham dies,	236
(May 20.) Howe detaches Generals Grant and Clinton with 5000 men against Lafayette, who outmanœuvres them, and rejoins Washington,	250

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1778. (May 24.) Sir William Howe takes his departure, and Sir Henry Clinton assumes the chief command,	252
(May 26.) A motion is made in the Commons for a select committee to consider the transactions of the northern army, the convention of Saratoga, and the means by which the general obtained his release, Burgoyne supports the motion, and justifies his conduct,	234
(June.) Count D'Estaing sails from Toulon with a squadron for North America,	243
He is pursued by Admiral Byron; Byron's squadron is scattered and crippled between the West Indies and the Banks of Newfoundland,	243
(June 6.) Lord Carlisle, Governor Johnstone, and Mr Eden, the new commissioners, arrive at Philadelphia, but fail to effect any settlement of affairs,	252
(June 17.) <i>La Licorne</i> , French frigate, strikes the <i>America</i> , one of Admiral Keppel's fleet,	242
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(Sept. 19.)	Clinton transmits to congress an extract of his instructions from the secretary of state, 263	(Jan. 7.)	Admiral Keppel's trial commences at Portsmouth before five admirals and eight captains, 272
	General Grey commits great havoc at Buzzard Bay, and on the island of Martha's Vineyard, 253		The American general, Ashe, crosses the Savannah, and enters Augusta, 282
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	They encounter and defeat the Americans, 259	(Feb. 11.)	Admiral Keppel is acquitted by the court-martial, 272
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(Oct. 3.)	The royal commissioners issue a last manifesto and proclamation to the inhabitants of the colonies of every rank and denomination, 269	(Feb. 12.)	Admiral Keppel receives the freedom of the city, 273
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	Commodore Hotham sails from Sandy Hook, to escort Major-general Grant with 5000 men to protect the West India Islands, 263	(Mar.)	Sir Hugh Palliser is tried; the trial lasts twenty-one days; he is acquitted, 273
	Congress enact that the circulation of the manifesto of the royal commissioners shall be considered seditious, 269, 270		Fox moves, 'That at the commencement of hostilities with France, the state of the navy was unequal to what the House and the nation were led to expect,' &c.; it is lost, 273, 274
(Nov.)	The royal commissioners close their commission, 270		A few days after, Fox moves that the omission to reinforce Lord Howe in America before the month of June, and not sending a fleet to the Mediterranean, are gross instances of misconduct and neglect; he is again outvoted, 274
	An amendment in the Commons, that George III.'s speech only asserted a falsehood, is negatived, 271	(April 19.)	Fox moves for the dismissal of Lord Sandwich from his majesty's presence and councils for ever; it is rejected, 274
(Dec. 2.)	The sea-fight off Ushant is brought under debate, 271		Lord Bristol makes a similar motion in the Lords, which is negatived, 274
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	Temple Luttrell moves an address for the trial of Palliser, 272	(April 28.)	General Prevost, to oblige Lincoln to return, crosses the river into South Carolina with nearly the whole British army, 282
(Dec. 13.)	Major-general Grant, accompanied by the joint-squadrons of Hotham and Barrington, lands at the Grand Cul de Sac in the island of St Lucie, 263		Lincoln hurries down the southern bank to capture the town of Savannah, 282
	Brigadier-general Medows lands, and drives the French before him, 263		Prevost changes his plan, and marches for Charlestown, the capital of South Carolina, 282, 283
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	The Chevalier de Micoud capitulates, 265		
	The Marquis de Lafayette leaves for France, 265		
1779. (Jan. 6.)	Vice-admiral Byron, with nine sail		

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	Lord Gower, president of the council, pledges himself that a proper plan for arranging the affairs of Ireland shall be prepared and laid before parliament, at the opening of the next session, . . . . .		Clinton withdraws the troops from Rhode Island, . . . . .
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	General Prevost appears before Charlestown, and summons it to surrender, . . . . .		Tryon lands and takes possession of Newhaven, which he destroys, . . . . .
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(May 12.)	The British army withdraws through the night, . . . . .	(July 8.)	A proclamation is issued (in England) charging all officers, civil and military, in case of an invasion, to cause all horses, oxen, and cattle, and provisions to be driven from the sea-coast to places of security, . . . . .
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(May 13.)	The treaty of Teschen is signed, . . . . .		Don Bernardo Galves, governor of Louisiana, recognises the independence of the United States, and makes an irruption into the British colony of West Florida, . . . . .
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	General Matthews devastates Norfolk and Gosport, . . . . .		The governor of Yucatan commences hostilities against the British settlers and logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras, . . . . .
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	The Americans burn a great many more of their vessels in Chesapeake Bay, . . . . .		Dalling, governor of Jamaica, sends a small party of Irish volunteers under Captain Dalrymple to the Mosquito shore; they check the insolence of the Spaniards, . . . . .
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	In Portsmouth the British burn eight ships of war on the stocks, . . . . .		They take a galleon with quicksilver worth 3,000,000 of piastres, . . . . .
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(June 3.)	D'Orvilliers sails from Brest with thirty French sail of the line for the Spanish coast; he is joined in Cadiz Bay by thirty Spanish sail of the line, and at Ferrol by eight more, . . . . .		Washington despatches General Wayne with a considerable force to fall upon the garrison of Stoney Point at night, . . . . .
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	The English garrison of St Vincent capitulates, . . . . .		The English garrison are taken by surprise, and surrender, . . . . .
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	D'Estaing takes Grenada, . . . . .		The garrison of Stoney Point evacuate on the approach of Clinton, . . . . .
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	Collier and Matthews, accompanied by Clinton, proceed up the Hudson, to drive back Washington's people, . . . . .	(Aug. 15.)	The French and Spanish fleets appear off Plymouth; several French frigates anchor in Cawsand Bay, and capture a number of coasting vessels, . . . . .
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	The Americans fly without firing a shot, . . . . .	(Aug. 16.)	The <i>Ardent</i> , Captain Boteler, falls in with the enemy's fleet, mistaking it for British, and is captured in sight of Plymouth, . . . . .
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	General Francis Maclean establishes a post to check the incursions of the Massachusetts men into Nova Scotia, &c., . . . . .		Sullivan wastes the lands of the Mohawks, . . . . .
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	The executive government of Massachusetts offer unusual bounty-money to all the men who will engage in an expedition against Maclean, . . . . .	(Sept. 1.)	Admiral Hardy outmanœuvres the combined fleet, and anchors at Spithead, . . . . .
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	An expedition is fitted out, . . . . .		The coast is covered with troops, militia and volunteers, . . . . .
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(June 16.)	Lord North informs the House that the Spanish ambassador had quitted London, after delivering a hostile manifesto to the secretary of state, . . . . .		A fatal sickness breaks out in the combined fleet, . . . . .
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(June 17.)	A royal message and the Spanish manifesto are introduced, . . . . .		Great numbers of Spanish ships are captured, . . . . .
	276		280
	Both Houses are unanimous in their indignation against Spain and in the determination of supporting with spirit the war against the whole House of Bourbon, . . . . .		The Spaniards before Gibraltar make no impression, . . . . .
	276		280
(June 20.)	Prevost is unsuccessfully attacked at John's Island by Lincoln, . . . . .		The French fleet appears off the mouth of the Savannah river, . . . . .
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(June 21.)	Lord North proposes in the Commons that the number of the militia shall be doubled, and that individuals shall be enabled to raise loyal corps to assist in the defence of the kingdom, . . . . .		They surprise some English vessels, . . . . .
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	A bill to this effect passes the Commons, . . . . .		General Prevost fortifies Savannah, . . . . .
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	285		Colonel Maitland throws himself into the town with 800 veterans, and Prevost informs his opponent that the place will be defended to the last extremity, . . . . .
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	Byron sails for St Christopher, . . . . .		
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	Rodney detaches two ships of the line and a frigate; they capture a fleet of thirty Dutch West Indiamen and a ship of the line, . . . . .	364
	Vaughan keeps the Dutch colours flying,	

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and decoys into the harbour a considerable number of Dutch, French, and American vessels, traders and privateers, . . . . .	364	across to Portsmouth, . . . . .	353
The islands of St Martin and Saba are also captured, and the Dutch settlements on the rivers Demarara and Essequibo in Guiana, . . . . .	364	Cornwallis defeats Lafayette and Wayne, . . . . .	353
(Feb. 26.) The Hon. William Pitt makes his first speech in the House of Commons, in opposition, . . . . .	338	Lee is defeated by Colonel Coates at Monk's Corner, . . . . .	361
(Mar. 6.) A personal conference is held at Newport, Rhode Island, between Washington, Rochambeau, Destouches, and other officers, to concert measures for capturing Arnold, . . . . .	345	Lord Rawdon embarks for Europe, . . . . .	361
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(Mar. 16.) Admiral Arbuthnot comes up with the French fleet off Cape Henry, and brings Destouches to action; after fighting for an hour, the French sheer off, . . . . .	346	A sea-fight takes place off Dogger Bank between English and Dutch, . . . . .	367
(Mar. 18.) Cornwallis retires by easy marches to Cross Creek; Greene pursues him, . . . . .	350	Sir Hyde Parker resigns the command in the North Sea, . . . . .	367
Cornwallis retreats to Wilmington, . . . . .	350	Sir Peter Parker is appointed to a squadron of frigates to blockade the Dutch ports, . . . . .	367, 368
(Mar. 26.) General Arnold superseded, . . . . .	346	(Aug. 19.) The French and Spanish troops under the Duke de Crillon land at Minorca, and occupy all the posts round Port Mahon; General Murray retires into Fort St Phillip, . . . . .	366
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(April 20.) General Phillips takes Williamsburg, . . . . .	346	(Aug. 22.) Cornwallis's force is concentrated at York and Gloucester, . . . . .	353
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(April 23.) The British at Fort Watson, on the Santee River, capitulate, . . . . .	359	Negapatnam, Pedang, and other places chiefly Dutch, surrender to the British, . . . . .	365
Petersburg taken, and all the ships burnt, . . . . .	346	(Sept. 5.) Admiral Graves sights the French fleet within the Capes of Virginia; a partial action takes place; night separates the fleets, . . . . .	354
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(May 20.) Cornwallis reaches Petersburg, . . . . .	351	Washington holds a council of war on board De Grasse's ship, and measures are concerted for reducing Lord Cornwallis in York Town, with all possible speed, . . . . .	355
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(June 8.) Colonel Lee arrives at Greene's camp, and marches the British prisoners captured at Augusta with a British standard reversed before the garrison, Commodore Johnstone captures a Dutch East Indiaman, with £40,000 in specie, and stores and provisions for Ceylon, Some of Rawdon's horse are surprised and captured by Colonel Lee, . . . . .	360	The whole power of the Americans and their allies is directed against York Town, . . . . .	354
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(Oct. 17.)	Cornwallis can scarcely shew a mounted gun on the side of the attack; his shells are nearly expended, and sickness breaks out in his camp, . . . . .	357
(Oct. 19.)	He capitulates, Congress vote thanks to Washington, Rochambeau, De Grasse, and the officers of the allied army generally, and the corps of artillery and engineers particularly, &c., . . . . .	359
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(Nov.)	De Grasse with the French fleet sails for the West Indies, . . . . .	359
(Nov. 25.)	News of Lord Cornwallis's surrender reaches England, . . . . .	369
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	Rodney runs with the whole British fleet to St Lucie, and throws out frigates to watch the French in Martinique, . . . . .	381
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(April.)	The bill for excluding contractors from the House of Commons passes both Houses, . . . . .	378
(April 12.)	Admiral Rodney completely defeats De Grasse, . . . . .	382
(April 19.)	Hood captures, in the Mons Passage, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico, two ships of the line and two large frigates, . . . . .	382
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	The British capture some Spanish forts on the Mosquito shore, and take from the Dutch all their forts on the African coast, except Cape Town and a few places in its neighbourhood, &c., . . . . .	385

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(Nov.) Fox's India Bill is rejected by the Lords, . . . . .	398
(Dec. 19.) The coalition cabinet is dismissed, Pitt is appointed first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, . . . . .	399
1784. (Jan. 12.) Fox moves the resumption of the debate on the state of the nation, which is carried by a majority of thirty-nine, . . . . .	400
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(Mar.) Fox repeats his efforts, . . . . .	403
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1786. (Mar.) Mutiny Bill altered, . . . . .	595
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(Aug. 2.) Attempted assassination of George III., The Prince of Wales goes to Windsor, and is received by the queen, but the king will not see him, . . . . .	648
The new king of Prussia, Frederick William II., and the court of Versailles interfere as mediators between the Prince of Orange and the democratic party, . . . . .	653, 654
(Sept. 29.) A treaty of commerce and navigation is signed with France, . . . . .	655, 656
(Dec.) The French minister at the Hague breaks off negotiations in an abrupt manner, and sets off for Paris, . . . . .	654
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(April.) The states of Brabant take cognizance of the oppressions of their Austrian emperor, and refuse the customary subsidies until their grievances shall be redressed, &c., . . . . .	684
The states of Flanders and Hainault do the same, . . . . .	684
(April 26.) A bill passes to authorise the commissioners of the Treasury to let out to farm the duties on post-horses, . . . . .	669
(April 30.) Fox denies <i>in toto</i> the marriage of the Prince of Wales with Mrs Fitzherbert, . . . . .	666
(May 3.) Pitt has an interview with the prince at Carleton House, . . . . .	666
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(May 25.) The Assembly of Notables are dissolved by Louis XVI., . . . . .	740
The Flemings still distrust their emperor, and enrol themselves as a volunteer militia, . . . . .	684
(June.) The Princess of Orange is insulted by a party of armed burghers, . . . . .	676
She applies to her brother, Frederick William II. of Prussia, . . . . .	677
(July 10.) The king of Prussia transmits a strong memorial to the states of Holland, . . . . .	677
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The Emperor Joseph II. demands that the states of the Netherlands send deputies to Vienna, . . . . .	685

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1787. (Aug. 6.)	A <i>lit de justice</i> is held at Versailles, and the edicts are registered by royal command amid the silence of the parliament, . . . . .	1788.	Paris; the troops begin to sympathise with the people; the Duc d'Orleans disseminates money, and encourages inflammatory speeches, . . . . .
(Aug. 7.)	The parliament of Paris protests, . . . . .		The tax-payers become refractory, and a drought, succeeded by a terrific hail-storm, destroys the crops, producing intense misery among the starving people, . . . . .
(Aug. 15.)	All the provincial parliaments join in sympathy with that of Paris; troubles break out in various parts of France, . . . . .	(Aug. 24.)	Necker becomes prime minister of France, . . . . .
	The deputies from Flanders are admitted to an audience of Joseph II. at Vienna, where he insists that all things in the provinces shall be put on the previous footing; the states are indignant, . . . . .	(Nov. 5.)	George III. is afflicted with madness, . . . . .
	Frederick William II. of Prussia sends another memorial to the states of Holland, insisting upon very humiliating terms, Prussian troops are collected, under the Duke of Brunswick, on the frontiers of the United Provinces, . . . . .	(Dec.)	He is removed from Windsor to Kew, and placed more immediately under the charge of the Rev. Dr Willis, . . . . .
	The Prince of Orange captures the towns of Wick and Harderwick, . . . . .	(Dec. 12.)	A debate ensues on the right of the Prince of Wales to the regency, . . . . .
	The province of Zealand declares for the stadtholder, . . . . .	(Dec. 16.)	The House of Commons resolves itself into a committee on the state of the nation; Pitt proposes three resolutions; they are all carried, . . . . .
	The Dutch democrats declare it a high crime and misdemeanour to wear the Orange colours, and hang two men in the streets for doing so, &c., . . . . .		During this year disturbances take place in the Austrian Netherlands, 732-736
(Sept.)	Louis XVI. recalls the parliament to Paris, and promises to withdraw the obnoxious land-tax and stamp-duty, lately imposed, . . . . .		Many of the nobility and gentry seek temporary shelter in France and Holland, . . . . .
(Sept. 13.)	The Duke of Brunswick enters Guelderland with 30,000 men, . . . . .	1789. (Jan. 2.)	William Wyndham Grenville is elected speaker on the death of Cornwall, . . . . .
(Sept. 17.)	He takes Gorcum; the Dutch now abandon town after town, and mount the Orange cockade, . . . . .		The Prince of Wales is appointed regent during his father's illness, . . . . .
	Nieuport, Schoonhoven, Dort, Leyden, Haarlem, and Rotterdam, all surrender without firing a gun, . . . . .		Intrigues, cabals, and difficulties take place in Sweden by the nobles against the king, Gustavus III., . . . . .
	The people of the Hague rise upon the republican volunteers, and drive them out of the town, or make them prisoners		The states of Brabant refuse to vote any subsidies whatsoever; the Emperor Joseph II. recalls his oath to observe the terms of the Joyous Entry, . . . . .
	Disturbances arise in Brussels, . . . . .		He arrests and banishes many persons, and intimates his intention of establishing, by military force, absolute government in the Netherlands, . . . . .
	Joseph II.'s declaration is published that the fundamental laws of the Belgian provinces shall be preserved entire, according to the tenor of the Joyous Entry, . . . . .		Nearly all the nobility, gentry, clergy, manufacturers, merchants, burghers, and substantial farmers openly declare against Joseph II., . . . . .
(Oct. 10.)	Amsterdam capitulates to the Duke of Brunswick, . . . . .	(Feb.)	Pitt's Regency Bill is read a first time, . . . . .
	Riots take place in the city, . . . . .	(Feb. 9.)	George III. is reported much better, . . . . .
	The stadtholder is reinstated, . . . . .	(Feb. 10.)	The Emperor Joseph II. issues a formal declaration of war against the Ottoman Porte, . . . . .
(Nov. 19.)	Louis XVI. appears suddenly at the Palais de Justice, and compels the registration of a new edict for enormous loans, . . . . .	(Feb. 11.)	The Irish parliament requests the Prince of Wales to take upon himself the government of the kingdom, as Prince Regent of Ireland, during the continuance of George III.'s indisposition, . . . . .
(Dec. 5.)	The Hessian subsidy of £36,093 for the year 1788 is agreed to, . . . . .	(Feb. 12.)	The Regency Bill passes the Commons, limiting the restriction on the making of peers to three years; it is sent up to the Lords, . . . . .
(Dec. 10.)	Grants are passed for the augmentation of the army, and for erecting fortifications in the West Indies, . . . . .	(Feb. 19.)	Lord Chancellor Thurlow announces that George III. has been for some time in a state of convalescence, . . . . .
1788. (Jan. 31.)	Charles Stuart, the Pretender, dies at Rome, and is buried with royal honours, . . . . .		He moves that their lordships do not proceed with the Regency Bill; the motion is carried, . . . . .
(Feb. 13.)	The trial of Warren Hastings commences, . . . . .		George III. is pronounced perfectly free from his complaint, . . . . .
(Mar. 14.)	Pitt's declaratory bill for India passes, . . . . .	(Mar.)	An illumination takes place in London, . . . . .
	A clause is introduced into the Mutiny Act, to incorporate with the army a newly raised corps of military artificers, . . . . .	(Mar. 18.)	£218,000 are granted for the extraordinary of the Ordnance, . . . . .
(April 28.)	Sir Elijah Impey acquitted by the House of Commons, . . . . .		Pitt procures and guarantees a strict neutrality from Denmark to Sweden, . . . . .
(July 11.)	A bill passes for the better regulation of the slave ships, . . . . .	(April 2.)	The shop-tax is repealed, and the additional tax and restrictions on hawkers and pedlers is abolished, . . . . .
	George III. prorogues parliament, . . . . .		
	Lafayette organises the Breton Club in		

