

July 21. England, France, and other European powers, united in sending an expedition to Syria to protect the life and property of Europeans, and arrest the effusion of blood, in the conflicts which might occur and were still threatened between the Druses and the Maronites.

Aug. 7. The Queen reviewed about 20,000 volunteers in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh.

Aug. 20. Fuad Pasha, the commissioner sent to Syria by the sultan, caused 167 persons implicated in the massacres in Syria to be executed in Damascus, and many others to be sent to Constantinople to be imprisoned and put to hard labour.

Aug. 21. The Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho river taken by the British and French troops, after a determined resistance by the Tartars forming the garrison. The allies proceeded to occupy Tien-tsin, the ambassadors and the main body of the army going on towards Peking.

Aug. 28. Parliament closed by commission.

Sept. 7. The king of Naples left his capital in a Spanish ship for Gaeta. Garibaldi entered Naples on the 8th, accompanied only by his staff, and immediately organized a government. On the 9th he proclaimed Victor-Emmanuel king of Italy, and on the 11th handed over the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian admiral.

Sept. 29. Ancona capitulated to the Sardinians. The papal army, with their commander, general Lamoricière, surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Oct. 1. Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans in the battle of the Volturmo.

Oct. 24. Peace concluded between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and China on the other. The allies were represented by the earl of Elgin and baron Gros; China was represented by prince Kung, brother of the emperor. On the 5th of November the allied forces left Peking.

Nov. 7. The king of Sardinia entered Naples, and was received with general enthusiasm. On the 9th Garibaldi retired to his small property on the little island of Caprea.

Dec. 13. Death of the earl of Aberdeen, aged 77.

Dec. 14. Message of president Buchanan to the United States' congress, deprecating the threatened secession of the Southern states.

Dec. 20. Secession of South Carolina from the United States of North America.

LEGISLATION. SESSION 23 & 24 VICTORIÆ.

Cap. 8. *An Act to amend the Law relating to the unlawful Administering of Poisons.* Administering poisons or noxious substances with intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy, is made punishable as a misdemeanor for three years, with or without hard labor; if endangering life or causing bodily harm, by penal servitude for not more than ten or less than three years. Persons indicted for the felony may be convicted of the misdemeanor.

Cap. 11. *To amend the Law relating to Endowed Schools.* Provides for the admission of children of parents not in communion with the Church of England, where not expressly required by the endowment.

Cap. 27. *For granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Wine Licences and Refreshment Houses, and for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses, and the granting of Wine Licences.* Licenses for the retailing of foreign wine to be drunk on the premises to be granted by the commissioners of inland revenue, within certain limited hours, and under certain regulations.

Cap. 78. *To place the Employment of Women, young Persons, and Children in Bleaching Works and Dyeing Works, under the Regulations of the Factory Acts.*

Cap. 84. *For preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink.* Articles of food adulterated with anything prejudicial to health, subjects the seller, if aware of it, to a penalty of 5*l.* Chemical analyzers are to be appointed, and purchasers may have a suspected article analyzed on payment of a fee varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

Cap. 151. *For the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.* Forbids the employment of boys under the age of twelve, or not under ten, with a certificate of having attended school for a certain period. Penalties are imposed for giving false certificates, and inspectors are appointed.

Cap. 154. *To consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland.* Several acts are repealed, and fixtures of trade and agriculture erected by a tenant at his own expense are made removable, if not injuring the freehold. Compensation is to be made for the crops or manuring the land on the removal of the tenant.

Revenue, 71,089,660*l.*; Expenditure—Army, 14,915,243*l.*; Navy, 11,823,859*l.*; for all objects, 69,502,289*l.*; Debt, 819,079,310*l.*

Emigration—to North American Colonies, 9,786; to United States, 87,500; to Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 24,302; to all other places, 6,881: total, 128,469.

Amount of Gold imported from Australia, 6,719,000*l.*: total imported, 12,584,684*l.*; exported, 10,393,512*l.*

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 10,433; number of passengers, 163,483,572; traffic receipts, 27,766,622*l.*

Number of Paupers, 973,255.

1861.

Jan. 1. The French government abolished the passport system in respect of British subjects travelling in France.

Jan. 3. President Buchanan received commissioners from South Carolina, who requested that the troops should be removed from the forts of the United States in Charleston Harbour. The President, in accordance with the views of the majority of his Cabinet, refused to withdraw the troops.

Jan. 12. Famine in north-western India, owing to want of rain. Besides money granted by the government, and raised by subscription in Calcutta, upwards of 100,000*l.* was transmitted from London and Liverpool, the contributions of the people of Great Britain for the relief of the starving millions of the Indian rice country.

Feb. 4. The emperor Napoleon, in opening the French Legislative Chambers, invited free discussion on the topics submitted to their consideration, and intimated that the newspapers would now be permitted to publish the debates.

Feb. 5. Parliament opened by the Queen in person, who, in the Royal speech, expressed her concern at the unhappy differences which had arisen between the States composing the North American Union, and her heartfelt wish that these differences might be susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment.

Feb. 14. Gaeta surrendered to the Piedmontese general, Cialdini, after suffering severely from the prolonged siege and bombardment. The ex-king and queen of Naples left the harbour on board the French ship *Mouette*.

Feb. 26. Mr. Bruce took up his residence at Peking as British plenipotentiary at the