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1789. (April 23.)	Is observed as a day of public thanksgiving for the recovery of George III, . . . . .	1789.	Châtelet, and other prisons, become the scenes of renewed disorders, . . . . .
	716, 717		746, 747
(April 27.)	A disturbance takes place in Paris, . . . . .		The National Assembly send deputation after deputation to Louis XVI. to withdraw the troops from Paris, &c., . . . . .
(May 4.)	The states-general of France assemble to the number of 1139; they, Louis XVI., and court, go in solemn procession to a religious service, . . . . .	(July 15.)	Louis XVI. orders all the troops to quit the capital, &c., . . . . .
	742		747
	Mobs enter the hall, converse with the deputies, scoff and insult the nobles and clergy; the deputies make violent speeches at their clubs in the evening, . . . . .		The excitement extends to Lyons, Caen, Rouen, and many other towns where the people rise, . . . . .
	743		747
	Bailly, the president of the Tiers Etat, in presenting an address to Louis XVI., studiously avoids all show of respect, . . . . .		The Marshal de Broglie resigns, and quits France, narrowly escaping massacre; the Comte d'Artois, the Prince de Condé, Prince Polignac, and a host of nobles and high ecclesiastics also expatriate themselves, . . . . .
	743	(July 16.)	The Tobacco Bill passes the Commons, Louis XVI. sanctions the appointments of Bailly and Lafayette; expresses approval of all that has been done; puts on a tricolor cockade, and returns to Versailles, . . . . .
	Hostilities recommence in Finland between the Swedes and Russians, and several bloody actions take place, . . . . .		747
(June.)	Gustavus III. assumes the command of his army, and gains a victory over the Russians, . . . . .		718
	731		Louis XVI. continues victorious by land, . . . . .
	The Russians besiege Oczakoff, . . . . .		732
	722	(Aug. 4.)	In the National Assembly many of the higher orders voluntarily renounce pensions and privileges; a long list of reforms is agreed to, and extravagant fraternisation ensues, . . . . .
(June 10.)	Pitt opens the budget, . . . . .		748
(June 12.)	The Tiers Etat send a message to Louis XVI., the noblesse, and the clergy, that they are about to form themselves into a working assembly for legislative purposes, and inviting co-operation, . . . . .	(Aug. 5.)	Tithes are done away with, . . . . .
	743		748, 749
	No official assent is given, but some of the order of clergy take their seats among the deputies of the Tiers Etat, . . . . .		The populace name Louis XVI. Monsieur Veto, . . . . .
	743	(Aug. 11.)	The Tobacco Bill passes the Lords, . . . . .
(June 16.)	The Tiers Etat give themselves the name of the National Assembly, . . . . .	(Aug. 25.)	The Russians again defeat the Swedes at sea, . . . . .
(June 17.)	The Abbé Sieyès announces that the National Assembly represent the nation; they vote by acclamation various resolutions touching the price of corn, the misery of the people, &c., and that no taxes shall be valid without their assent, . . . . .		732
	743, 744	(Sept. 14.)	Duke d'Artemberg and others constitute a legal assembly of the states, . . . . .
(June 24.)	One hundred and forty-eight priests or clergy, headed by Talleyrand, the archbishop of Vienne, and the bishop of Chartres join the deputies, . . . . .		736
	744		They remonstrate with Joseph II., . . . . .
	Differences between the Tiers Etat and Louis XVI. grow more serious, . . . . .		736
(June 26.)	The streets are rent with furious cries against the queen, the Comte d'Artois, the archbishop of Paris, and all unfavourable to the National Assembly, . . . . .		Necker proposes, and the Assembly accept, that every French subject shall give to the state an extraordinary contribution of a fourth of his yearly income, to be paid at different times in three years, and to exempt the working-classes altogether, . . . . .
	744		750
	The clergy join them in a body, . . . . .	(Sept. 22.)	The Austrians and Russians defeat the Turks at Martinitz, in Wallachia, . . . . .
	744		728
	Orleans and a minority of peers also join them, and are received with tumultuous acclamations, . . . . .	(Oct. 1.)	A grand banquet is given at Versailles to the officers of the Flanders regiment; anti-popular songs are sung, &c., . . . . .
(June 27.)	The remainder of the nobles join the Tiers Etat, . . . . .		751
	745		Later in the evening the feast degenerates into an anti-democratic orgy, . . . . .
	Great excitement prevails throughout France, . . . . .		751, 752
(July 1.)	Louis XVI. pardons the soldiers at the instigation of the Paris mob, . . . . .		The news, amplified, is carried to Paris; cries arise of Bread—bread! To Versailles—to Versailles! &c., . . . . .
	745		752
	The Duc de Broglie, head of the army, assembles 50,000 troops in Paris and Versailles, and on the road communicating with the two, . . . . .		Stanislas Maillard, a National Guard, leads a mob of women to Versailles, . . . . .
	745		752, 753
	Necker resigns, or is dismissed, . . . . .		Louis XVI. manages to dismiss them with a few kind words, and promises of bread, . . . . .
(July 12.)	Camille Desmoullins harangues the mob in the courtyard of the Palais Royal, . . . . .		753
	745		Louis XVI. signs the document brought him by Mounier concerning the rights of man, . . . . .
	The Parisian mob grows more riotous, . . . . .		753
	Members of the French guard join them; Paris is wholly in their power, . . . . .		Bailly and Lafayette arrive at Versailles with 30,000 National Guards, and about an equal number of the undisciplined mob, . . . . .
	745		753
	The National Assembly address Louis XVI. to withdraw the troops from Paris, . . . . .		Lafayette urges Louis XVI. to come and reside in Paris, . . . . .
(July 14.)	The Bastille is stormed, . . . . .		753, 754
	746		754
	The mob hang or maltreat many of the Swiss and invalid soldiers, while the		The royal family return, . . . . .

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1789.	The National Assembly renew their sittings, . . . . .	755
	The Breton Club transfers its sittings to the hall of the convent of the Jacobins, and thence obtains the name of the Jacobin Club, . . . . .	755
	The National Assembly review the financial state of the nation, . . . . .	756
(Oct. 8.)	Belgrade, after a long siege, capitulates to the Austrians, . . . . .	728
	Potemkin defeats the Turks at Tabac, near Bender, . . . . .	728
	The Netherlands militia and volunteers drive Joseph II.'s garrisons out of Forts Lillo and Liefensboeck, . . . . .	736
	General Schröder retakes the forts, but is defeated at Turnhout, . . . . .	736
(Nov. 2.)	The National Assembly confiscate all church property, . . . . .	756
	Four hundred millions of assignats are put in circulation, . . . . .	756
	The provincial parliaments are suppressed, . . . . .	757
(Nov. 4.)	An association, called 'The Revolution Society,' meets in London to celebrate the memory of William III., . . . . .	757
	Many clubs are formed in England to encourage and disseminate liberal opinions; counter-societies also are formed, . . . . .	757
	General Bender is defeated at Tirlemont by the Netherlanders, . . . . .	737
	General Arberg is also routed; Louvain, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, and other important cities proclaim their independence, . . . . .	737
	Joseph II. tries to conciliate them, . . . . .	737
(Nov. 20.)	The states of Flanders declare Joseph II. to have forfeited all right and title to the sovereignty, . . . . .	737
	Dalton is forced to withdraw into Luxembourg, . . . . .	738
	The Russians take Bender and several other important places between the Bog and the Dnieper, . . . . .	728
(Dec. 17.)	The Russians take Oczakoff by storm, . . . . .	723
(Dec. 31.)	The states of Brabant and Flanders enter into a league, offensive and defensive, . . . . .	738
1790. (Jan.)	In the Netherlands, the Patriotic Assembly at Brussels becomes nearly as revolutionary as the Jacobin Club at Paris, . . . . .	792, 793
(Jan. 12.)	The united Belgic States decree a strict censorship, . . . . .	793
(Jan. 21.)	Parliament is opened by George III. in person, . . . . .	757
	Fox draws down many animadversions by praising the conduct of the French army, . . . . .	758
(Feb. 4.)	Louis XVI., king of France, makes a speech to the National Assembly, . . . . .	781, 782
	An oath of loyalty and patriotism is everywhere taken, . . . . .	782
(Feb. 9.)	Discussions take place in the Commons; Fox defending, and Burke condemning the French Revolution, . . . . .	758
(Feb. 16.)	Hastings's trial recommences at Westminster Hall, . . . . .	770
(Feb. 20.)	The Emperor Joseph II. dies, and is succeeded by Leopold II., . . . . .	774
(Mar. 2.)	Fox brings forward the subject of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, . . . . .	758, 759
(Mar. 4.)	A motion is made for leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people in parliament; it is withdrawn, . . . . .	759

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1790.	The National Assembly discuss when their own powers are to cease, . . . . .	782
	The Jacobin Club is in greater favour with the people than the National Assembly, . . . . .	782, 783
	The Belgians quarrel among themselves; the democratic party gains the ascendancy; Duke of Ursel ill used, . . . . .	793
(Mar. 31.)	Dundas opens the Indian budget, announcing great increase of revenue, &c., . . . . .	760
(April 15.)	Pitt opens the budget for the year with congratulations on the prosperous state of the finances of the country, . . . . .	760, 761
	The troops of the Emperor Leopold II. defeat the disorganised and ill-commanded Belgians wherever they meet them, . . . . .	794
	The Emperor Leopold II. issues a memorial, solemnly pledging himself to observe every article of the Joyous Entry, and to restore the states to their original constitution, . . . . .	794
	He puts an end to the causes of discontent in Hungary, and obtains from it both money and men, . . . . .	794, 795
	War breaks out between England and Tippoo Saib, who despatches a secret message to France for assistance, . . . . .	797
	Colonel Floyd obliged to retreat before the Mysore army, . . . . .	797, 798
	The Bengal government raise two armies, . . . . .	798
(May 11.)	Burke calls the attention of the House to the protracted continuance of Hastings's trial, . . . . .	770, 771
(May 16.)	The British minister at Madrid lays a strong remonstrance before the court on the subject of Nootka Sound, . . . . .	765
	Tippoo evacuates the Travancore country, and retreats to Seringapatam, . . . . .	798
(June 4.)	An armistice is agreed upon between the Emperor Leopold II. and the Sultan, . . . . .	775
	Treaty at Reichenbach, . . . . .	775
(June 4.)	Charles IV. of Spain sends a declaration to all European courts on the subject of the 'unexpected' dispute between his court and that of Great Britain, . . . . .	765, 766
(June 19.)	The Assembly decree that all hereditary titles shall be abolished, and all citizens shall take in future their family and patronymic names; no liveries shall be worn by servants or bear a coat-of-arms or escutcheon, . . . . .	785
	The Champ de Mars is prepared for a national fête, . . . . .	785, 786
(June 22.)	Lord Howe is appointed to the command of the British fleet, . . . . .	768
	General Meadows drives Tippoo Saib beyond the mountains, . . . . .	798
	Abercrombie reduces nearly all the places held by the enemy on the Malabar coast; the Rajah of Travancore is re-established in his dominions, . . . . .	798
(July 3.)	The Swedes are defeated by the Russians in the Bay of Viborg, . . . . .	778
(July 9.)	The Swedes, in their turn, defeat the Russians with immense loss, . . . . .	778
	The Empress Catherine II. sues for peace, . . . . .	778
(July 12-14.)	The grand fête takes place; universal jubilation ensues, . . . . .	786, 787
	Mirabeau has an interview with the queen, . . . . .	788
(Aug. 14.)	A treaty is entered into at Warena between Russia and Sweden, . . . . .	779
	The Duke of Orleans returns to France, . . . . .	789
	The Marquis Bouillé is made commander of all the forces on the eastern frontier of France, . . . . .	789

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1790.	The Imperialists, under General Bender, are concentrated on the frontiers of Belgium; the Belgian Congress are refused assistance by other nations, . . .	1791.	life of Louis XVI. is about to be menaced, . . .
(Sept. 4.)	Necker resigns, . . .		The guard ignominiously eject them, and they are brutally treated by the mob, . . .
	Towards the end of the year, the Jacobin and Cordelier Clubs gain an obvious ascendancy over the National Assembly, . . .	(April 2.)	Marat accuses Lafayette and Bailly of being at the bottom of the whole affair, . . .
	The Duke of Orleans introduces his son, the Duc de Chartres, to the Jacobin Club, and takes his turn as door-keeper, . . .	(April 4.)	Mirabeau dies, . . .
(Oct.)	Religion is treated with more and more disrespect in France; irreligious clubs are formed, . . .		He has a solemn public funeral at the Church of St Genéviève, . . .
	Marat lashes the people to frenzy by his writings in the journal called <i>L'Ami du Peuple</i> , . . .		The Jacobin journals begin to denounce Louis XVI; Danton ferociously declaims against him, . . .
	The Emperor Leopold II. satisfies the people of Belgium, . . .		Lafayette throws up the command of the National Guard, but withdraws his resignation, . . .
(Nov.)	General Bender crosses the Meuse, and advances on Brussels, . . .		Robespierre rises rapidly into power in the Assembly, . . .
(Dec. 2.)	Brussels surrenders to the Austrians, and all the cities of Flanders and Brabant follow the example, . . .	(April 18.)	Mr Wilberforce moves for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the further importation of slaves into the British colonies in the West Indies; the motion is negatived, . . .
(Dec. 10.)	A convention is signed at the Hague between Austria, Great Britain, Holland, and Prussia, restoring all the old rights and privileges to Belgium, . . .	(May 6.)	The Quebec Bill is recommitted, . . .
	During the summer and autumn a savage and desultory war is carried on between the Russians and the Turks, . . .	(May 16.)	Robespierre moves and carries a decree, that no member of the present legislature shall be eligible to the next, . . .
(Dec. 25.)	Ismael is assaulted and carried with dreadful slaughter, . . .		He attempts to obtain a decree for universal suffrage, but fails, . . .
1791. (Jan.)	The National Assembly decree that a civil oath, 'serment civique,' shall be taken by all the ecclesiastics yet remaining in France; Louis XVI. assents, . . .		He obtains a decree abolishing the punishment of death, except in cases which the legislature may declare to be high treason, . . .
	The priests are expelled from many municipalities, . . .		Louis XVI. announces his intention to leave Paris, . . .
	Another club, called the <i>Société Fraternelle</i> , is established, . . .	(May 18.)	The Quebec Bill passes, . . .
	Only four bishops, of whom one is Talleyrand, another Loménie de Brienne, take the oath; the others, 132, are expelled from their dioceses, . . .		Lord Cornwallis, after conquering Bangalore, carries the war into Mysore, . . .
	The curés, professors in colleges, teachers in schools, and other functionaries, similarly expelled, amount to nearly 80,000, . . .	(May 15.)	Cornwallis defeats Tipoo at Arikera, . . .
	The Abbés Grégoire, Lindet, Gouttes, and Lamourette, become bishops of Blois, Evreux, Autun, and Lyons, . . .	(May 24.)	Dundas lays before the House of Commons an account of the state of the finances of India, . . .
	The new bishops demand communion with the Holy See, recognising it as the centre of Catholic Unity, . . .	(June 3.)	Sheridan moves no fewer than forty resolutions calculated to discredit the management of the finances; some are adopted or amended, . . .
	The new bishops and curés preach sermons laudatory of the revolution, . . .	(June 8.)	The libel case bill is thrown out by the Lords, . . .
	The Assembly interdict appeals to the pope, . . .	(June 10.)	'Church of St Genéviève converted into a pantheon,' . . .
	After the extradition of the clergy, the pope in a formal document declares the 'serment civique' impious, &c., . . .		On account of the scarcity of money, the Assembly order the church bells to be coined, . . .
	Many of the new bishops and priests resign their offices, and abandon the country, . . .	(June 20.)	Flight of Louis XVI., . . .
	Many insermenté priests continue to be upheld by the peasantry, . . .		The Assembly assume sovereign power, . . .
(Feb. 22.)	An émeute occurs among the women of Paris, . . .		The populace attack the Tuileries, . . .
	The gaming-houses are suppressed, . . .		Santerre, Danton, &c., excite the mob of Paris, . . .
	A large number of royalist nobles and gentlemen go singly to the Tuileries, and gain admission, fearing that the		The busts of Louis XVI. are destroyed; crowns, king, queen, dauphin, royal, Bourbon, &c., effaced from sign-boards, &c., . . .
			At midnight, Louis XVI. and royal family are stopped at Varennes by Drouet and the mayor of Varennes, . . .
			The royal family are brought back to Paris, and are insulted, . . .
			The Tuileries is guarded, . . .
			During this week Marie Antoinette's hair becomes white from grief, . . .
			In the clubs, Lafayette, Bailly, Barnave, and Lameth, are denounced as traitors to the nation, . . .
		(July 5.)	Two hundred and seventy of the moderate members of the Assembly protest against the decrees launched at Louis XVI., . . .



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(July 17.) The Jacobins and Cordeliers call a meeting of patriots to meet in the Champ de Mars, to sign a petition for the abolition of royalty, . . .	837
An immense concourse assembles in the Champ de Mars round the altar of the Federation, . . .	837
The populace demand the re-election of the Assembly and the deposition of Louis XVI., . . .	837
Many arrests of violent republican journalists take place, . . .	837
(July 18.) The Assembly approve of the conduct of Bailly and Lafayette, . . .	837
(Aug.) The Assembly revise the constitution, Cornwallis takes Oosoor, Rajahcotta, Nundydroog, Savendroog, Ootradroog, and other hill-forts in his way, . . .	838
(Sept. 13.) Louis XVI. accepts the constitution <i>pur et simple</i> , . . .	838
(Sept. 29.) It is decreed that the clubs can have no political existence, &c., . . .	839
Decrees are passed giving the rights of free citizens to Jews and negroes, . . .	839
(Sept. 30.) The National Assembly are dissolved, . . .	839
(Oct. 1.) The Legislative or Constituent Assembly commence their sittings in Paris, . . .	840
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Louis XVI. visits the Assembly, and expresses his pleasure at meeting them, &c., . . .	841
(Oct. 20.) Severe decrees are passed against the emigrants, . . .	843
(Nov. 16.) Bailly resigns the mayoralty of Paris, Pétion is elected mayor; Manuel, procureur of the commune; and Danton, substitut-adjoint to the procureur, . . .	844, 845
(Nov. 19.) Louis XVI. refuses to sanction the harsh decree against the unsworn priests of La Vendée, . . .	844
(Nov. 29.) Severe decrees are passed against the priests, and a religious war inaugurated, A decree is passed that Louis XVI. shall declare war against the German princes, . . .	842
(Dec.) The Count de Narbonne, minister of war, states to the Assembly that Louis XVI. had commissioned him to assemble an army on the frontier, within a month, of 150,000 men, . . .	846
That Lafayette, Rochambeau, and Luckner would be appointed to command the three armies which it was to be divided into, . . .	846
The Legislative Assembly are divided into three parties—a Droit, a Centre, and a Gauche, . . .	847
1792. (Feb.) Cornwallis arrives at Seringapatam, . . .	854
(Feb. 6.) He defeats the Mysoreans, . . .	854
(Feb. 7.) Tippoo is driven into his fortress, . . .	854, 855
(Feb. 13.) Debates take place on Russo-Turkish affairs, . . .	848
(Feb. 17.) Resolutions are passed for a diminution or removal of various taxes, . . .	849
(Feb. 24.) Tippoo offers to submit to terms of capitulation, . . .	855
A bill passes for the establishment of five police-offices in the metropolis, and giving increased power to justices, magistrates, and constables, . . .	850
(Mar. 16.) Gustavus III. of Sweden is shot by Count Ankarström at a masked ball at Stockholm, . . .	857
(Mar. 19.) The arrangements with Tippoo are definitively signed; England acquires all	

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The Emperor Leopold II. of Austria dies, and is succeeded by Francis II., . . .	856
The French ministry is dismissed, and the Girondists enter office; it is called the 'sans-culotte ministry,' . . .	858
The Assembly rescind the decree for the abolition of capital punishments, and decide that the mode of decapitation shall be by the guillotine, . . .	859
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Robespierre is called to account in the Jacobin Club, for having spoken of Almighty God watching over the salvation of the free French people, . . .	859
(April 2.) Mr Wilherforce carries a measure in the Commons against slavery, . . .	849, 850
(April 15.) The Fête of Liberty takes place in the Champ de Mars, . . .	860
(April 23.) Several resolutions regarding the slave-trade, and its total abolition in 1796, are carried in the Commons, but defeated in the Lords, . . .	850
(May.) Dumouriez sketches a plan of campaign, Fox's libel bill passes into a law, . . .	860, 861
General Dillon's division is put to flight near Tournay, . . .	861
(May 18.) The Empress Catherine II.'s manifesto against the new Polish constitution is made public, and on the same day 100,000 Russians and Cossacks cross the frontier, . . .	856
(May 30.) Louis XVI.'s guard is dissolved, . . .	861
(May 31.) Stanislaus Augustus II. of Poland applies for aid to Frederick William II. of Prussia, . . .	857
(June.) The Assembly award transportation or imprisonment to all priests who have refused to take the 'serment civique,' Louis XVI. refuses to sign either decree, . . .	862
(June 8.) Frederick William II. of Prussia sends an insulting letter to Stanislaus Augustus II., and announces that he shall not interfere to save Poland from Russia, . . .	857
(June 13.) Roland, Servan, and Clavières are dismissed; they appeal to the Assembly, who take up their cause as martyrs to patriotism, . . .	862
In spite of George III.'s proclamation, new editions of the <i>Rights of Man</i> are published, and political clubs and societies persevere in meeting and passing resolutions, . . .	852
(June 17.) Kosciuszko brilliantly repulses the Russians at Dubienka, . . .	857
(June 18.) The Poles repel an attack at Zielence by a superior army, . . .	857
Stanislaus Augustus II. of Poland applies for an armistice, which is contemptuously refused, . . .	857
Lafayette denounces mob-rule to the Assembly from his camp at Maubeuge, Louis XVI. is forced to stand on a table for four hours with a cap of liberty on his head, and to drink to liberty and the nation, . . .	863
(June 28.) Lafayette enters Paris suddenly; he goes to the Assembly; demands the punishment of the rioters of the 20th and the suppression of the Jacobin and Cordelier Clubs, . . .	863
The Assembly appoint a committee to consider his suggestions, . . .	864
(June 29.) Lafayette starts off to join the army, . . .	864
(July 2.) A theatrical reconciliation takes place	

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1792.	between the different parties in the Assembly,	864	1792. (Sept. 9.)	The allies force the passage at La Croix-aux-bois,	881
(July 10.)	The French ministry resign,	864		Dumouriez regains his lost advantage,	881
(July 11.)	The Assembly vote 'The country is in danger,'	864		The Duke of Brunswick's force amounts to about 65,000 men, Dumouriez' about 75,000,	881
	A bonfire is made, consisting of crowns, coronets, genealogy-books, parchment-titles of nobility, and other emblems of aristocratic institutions,	865	(Sept. 20.)	Brunswick attacks Kellermann at Valmy,	881
	The Duke of Brunswick, commanding the allies on the frontiers, fulminates a manifesto against the French republicans,	866		The Dukes of Chartres and Montpensier, sons of the Duke of Orleans, are present as officers,	881
	The rage of the French nation at this document is indescribable,	866		Montesquieu captures the valuable fortress of Montmelian, near the Pass of Mont Cenis,	884
	Armed bodies of men arrive from Marseilles, singing the Marseilles Hymn,	866		The National Convention is divided into the Girondists, Mountain, and Plain,	884, 885
(July 23.)	Stanislaus Augustus II. of Poland signs the Act of Confederation of Targowica,	857		Two Englishmen are chosen members—Thomas Payne and Dr Priestley,	885
(Aug. 4.)	Pétion demands the dethronement of Louis XVI.,	867	(Sept. 23.)	The Convention decree, amongst other things, the abolition of royalty,	885
	All the sections of Paris demand the dethronement of Louis XVI. but one,	867		General Anselme captures Nice,	884
(Aug. 9.)	Intercepted letters from the emigrant princes are read in the Assembly,	868		The citadel of Mont Albano, overhanging Nice, is captured,	884
	Paris is greatly excited,	868		The French are checked at Saorgio,	884
(Aug. 9, 10.)	The tocsin sounds; all over Paris armed bands appear in every section, Danton declares 'that the people must strike or be stricken,'	868	(Sept. 30.)	Admiral Truguet bombards Oneglia, and massacres the inhabitants for an alleged informality to a flag of truce,	884
	Royalists and Feuillants flock to the Tuileries, to aid if possible their unfortunate sovereign,	869		General Custine takes the city of Spire, The Duke of Brunswick strikes his camp, and retreats towards the frontier,	883
	The mob commence to acts of murder, The royal family take refuge with the Assembly,	869, 870	(Oct. 5.)	Custine takes the city of Worms,	883
	The Swiss defend the Tuileries,	870		Dumouriez goes to Paris, and is fêted,	882
	They are massacred,	870, 871		Saxe Teschen, Austrian general in the Netherlands, bombards Lille; Dumouriez compels him to retreat,	882
	The Assembly vote that the National Convention shall be elected by universal suffrage of all citizens of age,	872	(Oct. 21.)	Custine takes Mayence,	883
	A new ministry is formed of three Girondists and three Jacobins,	872	(Oct. 27.)	He enters Frankfort,	883, 884
	Pétion is re-elected mayor,	872	(Oct. 27.)	Dumouriez crosses into the Austrian Netherlands,	882
	Anacharsis Clootz, the 'orator of mankind,' makes an oration on the rights of man and the vices of kings,	872	(Oct. 29.)	Louvet accuses Robespierre of various crimes, &c.,	886
	Louis XVI. and royal family are lodged in the tower of the Temple,	872	(Nov. 5.)	Robespierre is acquitted,	886
	The Princess de Lamballe is imprisoned in La Force,	873		Robespierre, the 'incorruptible,' is received with enthusiasm by the Jacobin Club,	886, 887
(Aug. 17.)	The Assembly appoint a 'court to try the enemies of the people,'	873	(Nov. 5.)	The battle of Jemappe,	882
	Le Nain, the sculptor, presents a bust of the elder Brutus to the Jacobin Club,	874		Tournay, Courtrai, Menin, Bruges, Nienport, Ostend, successively open their gates to the French, and all Hainault and Flanders belong to the French,	882
	The Assembly decree all bronze crucifixes and statues of saints to be melted down for casting into cannon, and the iron railings of churches and palaces to be converted into pikes, &c.,	874		Saxe Teschen retreats to Brussels; Dumouriez follows him,	882
	Lafayette imprisons three commissioners,	874	(Nov. 14.)	Brussels surrenders to Dumouriez,	882
(Aug. 19.)	He is captured by the Austrians,	874		Dumouriez takes Mechlin, and orders the siege of Antwerp and Namur,	882
	Dumouriez is appointed commander-in-chief of the Army of the North,	875	(Nov. 27.)	He defeats Saxe Teschen at Tirlemont; the Austrians are also defeated at Liege on the same day; Saxe Teschen finally retreats,	882, 883
(Aug. 23.)	The allies capture Longwy,	875		Antwerp, Liege, and Namur successively surrender,	883
	The Assembly decree a levy of 30,000 new troops,	875	(Dec. 2.)	Dumouriez is master of all the Austrian Netherlands, except the duchy of Luxembourg; Jacobin clubs are formed in Liege and Brussels,	883
(Aug. 29.)	Danton proposes a scheme to excite the 'terror' of the royalists,	875, 876		Danton and Lacroix, commissioners from Paris to Liege, plunder the country,	883
(Sept. 1.)	A false report is circulated that Verdun had fallen by treachery,	876	(Dec. 3.)	Robespierre recommends that Louis XVI. be put to death without any trial at all,	888
	Armed citizens march for Verdun,	876	(Dec. 10.)	The Convention agree that Louis XVI. shall be brought to their bar to-morrow,	889
	On the 2d and four following days Paris is imbued with blood; the September massacres; the Princess de Lamballe is murdered,	876-880	(Dec. 11.)	Trial of Louis XVI. commences,	889-901
			(Dec. 12.)	Dumouriez goes into winter-quarters at Aix-la-Chapelle,	883
			(Dec. 19.)	During the debate in the Commons on the Alien Bill, Burke's famous dagger-scene takes place,	900

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1792. (Dec. 23.) Spain promises to remain neutral, on condition that the life of Louis XVI. shall be spared,	892	1793. (Jan. 20.) Louis XVI. has a last interview with his family,	895
1793. (Jan. 1.) Several addresses are presented to the Convention from the departments, demanding the immediate execution of Louis XVI.,	892	(Jan. 21.) The execution of Louis XVI.,	895-897
(Jan. 14.) The Hall of the Convention is surrounded by an immense crowd, vociferating 'Death to the Tyrant,'	892	(Jan. 23.) The Convention vindicate their conduct to the French people,	897
Philippe Egalité, once Duc d'Orleans, votes with the majority against Louis XVI.,	893	(Jan. 30.) The execution of Louis XVI. is announced to the House of Commons, the dismissal of the French ambassador, and the determination of the government to increase the land and sea forces,	900
		(Feb. 2.) Both Houses sanction the policy of war against the government of France,	900

VOLUME VI.

BOOK X.

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1793. The East India Company's charter is renewed,	1	1793. Madame Roland is arrested,	14
(Jan.) Frederick William II. of Prussia seizes Thorn and Dantzic,	5	The French, under Deflers, are defeated by the Spaniards,	7
(Feb. 3.) The Polish diet; protest against the Prussian invasion,	5	(June 1.) The Reign of Terror,	14
(Feb. 17.) Dumouriez takes Breda; Klundert and Gertruydenburg capitulate,	3	Marat is placed at the head of the National Guard and the Paris force,	14
Dumouriez fails before Williamstadt,	3	(June 8.) The French are repulsed at Fort Raus by the Italian artillery,	7
(Feb. 25.) Frightful disorders take place in Paris,	11	(June 12.) The French are again repulsed,	7
(Feb. 28.) General Miazinski is defeated,	3	The Duke of Montferrat drives the French out of Upper Savoy,	7
(Mar.) The Traitorous Correspondence Bill passes,	1	Kellermann and the Savoyard republicans compel him to retreat over Mont Cenis and the Little St Bernard,	7
(Mar. 1.) The French under Miazinski are again defeated,	3	Lyons is captured by the troops of the Convention,	8
(Mar. 8.) The Prince of Saxe Coburg defeats the French,	3	(June 21.) Parliament is prorogued,	3
(Mar. 9.) A new Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal is established in Paris,	12	(July 13.) Marat is assassinated by Charlotte Corday,	15
(Mar. 18.) Dumouriez is defeated,	3	(July 17.) The French defeat the Spaniards,	7
General Miazinski is guillotined,	4	(July 17.) Charlotte Corday is guillotined,	15
The partition of Poland,	6	Lord Hood obtains possession of Marseilles, General Cartaux cantons his army around Toulon,	9
Frederick William II. of Prussia invests Mayence,	6	General O'Hara takes the command of the troops at Toulon,	10
The civil war breaks out in La Vendée,	20	General Dugommier is appointed to the command of the French army at Toulon, and Napoleon Bonaparte to the artillery,	10
The Vendéans obtain many successes,	21	(July 22.) Mayence surrenders to the Prussians,	6
(April 2.) Dumouriez makes prisoners of the commissioners from the Convention,	4	Condé is captured by the Austrians,	6
Dumouriez is formally deposed by the Convention,	4	Valenciennes is captured by the English,	6
He escapes across the frontier,	4	(Aug.) The Duke of York besieges Dunkirk,	6
(April 12.) Marat is committed to the Abbaye,	13	Robespierre is appointed a member of the Committee of Public Safety,	16
(April 24.) He is tried and acquitted,	13	(Aug. 10.) The statues of Liberty, Nature, and the People are worshipped,	16
(April 30.) The House of Commons grant leave to issue five millions of Exchequer bills,	2	General Custine is guillotined,	16
(May 8.) Dampierre, the successor of Dumouriez, is defeated and killed,	5	The Vendéans defeat General Kleber,	21
(May 10.) The Convention transfer their sittings to the Tuileries, now styled The Palais National,	13	(Sept. 11.) Quesnoy is captured by the Prince of Coburg,	6
(May 23.) Lamarche, who succeeded Dampierre, is defeated,	5	(Sept. 15.) The French are defeated by the Austrians,	6
The allies besiege Valenciennes, blockade Condé, and confront Lamarche,	5	(Sept. 17.) The terrible 'Loi des Suspects' is passed by the Convention,	16
(May 29.) A society called the Republican Union is formed under the management of Robespierre, Marat, Danton, Chaumette, and Pache,	13	Carrier goes to Nantes; and during the last four months of the year puts to death 15,000 persons,	21
(May 30.) The command of the National Guards is given to Henriot,	14	Similar atrocities take place at Lyons, Arras, Orange, and Bordeaux,	21
The Convention decree that the Girondists be impeached, &c.,	14	A reformation is made of the calendar; the year is divided into four equal parts; the Sabbath is abolished, &c.,	22
		Installation of atheism,	22

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1793. (Oct. 7.) Lyons surrenders to Couthon, . . .	19	1794. (Feb. 2.) £19,939,000 are voted for the war, and a loan of £11,000,000, . . .	23
(Oct. 14.) Marie Antoinette is tried before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and found guilty, . . .	17	(Feb. 7.) Lord Hood blockades Corsica, . . .	40
(Oct. 15.) General Jourdan compels the Prince of Coburg to recross the Sambre, . . .	6	(Mar. 13.) The Convention arrest Hébert, Ronsin, Vincent, Chabot, Bazire, and others, . . .	55
Marie Antoinette is guillotined, . . .	17	(Mar. 14.) Chaumette, Clootz, and Gobel are arrested, They are tried, condemned, and nineteen are guillotined, . . .	55
(Oct. 18.) The king of Sardinia is defeated at Giletta, . . .	8	(Mar. 25.) The island of Martinique is conquered by the English, . . .	38
Captain Saumarez captures a large French frigate off Barfeur, . . .	8, 9	Madalinski raises the standard of independence at Cracow, . . .	64
The British capture Tobago, St Pierre, and Miquelon, and take possession of the western or French portion of the island of St Domingo, . . .	9	Kosciuszko is made dictator, . . .	64
All the enemy's posts in the East Indies are taken, . . .	9	He imposes a property tax, . . .	64
The Duke of Brunswick drives back the French, . . .	6	(Mar. 30.) Herault de Sechelles, Camille Desmoulins, Philippeaux, Lacroix, and Danton are seized, . . .	55
The Prussians besiege Landau, . . .	6	(April 5.) Danton and fourteen others are put to death, . . .	56
The Austrians besiege Strasburg, . . .	6	(April 6.) The French violate the Genoese neutrality, Kosciuszko defeats the Russians at Raclawicé, . . .	51
The command of the French army is given to General Hoche, . . .	6	(April 17.) The Polish garrison of Warsaw drive the Russians out of the city, . . .	65
Hoche beats off Wurmsér, . . .	6	(April 23.) The Lithuanians burst into insurrection at Wilna, . . .	65
He is defeated by the Prussians under Brunswick, . . .	6	The Piedmontese are defeated by the French, . . .	52
(Oct. 31.) Twenty Girondists are guillotined, . . .	18	St Lucie, Guadaloupe, and dependencies capitulate to the English, . . .	38
(Nov. 6.) Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, is guillotined, . . .	18	The Duke of York quarrels with the Austrian commanders, and refuses to serve under Clairfait, . . .	43
(Nov. 7.) Gobel, bishop of Paris, heads a procession of atheists to the Convention, . . .	22	Francis II. of Austria takes the command of the allies, . . .	43
(Nov. 9.) Madame Roland is guillotined, Roland commits suicide on news of her death, . . .	19	Pichegru captures Courtrai and Menin, Jourdan drives the Austrians from their lines at Luxembourg, . . .	43
(Nov. 10.) The Feast of Reason is celebrated, . . .	22	(May 1.) The Spaniards are defeated at Roussillon, (May 2.) A bill for the abolition of the slave-trade is thrown out by the Lords, . . .	44
A republican sabbath is celebrated in Paris every tenth day, . . .	22	(May 10.) Jourdan is defeated at Tournay, The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended, . . .	44
(Nov. 11.) The churches are desecrated, . . .	22	John Thelwall, Horne Tooke, and others are committed to the Tower, charged with high treason, . . .	32
(Nov. 30.) The English meet with a severe repulse at Toulon, . . .	10	General Dumas drives the Piedmontese to Susa, . . .	52, 53
Many of the Girondists are captured, and executed in the provinces, . . .	19	(May 21.) Bastia capitulates, . . .	41
Bailly, the illustrious astronomer, is guillotined, . . .	19	General Whyte captures Port-au-Prince, A French squadron lands 2000 troops; they are joined by negroes and mulattoes, . . .	38
(Dec.) Hoche surprises the Austrians, The French recover Weissenburg, Landau, and their former frontier line, besides the Palatinate, where Hoche fixes his winter-quarters, . . .	6	The French royalists are plundered, burnt, and murdered by the republicans, . . .	39
(Dec. 17.) The English are again repulsed at Toulon, Sir Sidney Smith burns the ships and explodes the magazines, . . .	10	(May.) Two French corvettes are taken by Lord Howe's fleet, . . .	33
The French army enter Toulon; murder and massacre the inhabitants; the guillotine is made permanent, . . .	11	The Austrians defeat the republicans on the Sambre, . . .	44
Admiral Gell sends the <i>Scipio</i> , 74, into Genoa harbour, where it seizes the <i>Modeste</i> , French frigate, . . .	11	The Duke of York is defeated, . . .	45
The pope and the grand-master of the Knights of Malta close their ports against the French, . . .	11	Clairfait defeats Pichegru at Ypres, . . .	45
In November and December the Vendéans meet with severe reverses, . . .	21	Pichegru defeats Clairfait, . . .	45
Seditious clubs are formed in various parts of Great Britain. Thomaas Muir, Esq., advocate, and the Rev. Thomas Fyshe Palmer, are condemned to transportation, . . .	24-30	The Prince of Orange defeats Jourdan, . . .	45
1794. (Jan. 6.) Skirving, secretary of the 'British Convention,' is condemned to be transported for fourteen years, . . .	30	(June 1.) 'The Glorious First of June,' Lord Howe's victory, . . .	34, 35
(Jan. 13.) Margarott, London delegate to the 'British Convention,' is condemned to fourteen years' transportation, . . .	30	(June 5.) Kosciuszko is defeated at Szezecokociny, (June 8.) Another Polish corps is almost annihilated at Chelm, . . .	65
An augmentation of 85,000 men is voted for the navy, . . .	23	(June 8.) The 'Fête à l'Être Suprême' is held, . . .	57
		During the next six weeks 'eleven hundred and eight' victims are guillotined in Paris, . . .	57
		(June 15.) Cracow surrenders, . . .	65
		The ancient crown of Corsica is offered to George III. of Great Britain, and	

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1794. accepted; Sir Gilbert Elliott is made viceroy,	42
(June 26.) Ceburg is defeated by Jourdan,	45, 46
The allies retreat upon Antwerp and Louvain; the towns of Bruges, Oudenarde, and Tournay open their gates to the French; Valenciennes, Condé, Quesnoy, and Landrecies capitulate,	46
Pichegru and Jourdan form a junction; they defeat Cohurg,	46
(July.) An Austrian army crosses the frontiers into Little Poland,	66
The Prussians and Russians besiege Warsaw,	66
(July 5.) Ghent opens its gates to the republicans,	46
(July 9.) The French enter Brussels in triumph,	46
(July 13.) Bonaparte receives a commission from the Convention,	53
(July 23.) The French enter Antwerp in triumph, Clairfait abandons Louvain and Liege, Beaulieu evacuates Namur,	46
The English abandon Antwerp,	46
(July 27, Aug. 1, 3.) The Prussians and Russians sustain severe losses,	66
(July 27.) Robespierre and others are arrested,	59
(July 28.) They are guillotined,	59
Within forty-eight hours, eighty-one persons, chiefly supporters of Robespierre, are condemned and guillotined, Changes take place in the British cabinet,	60
(Ang. 10.) Calvi capitulates; Nelson loses an eye,	63
(Ang. 12.) Wilna is bombarded, and a strong Russian army enters it,	42
(Sept.) The whole of Great Poland falls into the possession of the Peles,	66
(Sept. 22.) The allies abandon their strong positions, and retire across the Bormida to Acqui,	66
(Sept. 29-Oct. 3.) Clairfait is forced to retreat across the Rhine; Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Worms, and other towns submit to the republicans, leaving them masters of every place except Mayence,	53
(Sept.) Venloo, on the Maes, is carried by a <i>coup de main</i> , and Bois-le-Duc surrenders to the French,	48
(Oct. 10.) Kosciuszko is defeated at Maczowicé, Nimeguen is taken by the French, Maestricht surrenders to Kleber,	67
The Spaniards are defeated,	48
(Nov. 4.) Suvaroff takes Praga,	49
(Nov. 6.) Warsaw capitulates to Suvaroff,	67
The Third Partition of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus II., king of Poland, abdicates,	68
(Nov. 22.) Tooke is acquitted,	68
The Jacobin Club is suppressed by the Convention,	61
(Dec. 16.) Carrier, Pinard, and Moreau Grandmaison are guillotined,	62
Thomas Paine is released from prison by the Convention,	62
The French royalists in Guadaloupe are massacred,	39
(Dec. 30.) George III. announces to parliament the conclusion of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with the United States of America,	72
(Dec. 30.) General Dundas drives the French beyond the Waal,	79
1795. (Jan. 6.) Pichegru crosses the Waal; the British retreat,	79
(Jan. 7.) An augmentation of seamen and marines is agreed to,	73
(Jan. 11.) Pichegru attacks Walmoden,	79

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1795. (Jan. 19.) The stadtholder and his son embark for England,	80
Pichegru enters Amsterdam, Haarem and Leyden declare for the French,	80
The French gain possession of St Eustatius in the West Indies; the English troops in St Lucie are overpowered,	86
The republican principles spread to Grenada, Dominica, and St Vincent,	86
The Maroons of Jamaica prosecute a long and bloody war,	86
The United Irishmen take themselves, and exact from their converts, a solemn oath to be faithful and secret,	124
(Jan. 30.) The admiral of the Dutch squadron in Zealand hoists the French flag, and takes possession of Flushing and Middlebourg,	80
The British parliament agree to a loan of four millions to Francis II. of Austria, Bergen-op-Zoom and other fortresses throw open their gates and fraternise with the French,	73
The republican party reverse the sentences of the democrats of 1787; recall the exiles, and publish the <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man</i> ,	80
An embargo is laid upon all Dutch ships and goods in the ports of Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies,	80
(Feb. 18.) A treaty of defensive alliance is concluded and signed at St Petersburg between Great Britain and Russia,	83
A treaty of pacification signed at Nantes between the Vendéans and the French republic,	90
(Mar. 2.) Billaud Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barrère are placed under arrest,	92
(Mar. 13, 14.) Admiral Hotham engages the French fleet, which is compelled to 'haul off,' The remains of the Duke of York's army embark for England,	84
(Mar. 20.) A struggle takes place in Paris between the Jeunesse Dorée and sans culottes,	80
(Mar. 22.) Billaud Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barrère are condemned to transportation for life,	92
Pichegru routs the sans culottes,	92
(April 5.) Frederick William II. of Prussia concludes a treaty with the French republic,	81
(April 8.) The Princess Caroline of Brunswick is married to the Prince of Wales, The respectable class, headed by Legendre, Barras, and others, overthrow the Mentagnards and mob, and drive them out of the Convention hall,	76
(May 29.) A treaty of defensive alliance is concluded at Vienna, between Francis II. of Germany and Great Britain,	92
(June 8.) The dauphin, Louis XVII., dies in the Temple, The French fleet is defeated by Admiral Bridport,	93
A meeting is held in St George's Fields, to petition for annual parliaments and universal suffrage,	86
The French Directory conclude a treaty with Wolfe Tone, Arthur O'Connor, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the leaders of the Irish revolutionists,	94
(July 3.) The French royalists capture Fort Penthièvre,	97
General Hoche overthrows the royalists of Brittany,	91

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1795. (July 7.)	The Austrian general Bender surrenders to the French, . . . . .	1796.	to relinquish the siege of Ehrenbreitstein, . . . . .
(July 14.)	Vice-admiral Sir G. Keith Elphinstone and Major-general Craig take possession of Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, . . . . .	(Feb.)	Wolfe Tone goes to Paris as the representative of the Irish patriots; he is made a brigadier-general, . . . . .
(July 20.)	The republican prisoners betray Fort Penthièvre into the hands of General Hoche, . . . . .	(Mar. 26.)	Bonaparte arrives at Nice to take the command of the Army of Italy, . . . . .
(July 22.)	A guerrilla warfare commences in Brittany against the republicans, . . . . .		General Nichols recovers the island of Grenada from the French insurgents, . . . . .
(Aug.)	Spain signs a treaty of peace at Basle with the French republic, . . . . .	(April 11.)	Beaulieu defeats the French advanced-guard at Voltri, near Genoa, . . . . .
(Aug.)	Pichegru captures Dusseldorf, and occupies Manheim, . . . . .		Bonaparte defeats D'Argenteau near Montenotte, . . . . .
	General Jourdan joins Pichegru in the reduction of Mayence, . . . . .		Provera, with an Austrian division of 2000 men, lays down his arms, . . . . .
	Clairfait drives back Jourdan, . . . . .	(April 15.)	Wukassowich scatters the French army under Massena near Dego, but is forced to retire by General Laharpe and Bonaparte, . . . . .
(Aug. 22.)	A new constitution, prepared by the Abbé Sièyes, is accepted by the Convention, . . . . .		Bonaparte drives Colli from Ceva; follows him to Mondovi; dislodges him, and pursues him beyond Cherasco; Colli retreats to Carignan, near Turin, . . . . .
(Sept.)	Stofflet and Charette are taken and shot; the Vendéan and Breton insurgents put down; the British ships and troops are withdrawn, . . . . .	(May.)	In the course of the session <i>two</i> budgets are produced, and two new loans contracted, amounting together to £25,500,000, . . . . .
(Sept. 23.)	The Jeunesse Dorée organise, . . . . .	(May 10.)	Bonaparte carries the bridge of Lodi, . . . . .
	The town and castle of Cape Town surrender, . . . . .	(May 15.)	He makes a triumphal entrance into Milan, . . . . .
	By the end of the year, the British take possession of all the places held by the Dutch in the island of Ceylon, with Malacca, Cochin, Chinsura, Amboyna, and Banda, . . . . .		The French plunder Lombardy, Parma, Modena, &c., . . . . .
(Oct. 4.)	Paris is again a scene of bloodshed, . . . . .		Excesses of the French troops in Pavia, . . . . .
(Oct. 5.)	Napoleon Bonaparte puts down the insurgents, . . . . .		Bonaparte overruns Tuscany, . . . . .
	The Directory is composed by Barras, Sièyes, Rewbell, Letourneur, and Réveillère-Lepeaux, . . . . .		In the course of the summer, Burke publishes the first two of his celebrated <i>Letters on a Regicide Peace</i> , . . . . .
	Sièyes soon resigns, and is replaced by Carnot, who forms vast schemes for military conquest in Germany and Italy, . . . . .		The Directory issue a decree preventing the admission of English goods into any part of France and Belgium, the French dependencies, Holland, and the German states on the Rhine, . . . . .
	The Directory publish an amnesty for political offences, . . . . .		General Abercrombie regains entire possession of St Lucie, . . . . .
(Oct. 29.)	Clairfait drives the republicans from their fortified lines, . . . . .		General Whyte captures the Dutch settlements of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, . . . . .
	Wurmser drives Pichegru within the walls of Manheim, . . . . .	(Junc.)	O'Connor enters France and concludes a treaty with General Hoche, . . . . .
	Pichegru recrosses the Rhine, and effects a junction with Jourdan, . . . . .	(June 18.)	Pope Pius VI. snees to the French for terms, . . . . .
(Oct. 29.)	George III. is fired at opposite the Ordnance Office, . . . . .	(June 23.)	Bonaparte grants an armistice, . . . . .
	On leaving the House of Lords, a stone is thrown at his carriage, and cries of 'Bread! Bread! and no Pitt! Peace! Peace!' . . . . .		The cession of the provinces of Bologna and Ferrara, the citadel and port of Ancona, and the closing of the Papal ports to the English and their allies, . . . . .
	Nelson destroys many vessels on the coast of Italy, . . . . .	(June 24.)	Moreau takes the fortress of Kehl, and after a series of victories advances into the heart of Swabia, . . . . .
(Nov. 22.)	Manheim surrenders to Wurmser; the Austrians recover the whole of the Palatinate, and the country between the Rhine and the Moselle, . . . . .		Jourdan takes Frankfort, Wurtzburg, and other towns, . . . . .
	An armistice is agreed upon between the Austrians and French, . . . . .	(July.)	Moreau captures Ulm and Donawert, Bonaparte raises the blockade of Mantua; concentrates his forces, and crushes Quosnadovich, . . . . .
	Massena defeats the Piedmontese and Austrians in Italy, . . . . .	(Aug. 3 and 5.)	He defeats Wurmser near Castiglione, . . . . .
	They are saved by Nelson keeping open the Bocchetta Pass, . . . . .	(Aug. 17.)	The Dutch squadron is captured in Saldanha Bay by Rear-admiral Elphinstone, . . . . .
	The French take up their winter-quarters at Vado and Savona, . . . . .	(Aug. 24.)	The Archduke Charles defeats Jourdan at Amberg, . . . . .
(Dec.)	During this year a democratic revolution is effected in Geneva, . . . . .	(Sept. 3.)	He defeats him again severely at Wurtzburg, . . . . .
1796. (Jan.)	Pichegru is superseded by Moreau, . . . . .	(Sept. 4.)	Bonaparte defeats an Austrian division in the lower valley of the Tyrol, and enters the city of Trento, . . . . .
	The Archduke Charles defeats one of Jourdan's divisions, and forces him		

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1796. (Sept. 14.) Wurmser throws himself into Mantua,	108
(Sept. 16.) The Archduke Charles again defeats the French at Aschaffenburg,	105
(Sept. 25.) Moreau begins his famous retreat through the Black Forest,	105
(Oct.) Nelson, after blockading Leghorn, seizes Elba and the small island of Capraja, Sir Gilbert Elliott alienates the affections of the Corsicans from the English,	100
(Oct. 2.) The Imperial general Latour is defeated at Biberach by Moreau,	105
(Oct. 8.) Genoa shuts her ports against British shipping, Spain declares war against England, The king of Naples concludes a peace with France,	99
(Oct. 16.) Vittor Amedeo, king of Sardinia, dies broken-hearted,	106
(Oct. 19.) The Spanish admiral proceeds to Corsica, and covers the landing of a French invading force from Leghorn,	99
(Oct. 20.) Windham, the secretary at war, announces that the whole military force of the country consists of 195,674 men,	109
(Oct. 20.) Corsica is evacuated by the British, Rear-admiral Richery sails to Newfoundland; plunders and sets fire to the fishermen's huts, destroys their vessels and fishing-stages,	101
(Nov. 6.) Bonaparte is repulsed by Alvinzi at Le Nove, and retreats to Verona,	108
(Nov. 12.) Bonaparte is again repulsed by Alvinzi at Caldiero,	108
(Nov. 14.) The battle of Arcola, The Empress Catherine II. of Russia dies, and is succeeded by her son Paul I.,	108, 109
(Dec.) Richery picks up a great many English merchant-vessels; escapes through the Channel-fleet in a haze, and joins the Brest fleet,	101
(Dec. 17.) The Brest fleet, under Vice-admiral Morard de Galles, with 25,000 men on board under Hoche, sails from Brest,	101, 102
(Dec. 24.) Rear-admiral Bonvet enters Bantry Bay, Admiral Bouvet leaves Bantry Bay for Brest; the French fleet is scattered; many taken, and others wrecked,	102
1797. (Jan. 14.) Alvinzi is defeated at Rivoli; General Provera surrenders; Wurmser in Mantua capitulates, The French overrun the greater part of the Papal states,	118
(Feb. 9.) The directors of the Bank of England inform Pitt that, if they comply with his request to advance £1,500,000, they would be forced to shut their doors,	110
(Feb. 14.) Battle off Cape St Vincent, The island of Trinidad reduced by the British,	116
(Feb. 20.) Some French troops land on the Welsh coast, near Fishguard; they surrender without firing a shot,	117
(Mar.) Bonaparte is joined by Bernadotte; the Archduke Charles retreats towards Vienna,	118
(April 7.) An armistice is agreed to, Mutiny on board the Channel fleet, Bonaparte signs the preliminaries of peace with Austria at Leoben,	118
(April 23.) The grievances of the seamen are, after some delay, promised to be redressed, and the mutiny ceases, The navy is further increased, The Austrians are defeated by Moreau,	113 111 117

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(May 7.) Mutiny in the Channel fleet again breaks out; but after two days, redress is actually obtained, and it ceases,	113, 114
(May 20.) Mutiny breaks out at the Nore,	114
(May 24.) The government pardon is offered and rejected,	115
(May 26.) Mr Grey moves for a sweeping reform in parliament, The mutineers behave with great insolence, Bonaparte takes possession of Venice; Genoa is democratized and affiliated,	115 115
Pichegru, Willot, General Ramel, and sixty other members of the legislature are arrested,	121
(June.) The buoys at the mouth of the Thames are taken up, batteries for firing red-hot shot erected along-shore, and a proclamation issued declaring the ships in a state of rebellion, &c.,	115
(June 4.) The mutinous fleet fire a royal salute in honour of George III.'s birthday, Several of the ships desert the rebels,	115
(June 13.) The bloody flag has disappeared from every mast-head,	115
(June 14.) President Parker, the leader of the mutineers, is given up,	115, 116
(June 30.) Parker is hanged, A few of the delegates are afterwards executed; some are flogged through the fleet, and others left under sentence in prison-ships,	116
(July.) Nelson makes an unfortunate attack on the island of Teneriffe; he loses his right arm,	117
(Sept.) Pichegru, Willot, Barbé-Marbois, Carnot, Barthelemy, and others, are transported for life to Cayenne, The proprietors, editors, and writers of forty-two journals are condemned to deportation to French Guiana,	121 122
(Oct. 11.) Admiral Duncan attacks and defeats the Dutch fleet under Admiral de Winter,	116
(Oct. 17.) The definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria is signed at Campo Formio, near Udine,	119, 120
(Nov. 2.) Parliament meets; the addresses are voted; supplies voted to the amount of £25,000,000, and the assessed taxes trebled, A congress to settle the affairs of Germany is held at Rastadt; Bonaparte goes as plenipotentiary, The French agents at Rome receive urgent instructions to discredit all revealed religion, and particularly the Roman Catholic, The Roman democrats insult the pope's guards, and even the pope himself, The populace rise against the democrats,	122 120 132 132
(Dec. 28.) Three hundred democrats assemble at the Villa Medici, and are harangued by General Duphot, who hoists the tricolour, Joseph Bonaparte proposes pacific measures, A combat takes place; General Duphot is mortally wounded, Joseph Bonaparte flees to Florence, denouncing the pope as the assassin of Duphot,	132, 133 133 133
1798. (Jan. 7.) The Vaudois beg assistance from the French republic to put down aristocracy and defend liberty, The Swiss Federal Diet, perplexed and distracted, quit Aarau,	129 129

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1798.	General Menard concentrates in the Pays de Vaud, and with the Swiss demagogues organises a provisional government at Lausanne, . . . . .	1798.	headed by Father John Murphy, march to Wexford, defeat part of the garrison, and kill all the prisoners they take, . . . . .
	129	(May 30.)	Wexford surrenders to the rebels; the Protestants who remain are barbarously used; the rebels take Enniscorthy, procure some artillery, and fortify Vinegar Hill, . . . . .
	The Directory order Berthier to march instantly to Rome with a large body of troops, . . . . .		127
	133		The rebels are driven back from New Ross, . . . . .
	Loretto is sacked; Osimo is plundered and burnt, . . . . .		127
(Feb. 10.)	Rome capitulates, . . . . .		The best of the Catholics in the north express their abhorrence of the rising, and offer their services to government, . . . . .
	133		127
(Feb. 15.)	The Roman democrats proclaim the ancient republican form of government to be restored, . . . . .		Minorca surrenders to the British, . . . . .
	133		128
	The pope is confined in the Vatican, . . . . .		The British troops are withdrawn from San Domingo, . . . . .
	133	(June 5.)	Lord Edward Fitzgerald dies of his wounds, . . . . .
	The Roman demagogues wreak their vengeance on their late superiors and masters; a reaction in the common people takes place, . . . . .		127
	133	(June 11.)	The French take Malta, . . . . .
	Assassinations become frequent, . . . . .		134
(Feb. 20.)	The pope is seized and hurried into Tuscany, . . . . .	(June 21.)	Lord Lake defeats the rebels at Vinegar Hill, and retakes Wexford and Enniscorthy, . . . . .
	134		127
	The French decree the separation of the Pays de Vaud from Bern, &c., . . . . .	(June 30.)	The French land within three miles of Alexandria, . . . . .
	129, 130		135
	General Brune arrives on the Swiss frontiers; the Bernese obtain a truce for fifteen days; Brune's army amounts to 40,000 or 45,000 men, . . . . .	(July.)	The town of Alexandria is taken, . . . . .
	130		135
	A pressing letter is sent to the French Directory by the 'Irish Executive' urging immediate succour, . . . . .		Of the leading Irish conspirators only four are executed, . . . . .
	126		127
	Talleyrand assures them that an expedition is getting ready in the French ports, and would certainly sail in April, . . . . .		The French commissioners order that every canton shall take a solemn oath to preserve for ever the new French constitution of the Helvetic Republic, . . . . .
	126		131
(Mar. 2.)	Brune leads the main body of his army against Freyburg; many of the Swiss contingents withdraw, leaving less than 15,000 men to defend Bern, . . . . .		The small mountain cantons refuse to perjure themselves, . . . . .
	130		131
(Mar. 5.)	Brune is driven back, . . . . .		Schaenburg, with 15,000 men, marches against them, . . . . .
	130		131
	General d'Erlach, who commanded part of the Swiss army, is defeated, . . . . .		The battle of the Pyramids, . . . . .
	130	(July 23.)	Bonaparte enters Cairo, &c., . . . . .
	Brune enters the city of the Fighting Bear, . . . . .		135
	130	(Aug.)	The battle of the Nile, . . . . .
	General Brune plunders Bern and Freyburg, . . . . .		136, 137
	130		The sultan declares war against France, Three French frigates reach Killala, and throw on shore 900 troops of the line, commanded by General Humbert, . . . . .
	The traders and manufacturers of Zurich and other towns are taxed, fined, and harried; compelled to admit French garrisons, &c., . . . . .		127, 128
	130		Humbert marches to Castlebar, . . . . .
	The French form Switzerland into a republic, . . . . .		128
	131		He defeats General Lake at Castlebar, . . . . .
	Aloys Reding, with 1200 Switzers, beats the French repeatedly, . . . . .		128
	131		Humbert in turn is beaten by Lake, . . . . .
	The king of Sardinia is forced to admit a French garrison into Turin, and all the other citadels he had hitherto retained, . . . . .	(Sept. 8.)	The French lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, . . . . .
	134		128
	Some arrests are ordered in Dublin, . . . . .	(Sept. 9.)	The Nidwalders' 1800 or 2000 men are defeated in a mountain-pass, after fighting from sunrise to sunset, . . . . .
	126		131
	Warrants are issued against several conspirators; MacNevin and Emmett are soon apprehended, and Sampson is seized at Carlisle and brought back to Dublin, . . . . .		The victors shew no mercy, . . . . .
	127		131
(April.)	The Alien Bill is revived, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act renewed or prolonged, . . . . .		The cattle are carried off by the French, houses and cottages are set on fire, fruit-trees cut down, &c., . . . . .
	122		131
	The Irish fly to arms in all parts of the country, . . . . .		The exactions of the Directory over the rest of Switzerland continue, . . . . .
(May 19.)	Bonaparte sails from Toulon for the conquest of Egypt, . . . . .		131, 132
	134		Nelson is created Baron Nelson of the Nile, . . . . .
(May 23.)	Lord Edward Fitzgerald is surprised in bed, . . . . .		137
	127	(Oct.)	Sir John Borlase Warren takes a portion of the French squadron sent to Ireland, Wolfe Tone is executed, . . . . .
(May 24.)	The Irish rebels make an abortive attempt on Naas, Carlow, and some other towns, . . . . .		128
	127	(Nov.)	The island of Gozo capitulates to a detachment of Nelson's squadron, . . . . .
(May 25.)	An army of more than 14,000 pikemen, . . . . .		138
	127		The king of Naples, along with General Mack, enters the Roman States, . . . . .
		(Nov. 29.)	The king of Naples enters Rome in triumph, . . . . .
			139
		(Dec.)	Mack's army is scattered by General Macdonald, . . . . .
			139
			The king of Naples flies from Rome, and Mack follows him, . . . . .
			139
		(Dec. 21.)	The king of Naples and his family embark for Palermo, . . . . .
			139
			The lazzaroni of Naples fight the French desperately for three days, . . . . .
			139
		1799. (Jan.)	Pitt's Income-tax Bill passes both Houses, . . . . .
			138



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1799. (Jan. 22.) A royal message is delivered to both Houses, recommending the consideration of a union between England and Ireland, . . . . .	138
(Jan. 23.) Naples is converted into the Republica Parthenopea, . . . . .	139
The French seize upon the royal property, the estates of the church, and of the monastic orders; ransack the national museum for choice manuscripts, books, statues, and pictures, . . . . .	139
They appropriate the curiosities and works of antiquity discovered in Herculaneum and Pompeii, . . . . .	139
The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein capitulates to the French, . . . . .	140
Jourdan crosses the Rhine, and establishes himself in Suabia, . . . . .	140
(Feb.) Bonaparte quits Cairo, crosses the desert with 10,000 men, takes Gaza, storms Jaffa, . . . . .	141
He arrives before Acre, which is defended by the Pasha Djezzar, Colonel Philippeaux, an emigrant royalist, and Sir Sidney Smith, . . . . .	141
(Mar. 5.) General Harris enters the Mysore territory, moving on Seringapatam, and reducing all the forts on his way, . . . . .	144
The Directory declare war against the Emperor Francis II., . . . . .	140
Jourdan advances towards the Danube, and is defeated by the Archduke Charles in several engagements, . . . . .	140
The Austrian general Melas obliges the French to retire beyond the Mincio, . . . . .	140
Moreau takes the command of the French; he also is beaten, . . . . .	140
(Mar. 27.) Harris defeats Tippoo Sulatun, . . . . .	144
Tippoo retreats to Seringapatam, . . . . .	144
(April 18.) Suvaroff, with 50,000 Russians, joins Melas, and takes the command of both armies, . . . . .	140
(April 27.) Suvaroff gains the battle of Cassano; the citadels of Brescia and Peschiera surrender; Mantua is closely invested; Suvaroff enters Milan in triumph, . . . . .	140
Moreau retreats hastily towards Genoa, . . . . .	140
The Archduke Charles drives Jourdan across the Rhine, . . . . .	140
The Austrian generals, Bellegarde and Hotze, recover the Grison country, drive the French from the St Gothard, pour into Switzerland, and reduce Massena to act on the defensive, . . . . .	140
(May 4.) Seringapatam is stormed and captured; Tippoo falls, . . . . .	144
(May 7.) Macdonald commences a rapid march from Naples; traverses the Roman States and the whole of Tuscany; reaches the river Trebia, and is joined by Victor, . . . . .	140
He is crushed by Suvaroff, . . . . .	140
He flies to the Bocchetta Pass, and is joined by Moreau with reinforcements, . . . . .	140
Moreau is superseded by Joubert, . . . . .	140
(May 21.) The French raise the siege of Acre, . . . . .	141
(June 14.) Bonaparte re-enters Cairo, . . . . .	141
(June and July.) The Neapolitan kingdom is recovered from the French, . . . . .	141
A detachment of Nelson's squadron blockade Civita Vecchia; the French capitulate, as also the garrison of St Angelo, . . . . .	141
(July.) Bonaparte and his army march to Aboukir, . . . . .	142
(July 21.) A great battle is fought against the Turks, . . . . .	142

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1799. (Aug. 5.) Richard Earl Howe dies, . . . . .	114
An army of 30,000 men assemble on the coast of Kent, . . . . .	141
Sir Ralph Abercromby lands at the Helder; the Texel is occupied by the British fleet; the Dutch fleet surrender, or hoist the Orange flag, . . . . .	141
General Brune is repulsed by Abercromby, . . . . .	141
(Aug. 16.) Joubert is beaten by Suvaroff behind Novi; Joubert is killed, . . . . .	140
The wreck of the French army fly towards the city of Genoa, . . . . .	140
Suvaroff strikes across the Alps into Switzerland, but has to retreat before Massena, . . . . .	140, 141
The French are again left absolute masters of Switzerland, . . . . .	140
(Aug. 23.) Bonaparte, leaving his army, and taking with him Murat, Lannes, Berthier, Marmont, and three savans, embarks at Alexandria for France in two small frigates, . . . . .	142
Pope Pius VI. dies at Valence, on the Rhone, . . . . .	141
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(Oct. 9.) Bonaparte lands in the Gulf of Frejus, . . . . .	142
(Nov. 10.) The Council of Five Hundred, in Paris, is cleared by Murat and a detachment of grenadiers with fixed bayonets, . . . . .	143
All the ardent republicans are proscribed; three provisional consuls are appointed—the Abbé Sièyes, Roger Ducos, and Napoleon Bonaparte, . . . . .	143
(Dec. 24.) 'The Constitution of the year 8' is promulgated, . . . . .	143
The Abbé Sièyes and Roger Ducos become senators; Napoleon Bonaparte first consul; Camhacérés and Lebrun, second and third consuls, . . . . .	143
1800. (Feb.) The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is continued, . . . . .	147
(April 25.) Moreau crosses the Rhine, defeats the Austrians, and penetrates to Ulm, . . . . .	151
(May 13.) Bonaparte prepares to march from Lausanne with 36,000 men, and forty pieces of cannon, up the Great St Bernard, . . . . .	149
The left wing, under Moncey, is ordered to cross the Alps by the pass of St Gothard; 5000 men, under Turreau, at Mont Cenis; and 5000, under Chabran, the Little St Bernard, . . . . .	149
(May 16.) Bonaparte's vanguard, under Lannes, descends the Great St Bernard into the valley of Aosta, . . . . .	149
(May 17.) Lannes drives in a detachment of Austrians, . . . . .	149
Bonaparte drives the Austrian divisions before him, and is joined by Moncey, Chabran, and Turreau, . . . . .	149
(May.) Moreau crosses the Danube, overruns great part of Bavaria, and captures Munich, . . . . .	151, 152
(June 2.) Bonaparte enters Milan without opposition, . . . . .	149, 150
(June 5.) Massena surrenders Genoa, . . . . .	150
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Bonaparte takes up a position at Marengo, . . . . .	150
(June 14.) The battle of Marengo, . . . . .	150
(June 16.) The Austrians give up Piedmont, the Genoese territory, and all Lombardy as far as the river Oglio, . . . . .	151
Bonaparte enters Milan like a consul and conqueror of ancient Rome, . . . . .	151

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Bonaparte orders Moreau to accede to a truce with the Austrians till the month of September, . . . . .	152	(April 9.) An armistice is concluded with the Danes for fourteen weeks, . . . . .	162, 163
Bonaparte orders the French armies to be put in motion; the Army of Italy, under Brune, drives the Austrians beyond the Adige and Brenta, and advances to a few miles from Venice, . . . . .	152	Sir Hyde Parker demands an explicit declaration from Sweden, whether she will adhere to or abandon hostile measures with Great Britain, . . . . .	163
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(May 22.) Bonaparte issues a decree for the detention of all the English found in the territories of France, General Mortier conquers the electorate of Hanover,	213 213
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(Feb. 19.)	Napoleon I. retreats to his old line on the Vistula, . . . . .		Napoleon I. arrives in Paris, . . . . .
	Beningsen advances, and occupies all the country evacuated by the enemy, . . . . .	(July 26.)	Admiral Gambier, with a fleet and troops, sails for Denmark, . . . . .
(Feb. 19.)	Duckworth's squadron engages a Turkish squadron above the castle of Abydos, . . . . .	(Aug.)	The Crown Prince is asked to deliver up the Danish fleet; he refuses; Copenhagen put in a state of defence, . . . . .
	Alexander I. of Russia applies to the British government to negotiate a loan for him of six millions; the ministry decline; this gives mortal offence, . . . . .	(Aug. 9.)	Talleyrand either voluntarily resigns or is dismissed from office, . . . . .
(Mar. 1.)	Sir John Duckworth bears up for the Dardanelles, . . . . .	(Aug. 12.)	The Crown Prince quits Copenhagen for Jutland, . . . . .
(Mar. 3.)	His fleet is injured in passing through the straits, . . . . .	(Aug. 17.)	The Danish gun-boats are driven into Copenhagen by the bomb-vessels, . . . . .
	Duckworth sails for the mouths of the Nile, . . . . .	(Aug. 18.)	Jerome Bonaparte made king of Westphalia, . . . . .
(Mar. 16.)	The Slave-trade Bill, amended, is read a third time in the Commons, . . . . .		The French and their allies are beaten near Stralsund by Gustavus IV. of Sweden, . . . . .
	The amended Slave-trade Bill is carried back to the Lords, . . . . .	(Aug. 19.)	Gustavus IV. of Sweden evacuates Stralsund, . . . . .
(Mar. 20.)	Alexandria capitulates to Major-general M'Kenzie Fraser, . . . . .	(Aug. 20.)	The Swedish army is landed on the island of Rugen, where fortifications and field-works are erected, . . . . .
(Mar. 22.)	Sir John Duckworth's squadron arrives at Alexandria, . . . . .	(Aug. 21.)	The island of Zealand is completely surrounded by the British ships, . . . . .
(Mar. 25.)	The Slave-trade Bill receives the royal assent, . . . . .	(Aug. 22.)	General Fraser agrees to evacuate Egypt, . . . . .
(Mar. 25-31.)	The Duke of Portland becomes premier, . . . . .	(Aug. 23.)	Lord Rosslyn's division is landed in Kioge Bay, . . . . .
(Mar. 27.)	The British are defeated at Rosetta, . . . . .	(Aug. 27.)	The Danish praams and gun-boats, &c., are driven away by the British with considerable loss, . . . . .
	The army in Alexandria are in a state of famine; Duckworth sails for England in the <i>Royal George</i> , . . . . .	(Aug. 29.)	Sir Arthur Wellesley defeats the Danes at Kioge, . . . . .
(April.)	The new ministry do all they can to excite a cry in the country against popery, . . . . .		The Danes in Copenhagen attempt several sorties, . . . . .
(April 9.)	Brigadier-general Stewart and Colonel Oswald are detached to take Rosetta by regular siege, . . . . .	(Sept. 1.)	Commodore Keats is detached to blockade Stralsund, . . . . .
(April 22.)	Colonel Macleod's detachment is completely cut off, . . . . .	(Sept. 2-5.)	Copenhagen is bombarded, . . . . .
(April 23.)	Brigadier-general Stewart is driven from all his positions, . . . . .	(Sept. 4.)	Vice-admiral T. Macnamara Russell and Captain Lord Falkland capture the Danish island of Heligoland, . . . . .
(May.)	The sultan declares war against England, . . . . .	(Sept. 6.)	Copenhagen capitulates, . . . . .
(May 27.)	The Prussian general Kalkrenth surrenders, . . . . .		The Swedish army in Rugen capitulate to the French, . . . . .
(May 31.)	Sultan Selim ceases to reign, . . . . .	(Sept. 17.)	The Danish fleet is taken away, . . . . .
(June 14.)	The battle of Friedland, . . . . .	(Sept. 23.)	The remains of General Fraser's army sail from Egypt for Sicily, . . . . .
	Beningsen retreats to Tilsit, where he is reinforced, . . . . .	(Oct. 18.)	A French army, under Junot, commences its march through Spain for the frontiers of Portugal, . . . . .
	Königsberg surrenders, . . . . .		Napoleon I. proclaims that the House of Braganza has ceased to reign in Europe, Denmark declares war against England, . . . . .
	A suspension of hostilities is agreed on between Napoleon I. and Alexander I. of Russia, . . . . .	(Oct. 27.)	A treaty is concluded at Fontainebleau between France and Spain, . . . . .
(June 22.)	The new parliament meets, . . . . .	(Nov. 4.)	The British government order reprisals to be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of Denmark, . . . . .
	The Irish Insurrection Bill passes, . . . . .	(Nov. 16.)	Napoleon I. quits Paris to visit Milan and Venice, . . . . .
(June 25.)	Napoleon I. and Alexander I. meet on a raft on the river Niemen, near Tilsit, . . . . .	(Nov. 29.)	The prince regent of Portugal, his court, and an immense number of Portuguese nobility, &c.—in all, 18,000—sail for Brazil, . . . . .
(June 26.)	The two emperors take up their residence in Tilsit, . . . . .	(Nov. 30.)	Junot and his army enter Lisbon, . . . . .
(June 28.)	General Whitelocke lands nearly 8000 men thirty miles to the eastward of Buenos Ayres, . . . . .		Sir Sidney Smith blockades the Tagus, . . . . .
(July 1.)	The Russian admiral Siniavin defeats a Turkish squadron, . . . . .	(Dec. 17.)	Napoleon I. issues his celebrated Milan decree, . . . . .
	The British attempt to storm Buenos Ayres; the Spaniards defend the city bravely, . . . . .		Napoleon I. informs the queen regent of Etruria, that she must resign Tuscanry for the new kingdom of Northern Lusitania, . . . . .
	General Craufurd surrenders to the Spaniards, . . . . .		Tuscanry is occupied by French troops, . . . . .
	Whitelocke agrees to withdraw, . . . . .		The Danish West India islands of St
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(June 16.)	General Lefebvre Desnouettes begins to invest Zaragoza, . . . . .		General Spencer joins Wellesley from Cadiz, . . . . .
	The town of Zaragoza is put in a state of defence, . . . . .	(Aug. 7.)	Murderous street-fighting still takes place in Zaragoza, . . . . .
	Versage, the Spanish general, is defeated, . . . . .	(Aug. 14.)	The French raise the siege of Zaragoza, . . . . .
	Palafox enters Zaragoza, . . . . .		The English enter the town of Alcahaça, . . . . .
(June 17.)	Dupont begins to retreat, . . . . .	(Aug. 16.)	Battle of Roliça; the French are worsted, . . . . .
(June 18.)	Jaen is stormed by Dupont, . . . . .		General Wellesley is superseded by Sir Harry Burrard, . . . . .
	Dupont is reinforced by General Vedel; he detaches General Cassagne against the Granadians, . . . . .	(Aug. 21.)	Battle of Vimeiro; the British break and scatter the French, . . . . .
	Cassagne beats the insurgents, . . . . .	(Aug. 22.)	Sir Hew Dalrymple supersedes Sir Harry Burrard, . . . . .
(June 23.)	Joseph issues a proclamation to his late Neapolitan subjects, . . . . .	(Aug. 23.)	Sir Hew Dalrymple advances from Vimeiro to Ramalhal, near Torres Vedras, . . . . .
(June 28, 29.)	Marshal Mincey attacks Valencia, . . . . .		Castañas enters Madrid, . . . . .
(June 29.)	In the evening, Mincey relinquishes the attack, and begins a hasty retreat, . . . . .	(Aug. 26.)	Sir John Moore arrives in Maceira Bay, with 20,000 men, . . . . .
	He defeats completely the Spanish general, Serbelloni, in the open field, . . . . .	(Aug. 30.)	Junot signs the Definitive Treaty, . . . . .
	Tuscany is formally annexed to the French empire, . . . . .	(Aug. 31.)	Sir Hew Dalrymple ratifies the Convention at Torres Vedras, called the Convention of Cintra, . . . . .
	The Junta of Seville declare peace with England, . . . . .		A separate convention is signed between Admirals Cotton and Siniavin, . . . . .
	Castañas holds the French general, Dupont, in check, . . . . .	(Sept.)	The forts on the Tagus are taken possession of by the British, and the port of Lishon is opened to their shipping, . . . . .
(July 3.)	An atrocious butchery is committed at Cuença, . . . . .		A council of regency is appointed, . . . . .
	Insurgent bands gather round Mincey and Frère, cutting off their stragglers, and killing every Frenchman they can surmise, . . . . .		Napoleon I. and the Emperor of Russia meet at Erfurt, and address a joint-letter to the king of England, inviting him to a speedy pacification, . . . . .
	Marshal Mincey is recalled to Madrid, to protect his gracious Majesty King Joseph, . . . . .	(Oct. 4-18.)	The island of Capri, in the Gulf of Naples, is taken by Murat's troops, . . . . .
	The Maid of Zaragoza distinguishes herself		Sir John Moore's army, on account of the scantiness of subsistence in Portugal, is obliged to march by different routes, . . . . .
(July 7.)	Napoleon I. appoints Joseph to the throne of Spain and the Indies, . . . . .	(Oct. 18.)	Sir David Baird, with 10,000 men, anchors at Coruña, . . . . .
(July 12.)	Lieutenant-general Sir Arthur Wellesley sails from the Cove of Cork for the peninsula, . . . . .		The French pour into Spain through the mountain-passes behind the Ehro, . . . . .
(July 15.)	Napoleon I. appoints Murat king of Naples and Sicily, . . . . .	(Oct. 27.)	Napoleon I. sets out from Paris to cross the Pyrenees, . . . . .
	Dupont is reinforced by General Gobert, . . . . .	(Oct. 31.)	General Blake is worsted by Lefebvre, . . . . .
(July 19.)	The battle of Baylen; defeat of the French, . . . . .	(Nov. 1.)	The French enter Bilbao, . . . . .
	Joseph makes his entry into Madrid, . . . . .	(Nov. 5.)	Blake defeats a French division, . . . . .
	General Wellesley arrives at Coruña, . . . . .	(Nov. 8.)	Napoleon I. arrives at his brother's head-quarters at Vitoria, and takes the entire direction of the campaign, . . . . .
(July 22.)	Dupont and Vedel surrender, with their whole army of 18,000 or 19,000 men, to Castañas, . . . . .	(Nov. 9.)	Blake's rear-guard is surprised and defeated with great loss; he flees to Reynosa, to secure a strong position, . . . . .
	Some of the French prisoners are robbed and massacred, . . . . .		Blake flees to the port of Santander, . . . . .
	Joseph is proclaimed king at Madrid, . . . . .		The magazines at Reynosa fall into the hands of the French, . . . . .
	The Supreme Junta of Spain and the Indiss declare war against Joseph, . . . . .	(Nov. 11.)	Sir John Moore crosses the boundary of Portugal, and arrives at Ciudad Rodrigo, Sir Hew Dalrymple, and Sir Harry Burrard are recalled, . . . . .
	All the French ships in Cadiz are seized, and the officers and crews made prisoners, . . . . .	(Nov. 14.)	Another revolution takes place at Constantinople, . . . . .
(July 30.)	General Wellesley anchors in Mondego Bay, and next day the troops are landed near the town of Figueira, . . . . .		Sir John Moore orders Hope and Baird to hasten to Salamanca, . . . . .
(Aug.)	Generals Castañas and Morla are welcomed with great honour and ceremony at Seville; the junta adopt Morla's opinion, and break the capitulation, . . . . .	(Nov. 23.)	The battle of Tudela; the Spaniards are defeated, . . . . .
(Aug. 3 or 4.)	The French open a tremendous battery on the quarter of Zaragoza called Santa Engracia, . . . . .	(Nov. 28.)	Sir John Moore determines to lead back his troops to Lisbon, . . . . .
	The storming columns rush into the very heart of the city, . . . . .	(Nov. 30.)	Sir John Moore receives favourable news from Madrid, . . . . .
	Fearful street-fighting takes place, . . . . .		Napoleon I. carries the principal pass of Somosierra, . . . . .
	One half of the town is in possession of the French, . . . . .		

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(Feb.) Votes of thanks are passed in both Houses to Sir Arthur Wellesley, . . . . .	470
(Feb. 14.) Zaragoza surrenders to the French, . . . . .	470
The Prince Regent of Portugal appoints General Beresford to the chief command of all his troops, . . . . .	471
(Mar. 17.) The Duke of York is pronounced guiltless of corruption, &c., . . . . .	466
(Mar. 21.) The Duke of York tenders his resignation; it is accepted, . . . . .	467
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Francis II. of Austria declares war against France, . . . . .	508
Sir Arthur Wellesley accepts the chief command of the British forces in the Peninsula, . . . . .	470
(Mar. 29.) Soult takes possession of Oporto, . . . . .	470
(April.) The Tyrolese rise against the French, and choose Andrew Hofer as their generalissimo, . . . . .	517, 518
(April 10.) The Archduke Charles crosses the Inn, and occupies Bavaria; the Archduke John descends the Alps into Italy, driving the French and Italian troops of Eugene Beauharnais before him, . . . . .	508
In Poland the Archduke Ferdinand defeats Poniatowski, and marches as a conqueror into the city of Warsaw, . . . . .	508
(April 12.) Lord Cochrane, with fireships, and covered by Lord Gambier's frigates and small vessels, partially destroys the French ships in Basque Roads, . . . . .	507
Lord Cochrane, on his return to England, receives the red ribbon of the Bath, . . . . .	508
(April 15.) Sir Arthur Wellesley sails from Portsmouth, . . . . .	470
(April 20.) Napoleon I. defeats the Archduke Charles's advanced-guard at Abensberg, . . . . .	508
(April 22.) Sir Arthur Wellesley arrives at Lisbon and takes the command, . . . . .	470, 471
(April 23.) Napoleon I. takes the city of Ratisbon, . . . . .	508
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(April 28.) Sir Arthur Wellesley leaves Lisbon for Coimbra, . . . . .	471
Hofer defeats the Bavarian troops in the Valley of the Eisach, . . . . .	518
Poniatowski drives the Austrians out of Warsaw, . . . . .	512
(May.) Poniatowski defeats the Archduke Ferdinand in two battles, . . . . .	512
Eugene Beauharnais is defeated at Sacile by the Archduke John, . . . . .	513
(May 4.) A bill is introduced and afterwards passed to prevent the procuring or obtaining seats by corrupt practices, and for the prevention of bribery, . . . . .	469
(May 9.) Wellesley moves in the direction of Oporto, . . . . .	471
(May 11.) The passage of the Douro; the British charge the French through the streets of Oporto; Soult retreats in the utmost confusion, . . . . .	471
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(May 16.) Wellesley overtakes Soult at Salamanca, and cuts up his rear-guard, . . . . .	473
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(May 17.) Napoleon I. issues a decree uniting the remainder of the Roman States to the French empire, . . . . .	514
(May 21, 22.) The battle of Aspern, . . . . .	509
The loss of the French in killed and wounded is very great; Marshal Lannes, Duke of Montebello, Generals Espagne and Saint-Hilaire are killed, . . . . .	509
Alexander I. of Russia declares war against Austria; patriotic insurrections break out in all parts of Germany; Jerome, king of Westphalia, is compelled to fly from his capital, &c., . . . . .	509

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1809.	Beauharnais worsts the Archduke John in a battle near Conegliano, . . . . .	1809. (Sept. 21.)	A duel takes place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning, . . . . .
	Twenty thousand Tyrolese peasants take Innspruck, . . . . .		The Duke of Portland resigns, and dies a few days after, . . . . .
	The Tyrolese surround and take 4000 or 5000 disciplined French troops; they also beat 3000 or 4000 Bavarian troops, and all the battalions and squadrons in succession, . . . . .		An expedition sails from Messina against the islands of Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia, . . . . .
(June.)	The king of Wurtemberg is nearly reduced to as sad straits as his brother-in-law, the king of Westphalia, Macdonald is beaten in two affairs in the mountains of Carniola, . . . . .		The Russians force the passes of the Balkan or Mount Hæmns, and advance on Constantinople, . . . . .
(June 11.)	Sir John Stuart, with 15,000 British troops, embarks at Messina, . . . . .	(Oct. 1.)	The expedition from Messina anchors in the Bay of Zante, . . . . .
(June 13.)	The French abandon the greater part of their posts along the shore of Calabria Ulteriore, . . . . .	(Oct. 2.)	The French commander capitulates, The islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo are surrendered, . . . . .
	Arms and ammunition are landed and sent up the country for the use of the insurgents, . . . . .	(Oct. 10.)	Lord Wellington arrives at Lisbon, and determines on the construction of the famous lines at Torres Vedras, . . . . .
(June 14.)	The Archduke John is defeated at Raab by the French, . . . . .	(Oct. 14.)	The treaty of Schönbrunn, . . . . .
(June 15.)	Sir Francis Burdett makes a motion for a sweeping reform in parliament, and is outvoted, . . . . .	(Oct. 22.)	While the Russians are investing Siliustria, they are attacked and defeated by the Turks, . . . . .
(July 5.)	Napoleon I. establishes himself on the left bank of the Danube, . . . . .		A second action takes place; the Russians are again defeated, . . . . .
(July 6.)	The battle of Wagram; the Austrians are defeated, . . . . .	(Oct. 25.)	A grand national jubilee takes place on George III. entering upon the fiftieth year of his reign, . . . . .
(July 6.)	Pope Pius VII. is seized, . . . . .	(Nov. 26.)	The destruction of the piers and flood-gates of Flushing begun; the arsenals and magazines are burned, . . . . .
	Napoleon I. takes up his residence in the imperial palace of Schönbrunn, . . . . .		Hofer gains one more victory in the vale of Passeyer; Speckbacher and other chiefs gain several more advantages, . . . . .
	Sir John Stuart returns to Sicily, . . . . .		The French, Bavarians, and Saxons get possession of the larger towns and villages in the Tyrol, . . . . .
	The siege of Scylla is unsuccessful, . . . . .		Many of the insurgents are taken prisoners, and shot or hanged, . . . . .
	The French garrison of Scylla soon after abandon it, . . . . .	(Dec. 3.)	Napoleon I. returns triumphantly to Paris, and opens the session of the Corps Legislatif, . . . . .
(July 20.)	Cuesta effects a junction with Wellesley at Oropesa, . . . . .		Mr Percival becomes prime-minister, and the administration is formed, . . . . .
(July 22.)	The combined armies of Wellesley and Cuesta attack Marshal Victor's outposts at Talavera, and drive them in, . . . . .		The British army quits Spain, . . . . .
(July 27, 28.)	The battle of Talavera; the French are defeated, . . . . .		During this year the British take possession of the French West India colonies of Cayenne and Martinique, and part of Spanish San Domingo, also Senegal on the coast of Africa, . . . . .
	General Robert Craufurd joins Wellesley, . . . . .	(Dec. 10.)	Gerona surrenders, . . . . .
(Aug. 1 or 2.)	Flushing is invested by the British, . . . . .		Blake is twice defeated by Suchet, . . . . .
(Aug. 3.)	The British army set out for Oropesa, leaving Cuesta at Talavera to protect the hospitals, . . . . .		Soult is appointed chief of the staff and principal military adviser of King Joseph, . . . . .
	Wellesley retreats across the Tagus, . . . . .	(Dec. 15.)	A grand <i>conseil de famille</i> is held at the palace of the Tuileries, where the divorce of Napoleon I. and Josephine is settled, . . . . .
	Marshal Lefebvre is defeated by the Tyrolese; Innspruck is recovered, which Hofer enters, and acts as viceroy, . . . . .		Josephine is left with the title of Empress-Queen, an annual revenue of 2,000,000 of francs, and the royal domain of Navarre, . . . . .
(Aug. 13.)	Flushing is bombarded, . . . . .	1810. (Jan.)	Soult enters Seville in triumph, . . . . .
(Aug. 15.)	General Monnet, commanding the garrison of Flushing, requests an armistice, . . . . .		The Dutch settlement of Amboyna, with its dependent islands, is taken, . . . . .
(Aug. 16.)	The capitulation is signed, . . . . .		Murat threatens Sicily with invasion, . . . . .
(Aug. 27.)	Marshal Bernadotte arrives at Antwerp, Chatham calls a council of war, which is of opinion that it is not advisable to undertake further operations, . . . . .		Hofer is betrayed by a priest called Doney, . . . . .
(Ang. 30, 31.)	The French open a fire of guns and mortars from both banks of the river, and compel the ships to retire, . . . . .	(Feb.)	Hofer is condemned and shot, . . . . .
(Sept. 2.)	Wellesley's head-quarters are at Badajoz, . . . . .	(Feb. 15.)	The siege of Cadiz, . . . . .
(Sept. 4.)	Sir Arthur Wellesley is raised to the peerage, . . . . .		The whole of Andalusia is overrun by the French, . . . . .
	Every part of Zealand is evacuated by the English, except the island of Walcheren, . . . . .	(Feb. 22.)	Lord Collingwood writes to the Admiralty for permission to return to England on account of bad health, . . . . .
	An irregular guerilla warfare goes on in Spain, . . . . .		Guadaloupe surrenders to the British, . . . . .
(Sept. 14.)	Chatham embarks for England, . . . . .		
	The Walcheren fever increases fearfully among the soldiery, . . . . .		

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1810. (Mar. 3.) Lord Collingwood resigns the command to Rear-admiral Martin,	505
(Mar. 7.) He dies at sea,	506
(Mar. 11.) Berthier, acting as proxy for Napoleon I., receives the hand of the Archduchess Maria Louisa at Schönbrunn,	558
(April 1.) Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa come to St Cloud to be married ecclesiastically,	559
The marriage is unpopular both in France and Austria,	559
During the month of April, London is in a ferment on account of Sir Francis Burdett,	527-532
The French enter Murcia, and force the Spaniards to retreat down to the eastern coast, and take shelter in Alicante; the whole population of Andalusia is in arms,	538
A body of French left at Ronda is surprised and defeated by General Lacey and a detachment of Spanish troops,	538
In Catalonia, O'Donnell completely foils Marshals Suchet, Augereau, and Macdonald in several of their enterprises,	538
Ney, Kellermann, and Loison threaten the Portuguese frontier,	538
(May.) Marshal Massena takes the command over the corps of Ney, Kellermann, Loison, Junot, and Drouet,	539
(June 1.) Napoleon I. arrives in Paris, During Napoleon I.'s absence, Fouché opens a communication with Sir Francis Baring,	560
(June 3.) Napoleon I., incensed at Fouché's conduct, dismisses him from office; Savary is installed in his place,	560
Massena commences to invest Ciudad Rodrigo,	539
(June 21.) Parliament is prorogued, and Burdett and Jones are liberated,	533, 534
A vote of thanks and £2000 per annum are passed to Lord Wellington,	534
Addresses to George III. are carried to induce other nations to co-operate in the abolition of the slave-trade,	534
A scheme for parliamentary reform is rejected,	535
(June 29.) After having had disputes with his brother Louis, king of Holland, Napoleon I. sends General Oudinot, who takes possession of Utrecht, and demands entrance into Amsterdam,	560, 561
(July 1.) Louis signs an act of abdication in favour of his infant son, and a proclamation to the Dutch people,	561
(July 9.) Napoleon I. issues a decree that 'Holland is re-united to France,'	561
The Isle of Bourbon submits to the British,	555
(July 10.) Ciudad Rodrigo capitulates, and the French enter it,	539
The Dutch island of Banda and its dependencies are reduced by Captain Cole,	555
By a decree of the Prince Regent of Portugal, Wellington is appointed commander-in-chief and marshal-general of the Portuguese army,	550
(Sept. 15.) The great French army begins its march down the valley of the Mondego,	542
Wellington takes up a strong position in front of Coimbra,	542
General Cavaignac embarks at Reggio, and effects a landing about seven miles south of Messina; he is repulsed by Colonel G. Campbell with the greatest facility,	555

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1810. (Sept. 24.) The Spanish Cortea at Cadiz commence their proceedings, &c.,	553
They appoint a new regency, and pass various decrees,	554
(Sept. 27.) The battle of Busaco,	542-544
The French are beaten at all points,	544
(Oct. 6.) Wellington writes to the British minister at Lisbon, to tell the members of regency to mind their own business,	550, 551
(Oct. 7.) Massena comes in sight of the lines of Torres Vedras,	546
(Oct. 8.) The allied army enter the lines of Torres Vedras, which are daily strengthened,	548
Massena reconnoitres the lines for some days,	548
Wellington is reinforced from England and Gibraltar,	548
(Oct. 25.) It is publicly announced that George III. is again attacked with the mental malady under which he had formerly laboured,	563
(Nov. 2.) The Princess Amelia dies,	563
(Nov. 15.) Massena begins a retrograde movement, and fixes his head-quarters at Torres Novas,	549
(Nov. 30.) The Portuguese troops at Torres Vedras begin to desert,	551
Wellington is obliged to provide the starving Spanish troops from his own stores,	551
The French army in Portugal subsist only by plunder,	551
(Dec. 3.) The French in the Mauritius capitulate, By the opening of 1811, France has not a ship on the Indian Ocean, or a strip of land in either of the Indies,	555
(Dec. 13.) Friesland, Oldenburg, Bremen, all the line of coast to Hamburg, with all the country between Hamburg and Lubeck, are annexed to the French empire,	561
During this year, Marshal Bernadotte is elected crown-prince of Sweden, with the throne in succession,	562
(Dec. 20.) The House of Commons passes resolutions declaring the competency of both Houses of parliament to supply the deficiency of the executive power; the appointment of the Prince of Wales as regent, &c.,	564, 565
The resolutions are taken to the Lords, and carried,	564, 565
(Dec. 30.) Mr Percival proposes the same restrictions and limitations on the powers of the regent as were passed in 1788; they are agreed to,	565
(Dec. 31.) The French fail in their attempt to carry Tarifa by storm,	603
1811. (Jan. 1.) A clause is added to the Regency Bill for allowing the regent to bestow the peerage upon deserving civilians, lawyers, &c.,	565
The Portuguese regency claim the entire control and distribution of the English subsidy; Wellington insists that it should be under the control of the British ambassador,	575
Whole brigades of Portuguese are frequently left without bread, and are left to be fed by the English commissariat, &c.,	576
(Jan. 22.) Soult captures the fortress of Olivença,	576
(Feb.) He receives orders to act in concert with Massena; a new French army of 70,000 men is formed in the north of Spain under Marshal Bessières,	576
(Feb. 19.) Soult sits down to besiege Badajoz,	576
Massena's army is demoralised,	576

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1811. (Mar.)	The battle of Barross; the French are defeated, . . . . .	1811.	corresponding movement to the northward, leaving General Hill in the
	Admiral Keats dismantles all the sea-defences and batteries on the Bay of Cadiz, from Rota to Santa Maria, except Catalina, . . . . .		Alemtejo, . . . . .
	581	(July 24.)	Parliament is prerogued by commission, . . . . .
(Mar. 11.)	Badajoz surrenders, . . . . .	(Aug.)	The islands of Java and Madura are reduced by a British and sepey army from Madras, . . . . .
	579, 580		590
	Soult gives up the command to Mortier, and hastens to Seville, . . . . .	(Oct. 25.)	Blake is defeated by Suchet, in the provinces of Valencia, . . . . .
	580		589
	The French are repulsed at the bridge of Coimbra, . . . . .	(Oct. 28.)	General Hill routs the French general, Girard, at Arroyo Melines, in Spanish Estremadura, . . . . .
(Mar. 19.)	Wellington compels Massena to retreat, and to forsake his foraging-parties, . . . . .		588
	578	(Dec.)	During this autumn and winter, the Russian czar, Alexander I., is traduced by the most atrocious calumnies published at Paris under the authority of Napoleon I., . . . . .
(Mar. 20.)	The Empress Maria Louisa is delivered of a son, who receives the titles of Prince of the French Empire and King of Rome, . . . . .		593
	590	1812. (Jan.)	The city of Valencia capitulates, . . . . .
	Every horror that can make war hideous attends Massena's retreat, . . . . .		589
	578	(Jan. 16.)	The king of the Two Sicilies transfers all his rights and prerogatives to his son, Don Francisco, . . . . .
	Mortier captures Campo-Mayor, . . . . .		620
(Mar. 25.)	On the appearance of Marshal Beresford, the French evacuate Campo-Mayor, and retreat to Badajoz, pursued all the way by the British cavalry, . . . . .		The command of the Sicilian troops is given to Lord William Bentinck, . . . . .
	582		620
	The king of Sweden transfers the whole royal authority to Bernadotte, the crown-prince, . . . . .		A constitution is framed on the plan of the British, . . . . .
	589	(Jan. 19.)	Ciudad Rodrigo is stormed and carried, . . . . .
	Bernadotte resolves to act as a Swede, and not as a French marshal, . . . . .		601
	589		Napoleon I. sends Davoust to take possession of Swedish Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen, . . . . .
(April 5.)	Beresford begins to cross the Guadiana, . . . . .		636
(April 6.)	Massena crosses the Aguada into Spain; the termination of the third French invasion of Portugal, . . . . .	(Feb. 19.)	The Marquis Wellesley resigns the foreign secretaryship, and is succeeded by Lord Castlereagh, . . . . .
	579		596
(April 9-15.)	The British recover the fortress of Olivença, and two or three important positions on the Valverde river, . . . . .		602
	582	(Mar. 16.)	Wellington invests Badajoz, . . . . .
(April 20.)	Wellington arrives at Beresford's camp, reconnoitres Badajoz, and orders immediate operations against it, . . . . .		Soult collects all his disposable forces at Seville, to march to the relief of Badajoz; Marmont enters Portugal, and ravages the country east of Estrella, . . . . .
	582		A treaty of alliance between Sweden and Russia is signed at St Petersburg, . . . . .
(May 2.)	Massena re-enters Portugal, . . . . .		640
	582		Napoleon I. pours troops into Prussia, Pomerania, and the Duchy of Warsaw, . . . . .
	Badajoz is invested, . . . . .		636
	584	(April 6, 7.)	Badajoz is stormed, . . . . .
	A Spanish army is collected in Estremadura to co-operate with Beresford; Castaños agrees to serve under him, and leave the entire command of the allies to him, . . . . .	(April 9.)	Soult retreats to Seville, . . . . .
	584	(April 13.)	Wellington moves the main body of his army to the north; Marmont retreats to Salamanca, . . . . .
(May 5.)	The battle of Fuentes de Oñero; the French are defeated, . . . . .		603
	583		General Hill carries the strong forts erected by the French at Almaraz, . . . . .
	Massena is recalled; Marshal Marmont succeeds him, . . . . .	(April 14.)	At a secret sitting of congress, an embargo is laid upon all ships and vessels of the United States for ninety days, to lessen the number that would be at the mercy of England when war is declared, . . . . .
	584		630
	Marshal Ney, Generals Junot and Loison repair to Paris, whither King Joseph had preceded them, . . . . .	(May.)	Napoleon I. directs Maret, Duke of Bassano, to propose negotiations with England on the basis of the <i>uti possidetis</i> , . . . . .
	584		636
	Marmont continues the retreat, and retires to Salamanca, where he puts his army into cantonments, . . . . .		Lord Castlereagh replies that England's engagements with the Spanish cortes rendered the acknowledgment of Joseph impossible, . . . . .
(May 6.)	The report of the Bullion Committee is presented, and discussed for four nights, . . . . .		636
	572	(May 9.)	Napoleon I. and the Empress set out from Paris for Dresden, . . . . .
(May 16.)	The battle of Albuera; defeat of the French, . . . . .		636
	585, 586		The kings of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, and other tributary princes, meet Napoleon I. at Dresden, also the emperor and empress of Austria, and the king of Prussia, . . . . .
(May 25.)	The Duke of York is reappointed commander-in-chief; he establishes regimental schools on the Bell system, . . . . .		636
	571		The king of Prussia, Frederick William III., having already placed 20,000 men at Napoleon I.'s disposal, Francis II. of Austria engages to furnish 30,000 men to act against Russian Poland, . . . . .
(June 16.)	Napoleon I. opens the Corps Legislatif, where deputies from Holland, the United Provinces, Hanse Towns, Swiss, &c., assemble, . . . . .		636
	590, 591		Mr Percival is shot in the lobby of the House of Commons by Bellingham, . . . . .
	The pope refuses to fill up the vacant bishoprics; Napoleon I. assembles a French ecclesiastical council; they adopt a report which he himself had dictated, . . . . .	(May 11.)	597
	591, 592	(May 18.)	Bellingham is executed, . . . . .
(June 28.)	Suchet takes Tarragona by storm, . . . . .		598
	589		
	Marmont separates from Soult, and marches to Salamanca; Wellington makes a		

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1812. (May 28.) The preliminaries of peace between Russia and Turkey are ratified at Bucharest, . . . . .	640
The fastest sailing ships, brigs, and schooners of the American merchant service are fitted out as privateers, . . . . .	630
(June 2.) Napoleon I. arrives at Thorn; his army consists of 270,000 French, 80,000 Germans of the Confederation of the Rhine, 30,000 Poles, 20,000 Italians, and 20,000 Prussians, . . . . .	636
(June 8.) Lord Liverpool is appointed first lord of the Treasury, . . . . .	600
(June 24, 25.) The grand army, in three columns, crosses the Niemen, and enters Lithuania without opposition, . . . . .	636
The Russian army, under Barclay de Tolly, evacuates Wilna, and retires towards the Dwina; another army 80,000 strong, under Prince Bagration, is stationed near the Dnieper, . . . . .	636
(June 28.) Napoleon I. enters Wilna, . . . . .	636
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(July 16.) The grand army leaves Wilna, . . . . .	637
In their march through Lithuania more than 100,000 men drop off from death, sickness, desertion, or through the surprises and captures of the Cossacks, . . . . .	637
Murat pursues the Russian rear-guard, and nearly every evening attacks it, . . . . .	638
Partial engagements take place at Mohileff and Witepsk; Barclay de Tolly continues his retreat on Smolensk, . . . . .	638
The Americans cross the Detroit frontier, and issue a proclamation calling on the oppressed citizens of Canada to throw off their allegiance, &c., . . . . .	632
(July 22.) The battle of Salamanca; the French are defeated, . . . . .	606, 607
A treaty of peace and amity between Great Britain and Sweden is ratified, . . . . .	640
General Maitland lands at Port Mahon, in Minorca, . . . . .	610
(July 31.) Wellington marches against King Joseph Bonaparte, . . . . .	607, 608
(Aug. 1.) Maitland runs down the coast to Alicante, . . . . .	610, 611
(Aug. 9.) Wellington's head-quarters are at St Ildefonso; Joseph Bonaparte flies to the left bank of the Tagus, . . . . .	608
(Aug. 10.) Maitland's troops are landed at Alicante; Suchet withdraws, . . . . .	611
The American general, Hull, capitulates; the fort of Detroit, its ordnance, stores, and a fine American vessel in the harbour, become the prizes of the conquerors, . . . . .	632
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(Aug. 12, 14.) Wellington enters Madrid; the French surrender; great rejoicings, . . . . .	608
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Suchet having joined Joseph Bonaparte, Maitland retires into Alicante, . . . . .	611
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(Aug. 16.) Barclay de Tolly evacuates Smolensk; the Russian rear-guard sets fire to the town; every town and village on the route is set fire to and deserted, . . . . .	638

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1812. Barclay de Tolly continues his retreat upon Moscow, . . . . .	638
On Hill's approach, Joseph Bonaparte abandons the line of the Tagus; Hill occupies Toledo, Ypez, and Aranjuez, . . . . .	608
(Aug. 19.) The <i>Guerrière</i> frigate, Captain James Richard Dacres (British), strikes to the American frigate <i>Constitution</i> , . . . . .	633, 634
A treaty of peace and amity between Great Britain and Russia is ratified; the Russian fleet is sent to winter in England, . . . . .	640
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(Sept. 14.) The French enter Moscow; a fire breaks out in the evening, which is extinguished during the night, . . . . .	638
(Sept. 15.) Napoleon I. takes up his quarters in the Kremlin, . . . . .	638
(Sept. 16.) At night the fire breaks out again; Moscow is in flames in a dozen quarters at once; nothing can stop the conflagration; on the third day of its raging, Napoleon I. abandons the Kremlin, . . . . .	638, 639
(Sept. 19.) The rage of the fire abates; Napoleon I. remains among the ruins for five weeks; the French feed upon their salted horses, . . . . .	639
The allied army enters Burgos, . . . . .	611
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3000 Americans cross the Niagara opposite the village of Queenstown, and land on the Canadian shore; they are at first successful, but are afterwards defeated, . . . . .	632, 633
(Oct. 19.) The Grande Armée begins its retreat from Moscow 120,000 strong, pursued by the Hetman Platoff and his Cossacks; on reaching Viazma, on the Wop, it is reduced to 60,000 fighting-men, . . . . .	639
(Oct. 21.) Wellington raises the siege of the castle of Burgos, . . . . .	612
(Oct. 25.) The <i>Macedonian</i> frigate (British), after a severe struggle, strikes to the American frigate <i>United States</i> (55), . . . . .	635
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(Nov. 3.) Wellington is joined by Hill, . . . . .	613
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(Nov. 14.) Napoleon I. leaves Smolensk with 40,000 men, . . . . .	639
On arriving at Oresa, in Lithuania, he has only 12,000 men with arms in their hands, and his 40,000 horses are dwindled down to 3000, . . . . .	639
On approaching the Berezina, he is joined by a corps of reserve of 50,000 men; in effecting the passage of that river, one half of the army is lost, and scarcely a remnant of discipline is left, . . . . .	639
During the retreat from Burgos, the British soldiers suffer severely, . . . . .	614
(Dec. 2.) General Campbell takes the command at Alicante, . . . . .	616
(Dec. 3.) Napoleon I. arrives at Malodeczno and issues his famous Twenty-ninth bulletin, declaring that, except the Guards, he had no longer an army, . . . . .	639
(Dec. 5.) He takes leave of some of his generals, and commences a rapid flight towards France, . . . . .	639
(Dec. 18.) Napoleon I. arrives in Paris, . . . . .	639

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(Dec. 29.)	The <i>Java</i> frigate (British) surrenders to the American, <i>Constitution</i> , . . . . .	635	
	The British sloop <i>Frolic</i> is captured by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i> , . . . . .	635	
	A few hours after the battle, the <i>Frolic</i> is recaptured, and the <i>Wasp</i> captured by the British <i>Poictiers</i> , . . . . .	635	
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	The army of Portugal is under the command of General Reille, with headquarters at Valladolid; the Army of the Centre, under Drouet, at Madrid; the Army of the South at Toledo, . . . . .	641	
	Generals Clausel and Foy have separate divisions in Aragon and Biscay, all under the command of King Joseph, assisted by Marshal Jourdan, . . . . .	641	
	The Spanish cortes make Wellington commander-in-chief, . . . . .	641	
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	General Harrison fortifies himself near the Miami river, . . . . .	736	
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(Mar. 27.)	Dresden is evacuated by the French, . . . . .	663	
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	Beauharnais repulses the Russians, . . . . .	663	
(Mar. 30.)	Napoleon I. confers the regency on Maria Louisa, . . . . .	662	
(April.)	The allies advance and occupy Leipzig, . . . . .	663	
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(April 11.)	The Spaniards are defeated at Yecla, . . . . .	658	
(April 13.)	Suchet attacks Sir John Murray in the mountainous country of Castalla, but is repulsed, . . . . .	658	
(April 15.)	Napoleon I. quits St Cloud, . . . . .	662	
(April 16.)	He is at Mayence, inspects the troops, and has an interview with several of the German princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, . . . . .	662	
(May 1.)	Marshal Bessières is slain, . . . . .	664	
(May 2.)	Napoleon I. wins the battle of Lutzen, . . . . .	663	
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1813. (May. 21.)	Napoleon I. forces the Russians and Prussians to retire from the field of Bautzen, . . . . .	663, 664	
(May 23.)	Napoleon I.'s favourite aide-de-camp, General Duroc, is killed, . . . . .	664	
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(June 5.)	The Americans are scattered by the British, . . . . .	736	
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(June 6, 7.)	Murray opens batteries on Tarragona, but, through fear of Suchet and Mathieu, determines on an immediate embarkation, and abandons his artillery, . . . . .	659	
(June 12.)	The French abandon Burgos, and retreat to the Ebro, . . . . .	641	
	Wellington drives them back upon Vittoria after an engagement at Osmá, . . . . .	641	
(June 14.)	Great Britain becomes a party to the coalition or treaty with Russia and Prussia, . . . . .	664	
(June 17.)	Lord William Bentinck arrives from Sicily at Tarragona to take the command; Bentinck leads the disheartened forces back to Alicante, . . . . .	660	
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	General Clausel flies by the Central Pyrenees into France; General Foy falls back rapidly on Bayonne, . . . . .	645	
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(July.)	Suchet withdraws into Catalonia, . . . . .	660	
	Admiral Cockburn, on the coast of North Carolina, captures the islands, towns, and ports of Portsmouth and Ooracoce, . . . . .	739	
	The Spanish general O'Donnel reduces the Castle of Pancorbo, . . . . .	646	
(July 7.)	The last divisions of Joseph's army are driven from the valley of San Estevan, and obliged to retreat into France, . . . . .	646	
	Wellington becomes master of the passes of San Estevan, Donna Maria, Maya, and Roncesvalles, . . . . .	646	
	Soult succeeds Jourdan, . . . . .	646, 647	
(July 17.)	The convent and a redoubt are carried by assault, . . . . .	647	
	Soult makes a partial attack on Wellington's fourth division; he is foiled, . . . . .	649	
(July 28.)	Soult renews his attack; he is repulsed with great loss, . . . . .	649	
(July 30.)	The French begin the assault on Hill's front, and are repulsed; Picton and Dalhousie turn the two flanks, and drive the French out of Ostiz; the French give way at all points, and fly precipitately, . . . . .	649	



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(July 31.)	Soult's scattered forces are in full retreat into France, followed by the allies, 650 Soult rallies his shattered divisions, 651
(Aug. 2.)	Wellington drives Clausel before him, 651
(Aug. 10.)	Austria joins the allies, 665
(Aug. 14.)	The American brig <i>Argus</i> is captured in the Irish Channel by the British brig <i>Pelican</i> , 734 Suchet relieves the garrison of Tarragona, and retreats, 660 Tarragona is made the rendezvous of the British fleet, 660
(Aug. 24, 25, 27.)	A series of battles is fought about Dresden, and Napoleon I. is successful, 665 Vandamme is cut off and surrounded, and made prisoner at Culm, in Bohemia, 665 Oudinot is beaten at Gross Beeren by Bernadotte, 665 Moreau joins the allies, 666
(Aug. 26.)	Theodor Körner, the patriot and poet, the Tyrtaeus of the German war, is killed on the Lower Elbe, in the midst of a band of German students, 666
(Aug. 27.)	General Moreau, in the battle near Dresden, has both his legs carried off by a cannon-ball, 666 The Spaniards twice repulse the French on the heights on San Marcial, 652 Another corps of French is defeated on another road to San Sebastian, 652 San Sebastian assaulted and taken, 652 Moreau dies, 666
(Sept. 4.)	The British brig <i>Boxer</i> is captured by the American brig <i>Enterprise</i> , 734
(Sept. 6.)	Ney is beaten at the battle of Dennewitz, near Berlin, 665 Blucher routs the French on the Katzbach, in Silesia, and gains the name of 'Marshal Forwards,' 665 Napoleon I.'s German auxiliaries begin to forsake him, 665 He begins his retreat upon Leipzig, 665
(Sept. 8.)	Reys surrenders the Castle of San Sebastian, 655
(Sept. 10.)	A desperate action takes place between the Americans and the British on Lake Erie; the latter are defeated, 738
(Sept. 12, 13.)	Suchet defeats an advanced corps of Bentinck, 660
(Sept. 14.)	Suchet, in force, drives the whole of the allied army from Villa Franca, 660 Clinton, 660
(Oct.)	Three American armies are put in motion for the Canada frontier, 738
(Oct. 16.)	The first battle of Leipzig; the French are repulsed, 665
(Oct. 18.)	The second battle of Leipzig; the French are routed, 666
(Oct. 19.)	The allies burst into Leipzig, and capture 25,000 of the French rear, 666
(Oct. 30.)	Napoleon I. fights his way through the Bavarians at Hanau, 666
(Oct. 31.)	Pamplona surrenders, 655
(Nov. 9.)	Napoleon I. reaches Paris, 666
(Nov. 10.)	Wellington's forces begin to descend into the valleys on the French side of the Pyrenees, 655 The French are driven before the British divisions, 656 The allies cross the Nivelle at St Pé; the French hastily abandon their works, 656 Wellington's head-quarters are at St Jean de Luz, on the right bank of the Nivelle, 656

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1813. (Nov. 14.)	The senators wait upon Napoleon I. at the Tuileries with an address of felicitation and congratulation, 667 The Legislative Body appoint a committee to draw up a report on the state of the nation, 667
(Nov. 15.)	The people of Amsterdam rise in a body and hoist the Orange colours, 669 The Prince of Orange is recalled, 669 The Swedes overrun Holstein, 670 The Swiss diet declares the absolute neutrality of the nineteen cantons, 670 Murat sends an envoy to confer with Lord William Bentinck in Sicily, 691 Murat sends a confidential agent to Vienna, to propose a truce in Italy, &c., 691, 692
(Nov. and Dec.)	80,000 Frenchmen in Magdeburg, Stettin, Dantzic (Dec. 24), and other Prussian fortresses, surrender to the allies, 666
(Dec. 1.)	The Prince of Orange enters Amsterdam, and assumes the title of Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, 670
(Dec. 10.)	Soult attacks the British, but is twice repulsed, 657
(Dec. 13.)	Soult unsuccessfully attacks the British under Hill, 657
(Dec. 19.)	The Austrians are permitted to pass through Switzerland to France, &c., 670 Both Upper and Lower Canada are entirely freed from the presence of the American invaders, 739 Prince Schwartzenberg invades Alsace; other Austrians follow, 684
(Dec. 29.)	Nine of the old Swiss cantons declare Napoleon I.'s mediation at an end; deputies meet at Zurich to establish a new federal act, 670, 671
1814. (Jan.)	The Russians cross the Rhine near Rastadt; the Cossacks spread far into France, 684 Blucher defeats Marshals Marmont and Victor, 684 The French abandon nearly all their fortresses on the left bank of the Rhine without a struggle; by the middle of the month, one-third of France is invaded, 684
(Jan. 8.)	Napoleon I. reorganises and increases the National Guard of Paris, 682
(Jan. 11.)	A treaty is concluded between Austria and Naples, 692 Two divisions of the Neapolitan army are hurried forward to take possession of Rome and Ancona, 692 All the French generals, and most of the French officers, desert from Murat and join Beauharnais, 692 Barbon surrenders Ancona, and Miollis evacuates Sant' Angelo; other French garrisons capitulate, 692 Lord William Bentinck, with his Anglo-Sicilian army, lands some troops in the suburbs of Leghorn, and cannonades the town, 692
(Jan. 22.)	Napoleon I. sends an order to Fontainebleau that the pope should leave the place next day, and return to Italy, 693
(Jan. 23.)	Napoleon I. receives the oaths of fidelity of the officers of the new Parisian Garde Nationale; he confers the regency on Maria Louisa, 683
(Jan. 25.)	Napoleon I. quits Paris for the army collecting in Champagne, 683 The pope, on his journey through Italy,

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	is followed by a countless multitude ; on the Nura, in Parma, he meets the van of the Neapolitan army ; the soldiers quit their ranks, and fall on their knees before him, &c., . . . . .		and it is in the undisturbed possession of the allies, . . . . .
	693		686
	Murat instructs his general, Carasco, to persuade the pope to remain in Parma or Piacenza for the present ; he pursues his route to Cesena, . . . . .		Napoleon I. shuts himself up in the palace of Fontainebleau, . . . . .
	693		686
	The pope has an interview with Murat at Bologna, and goes to Cesena, where he remains till Napoleon I. goes to Elba, . . . . .		Alexander I. of Russia takes up his residence at the mansion of Talleyrand, . . . . .
	693		687
(Jan. 27.)	Napoleon I. surprises and defeats a vanguard of the allies at St Dizier, . . . . .	(April 1.)	Frederick William III. of Prussia, Prince Schwartzenberg, and others, meet at Talleyrand's house, and open conferences with him and Alexander I., . . . . .
	684		687
(Jan. 29.)	Napoleon I. falls upon Blucher near Brienne, and beats him, . . . . .		The senate declare that Napoleon I. had forfeited the throne and the right of inheritance in his family, . . . . .
	684, 685		687
(Jan. 30.)	The battle is renewed at La Rothière ; Blucher gives way ; a Prussian division under General Yorck retakes St Dizier, Wittgenstein defeats the French cavalry, . . . . .		A provisional government is formed, consisting of Talleyrand, Dalberg, Buer-nouville, and some others, . . . . .
	685		687
(Feb. 1.)	The Prussians defeat the French at La Rothière, . . . . .	(April 3.)	All the members of the Corps Legislatif in Paris assent to the decree of the senate ; the Court of Cassation also send in their adherence to the provisional government, . . . . .
	685		687
	Napoleon I. retreats to Troyes, where he is joined by his old imperial guard, . . . . .		Marshals Ney, Berthier, Lefebvre, Oudinot, Macdonald, and Bertrand wait upon Napoleon I., and recommend an immediate abdication, . . . . .
(Feb. 5.)	Yorck takes the town of Chalons-sur-Marne, . . . . .		687
	685		Napoleon I. signs an act of abdication, with a reservation in favour of the rights of his son and of the empress, . . . . .
	The congress of the allied powers commences its deliberations at Chatillon-sur-Seine, . . . . .		687
	684		The coalition refuses to accept it, . . . . .
(Feb. 6.)	Napoleon I. abandons the city of Troyes, and goes in pursuit of Blucher, . . . . .		687
	685		Alexander I. proposes the island of Elba, with the retention of the imperial title, and a large annual allowance from France, &c., . . . . .
(Feb. 7.)	Schwartzenberg's van enters Troyes, where the white flag is hoisted, . . . . .		687
	685	(April 9.)	Maria Louisa and her son quit Blois, and place themselves under the protection of the emperor of Austria, . . . . .
(Feb. 10.)	Napoleon I. defeats Blucher at Champaubert, . . . . .		689
	685		The provisional government and the senate draw up and publish the sketch of a constitution to be accepted by Louis XVIII., . . . . .
(Feb. 11.)	Napoleon I. defeats Blucher at Montmirail ; Schwartzenberg advances on Paris, taking Sens, Nogent, Montereau, and Pont-sur-Seine, . . . . .		689
	685	(April 10.)	The battle of Toulouse ; the French are defeated, . . . . .
	Napoleon I. leaves Blucher, and posts after Schwartzenberg, . . . . .		678-680
(Feb. 18.)	Napoleon I., having been joined by Victor and Oudinot, attacks and defeats the prince royal of Würtemberg at Montereau, . . . . .		680
	685		Napoleon I. signs a second act, in which he renounces unconditionally for himself and his heirs the thrones of France and Italy, . . . . .
(Feb. 22.)	Napoleon I. again defeats Blucher, . . . . .		688
(Feb. 24.)	Napoleon I. obliges Schwartzenberg to retreat beyond Troyes, . . . . .		The Count d'Artois arrives in the neighbourhood of Paris, . . . . .
	686		689
	Napoleon I. cannot maintain himself at Troyes ; Blucher drives Marshal Macdonald before him, and advances on Paris ; and after several more battles, Napoleon I. leaves the road to Paris open to the allies, . . . . .	(April 12.)	A grand reception is given him in the capital, . . . . .
	686		689
(Feb. 27.)	The battle of Orthez, . . . . .		Wellington enters Toulouse, where the white flag of the Bourbons is flying, . . . . .
	676		680
	Louis XVIII. proclaimed at Bordeaux, . . . . .		The people of Milan, reinforced by the people of Pavia and other towns, rise in a mass, break the statue of Napoleon, and murder his chief minister, . . . . .
(Mar. 7.)	General Graham, in attempting to carry Bergen-op-Zoom, is repulsed, . . . . .		693
	690		Eugene Beauharnais concludes a convention with Marshal Bellegarde, . . . . .
(Mar. 12.)	The Duke d'Angoulême enters Bordeaux, . . . . .		694
(Mar. 18.)	Wellington advances to Vic Bigorre ; Soult retreats to some good positions at Tarbes, . . . . .		694
	677	(April 17.)	Soult acknowledges the provisional government, . . . . .
(Mar. 22.)	Napoleon I. releases Ferdinand VII., . . . . .		680, 681
(Mar. 24.)	Soult arrives at Toulouse, . . . . .		Genoa capitulates to Lord William Bentinck, . . . . .
	677		694
(Mar. 28.)	The Prince of Orange assumes the royal title, and offers a new constitution to the Dutch nation, which is accepted at Amsterdam, . . . . .		Marshal Bellegarde proclaims at Milan the restoration of the legitimate sovereignty of the emperor of Austria, Francis II., . . . . .
	690		695
	Marshal Marmont is driven back under the walls of the city, . . . . .	(April 19.)	Marshal Suchet concludes a convention similar to Soult, . . . . .
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	The empress-regent flies from Paris to Blois, . . . . .	(April 20.)	Napoleon I. takes an affectionate leave of his old guard, . . . . .
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	Paris capitulates, . . . . .	(April 28.)	Napoleon I. embarks for Elba in the <i>Undaunted</i> , Captain Usher, . . . . .
(Mar. 31.)	Alexander I. of Russia and Frederick William III. of Prussia enter Paris, . . . . .		688
	686		The fort of Oswego taken from the Americans, . . . . .
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1814. (May 2.) The States-general of the United Provinces meet at the Hague, and take the oaths to the new constitution, . . .	690
(May 3.) Louis XVIII. makes his solemn entry into Paris, . . .	689
(May 4.) Napoleon I. arrives at Porto-Ferrajo, Ferdinand VII. of Spain issues a royal declaration at Valencia, . . .	688 696
(May 11.) General Eguia imprisons all the liberal members of the cortes he can find in Madrid, . . .	696
(May 12.) Ferdinand VII. enters Madrid, and is received with enthusiasm, . . .	696
(May 20.) The king of Sardinia enters Turin, and establishes his government on the old basis; Genoa is joined to the Sardinian dominions, . . .	695
Francis II. of Austria lays his hand upon Venice and other cities and states, as Brescia, Cremona, Guastalla, Parma, Piacenza, &c., . . .	695
Murat returns hastily to Naples, . . .	695
(May 24.) The pope makes his solemn entrance into Rome, and restores the old ecclesiastical government, . . .	695
The Duke of Wellington arrives at Madrid to mediate between the infuriated parties, . . .	696
(May 26.) The Empress Josephine dies at Malmaison, . . .	689
(May 30.) The allied powers of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia sign at Paris a treaty of peace and amity with France, and arrange the restoration of colonies, &c., . . .	689, 690
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(June 14.) The Duke of Wellington issues his farewell general orders to the army, . . .	696
(June 28.) The Duke of Wellington receives the thanks of the House of Lords, . . .	697
(July 1.) The Duke of Wellington receives the thanks of the House of Commons, . . .	697
The American general Ripley crosses Niagara, and advances into Canada, . . .	739
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Colonel Pilkington takes all the islands in the Bay of Pasmaquoddy, . . .	741
(Aug.) The king of the Netherlands resigns all right to the Cape of Good Hope, getting back Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Java, Sumatra, &c., . . .	691
The Duke of Wellington proceeds to Paris as ambassador to Louis XVIII., . . .	697
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Hanover is raised to the titular dignity of a kingdom, . . .	691
Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, having on board the land troops of Major-general Ross, ascends the Patuxent river; the Americans set fire to Commodore Barney's flotilla, . . .	740
Major-general Ross and his troops reach Bladenberg, five miles from Washington, . . .	740
The British attack and defeat the Americans, . . .	740

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1814. In the evening, the British enter Washington, and destroy the public buildings, arsenal, dockyard, &c., . . .	740
(Aug. 25.) The British commence a leisurely retreat, Alexandria taken by the British, . . .	740 740
(Sept.) The British reduce the whole district of Maine, &c., . . .	741
(Sept. 11.) Captain Downie attacks the Americans in Plattsburg Bay, and is killed; the British vessels strike their colours, . . .	742
Sir George Prevost orders the British army to retreat, . . .	742
(Sept. 12.) The city of Baltimore is unsuccessfully attacked, . . .	741
(Oct. 20.) The General Diet of Norway agrees to the union of Norway with Sweden, . . .	691
(Dec. 23.) The British troops attack New Orleans; they are repulsed, . . .	748
(Dec. 24.) A treaty of peace and amity is signed at Ghent between America and Great Britain, . . .	747
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(Jan. 8.) New Orleans again unsuccessfully attacked, . . .	744, 745
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(Feb. 9.) Parliament reassembles, . . .	697
(Feb. 11.) Fort Mobile is captured by General Lambert and Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, . . .	746
(Feb. 26.) Napoleon I. escapes from Elba, . . .	699
(Mar. 1.) Napoleon I. lands at Cannes, a short distance from Frejus, without opposition, . . .	699
(Mar. 5.) Near Grenoble, Napoleon I. is joined by a battalion of infantry, which had been sent to stop his march, . . .	699, 700
(Mar. 7.) The garrison and authorities of Grenoble renew their allegiance to him, . . .	700
The troops and populace of Lyons follow the example of Grenoble, . . .	700
Ney joins him with his whole force, . . .	700
(Mar. 13.) The ministers of the eight powers, assembled at Vienna, declare Napoleon I. an outlaw, &c., . . .	698
Alexander I. of Russia and Francis II. of Austria, with the assembled plenipotentiaries and generals of all nations, call upon the Duke of Wellington to draw up a grand plan of military operations, . . .	698
(Mar. 19.) Napoleon I. sleeps at Fontainebleau; Louis XVIII. quits Paris for Lille, . . .	700 701
Napoleon I. arrives at the Tuileries, . . .	701
(Mar. 22.) Murat and his whole army are in motion, . . .	728
(Mar. 23.) Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain conclude the treaty of Vienna, . . .	698
(Mar. 29.) The Duke of Wellington leaves Vienna, to examine the military state of affairs in Belgium, . . .	698
(April 4.) The Duke of Wellington arrives in Brussels, . . .	698
(April 6.) A message is delivered to both Houses from the Prince Regent, that Napoleon I. had escaped from Elba, and that he had given orders for the immediate augmentation of the land and sea forces, &c., . . .	697
The ministerial addresses to the Regent are carried in both Houses, . . .	698
The budget of the year is raised to nearly £90,000,000, . . .	698
Murat sustains a severe check at Occhiodello, on the Po, &c., . . .	728
Murat retreats to the frontiers of Naples, . . .	728

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1815. (May 1-4.)	The Austrians and Neapolitana cross the frontiers nearly at the same time, Several strong fortresses and many walled towns capitulate upon summons to the Austrians, and hoist the Bourbon flag, . . . . .	728	729
	The Neapolitan soldiers desert from Murat in shoals; Napoleon I.'s mother, his uncle Cardinal Fesch, and his sister Pauline fly from Naples to France; Murat's children are sent for safety to the fortress of Gaeta, . . . . .	729	729
	The division of Murat's army in the fortified camp of Mignano fall into a panic and fly, . . . . .	729	729
	Murat quits the remnant of his army, and travels incognito to Naples, . . . . .	729	729
(May 20.)	The Neapolitan generals conclude a convention with the Austrians at Casa Lanza, . . . . .	729	729
	Murat flies from Naples to the island of Ischia, . . . . .	729	729
(May 22.)	Caroline Bonaparte, protected by English sailors and marines, embarks in the British man-of-war, . . . . .	729	729
(May 23.)	The Austrians and Bourbon prince Leopold enter Naples in triumph, . . . . .	729	729
	Murat sails in a small coasting vessel to the coast of France, . . . . .	729, 730	730
(May 28 or 29.)	Murat enters the port of Frejus; he offers his services to France; they are refused, . . . . .	730	730
(June 2.)	Napoleon I. is obliged, by his brother Lucien and the liberals, to proclaim a sort of constitution, . . . . .	701	701
(June 4.)	Napoleon I., his great officers of state, marshals, generals, &c., take their oaths to the constitution at a grand celebration called a Champ de Mai, held in the Champ de Mars, . . . . .	701	701
	The Chambers of Peers and Representatives meet, and their first act is to pronounce the dethronement of Napoleon I., . . . . .	701	701
(June 11.)	Napoleon I. quits Paris to open the campaign, . . . . .	702	702
(June 14.)	He advances to the Belgian frontier with about 125,000 men, . . . . .	702	702
	Wellington's force in the field amounts to 76,000 men, . . . . .	702	702
	Blucher's head-quarters are at Namur; his force, with Bulow's corps, amounts to 80,000 men and 200 cannon, . . . . .	702	702
(June 15.)	Napoleon I. crosses the Sambre, advances on Charleroi, and drives back the Prussian outposts, . . . . .	703	703
	Napoleon I. establishes his head-quarters at Charleroi; Blucher concentrates the Prussian army upon Sombref, occupying the villages of St Amand and Ligny, in front of that position, . . . . .	704	704
	Marshal Ney forces back on the farmhouse of Quatre Bras a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, . . . . .	704	704
(June 16.)	Before sunrise Wellington's army are on the march, . . . . .	704	704
	The Prince of Orange pushes back Ney's advanced-guard, and recovers some of the ground between Quatre Bras and Charleroi, . . . . .	704	704
	The Duke of Wellington confers with Blucher at Bry, . . . . .	704	704
	The battle of Ligny; Blucher defeated, . . . . .	704	704
	The battle of Quatre Bras; Ney is beaten, . . . . .	704	704
(June 17.)	Napoleon I. orders Grouchy to pursue Blucher, . . . . .	704	704
1815.	The Duke of Wellington makes a retrograde movement upon Waterloo, and retires leisurely by Genappe, . . . . .	705	705
	Napoleon I. forms a junction with Ney, and has 78,000 men in front of Waterloo, . . . . .	705	705
(June 18.)	The battle of Waterloo, . . . . .	706-708	708
	The French army is completely destroyed, . . . . .	708	708
(June 19.)	Grouchy retreats on the frontiers of France, . . . . .	709	709
(June 20.)	Napoleon I. carries the news of his defeat to Paris himself, . . . . .	709	709
(June 21 or 22.)	The Chambers demand Napoleon I.'s abdication, . . . . .	710	710
	Lucien Bonaparte harangues and pleads for Napoleon I. in vain, . . . . .	710	710
(June 22.)	Napoleon I. signs an act of abdication in favour of his son, Napoleon II., and retires to Malmaison, . . . . .	710	710
	The Chamber of Peers set up a provisional government; Fouché is named president, . . . . .	711	711
(June 29.)	Five commissioners, sent by the provisional government at Paris, wait upon Wellington at Etrées, to negotiate a suspension of hostilities, &c., . . . . .	711	711
	Wellington will not consent to suspend hostilities as long as a soldier of the French army remains in Paris, . . . . .	712	712
	Murat writes to Fouché for a passport, but, as before, gets no answer, . . . . .	730	730
	He also writes to Louis XVIII., enclosing it to Fouché; after many adventures, he gets to Corsica, where some desperadoes gather round him, . . . . .	730	730
(July 1.)	Wellington takes up a position a few miles from Paris, his right on the heights of Richebourg, his left on the Forest of Bondy; Blucher crosses the Seine at St Germain, . . . . .	711	711
(July 2.)	The Prussian army is at Plessis-Piquet, its left at St Cloud, and its reserve at Versailles, . . . . .	711	711
	Some hard fighting takes place between the army of Napoleon II. and Blucher on the heights of St Cloud and Meudon, and in the village of Issy; the Prussian corps of General Zeithen surmounts every obstacle, . . . . .	712	712
(July 3.)	The French attempt to recover the village of Issy, but are repulsed, . . . . .	712	712
	The provisional government send out a flag of truce, . . . . .	712	712
(July 6.)	Marshal Ney flies from Paris in disguise; Louis XVIII. is at St Denis, . . . . .	712, 713	713
(July 7.)	The British and Prussian armies take possession of Paris, . . . . .	713	713
(July 8.)	Louis XVIII. re-enters Paris, escorted by the National Guard, . . . . .	713	713
(July 10.)	Napoleon I. sends Las Cases and Savary with a flag of truce to Captain Maitland of the <i>Bellerophon</i> , to negotiate a passage to England, &c., . . . . .	714	714
(July 15.)	Napoleon I. with his suite go on board the <i>Bellerophon</i> , saying to Captain Maitland: 'Sir, I come to claim the protection of your prince and your laws,' . . . . .	714	714
(July 24.)	The <i>Bellerophon</i> enters Torbay, . . . . .	714	714
(Aug. 19.)	Labédoyère is shot, . . . . .	723	723
(Oct. 13.)	Murat is shot in his forty-fifth year, . . . . .	731, 732	732
(Nov. 20.)	Treaties and conventions are signed at Paris by the allies and Louis XVIII., . . . . .	732	732
(Nov. 22.)	Lavalette, Napoleon I.'s director-general of the Post-office, is condemned to death, . . . . .	725	725
(Dec. 7.)	Marshal Ney is shot in the public gardens of the Luxembourg Palace, . . . . .	724	724





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IN THE



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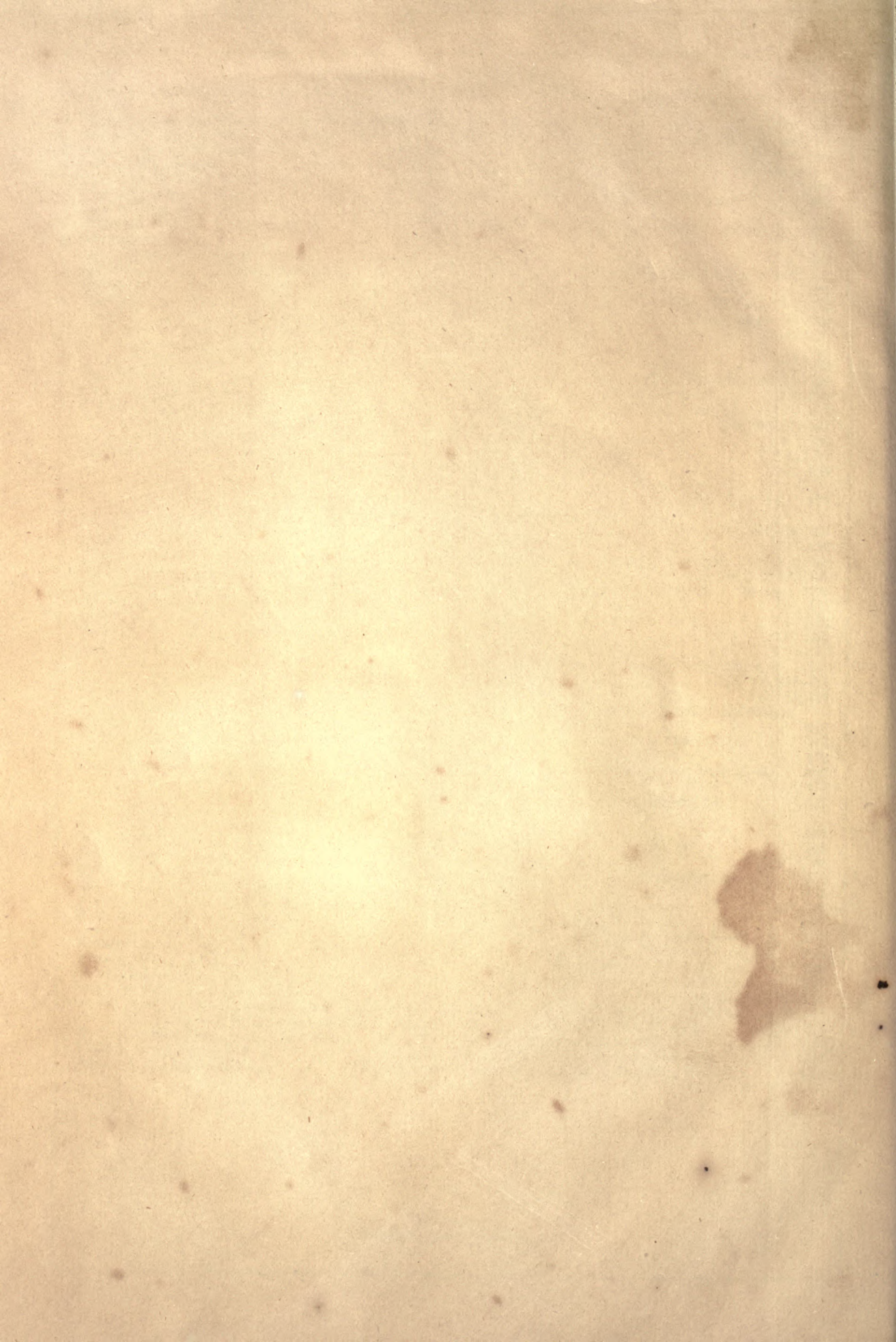
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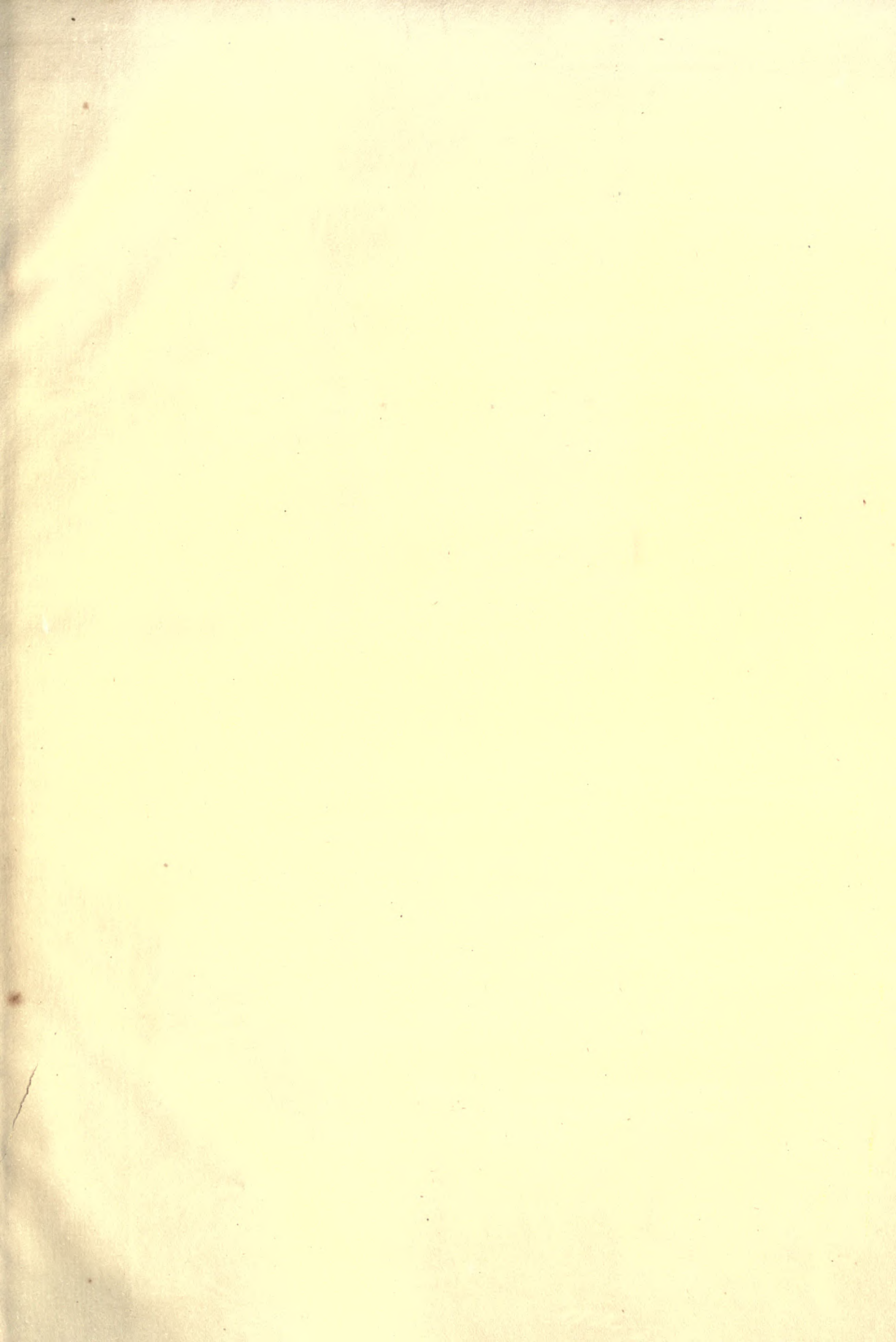


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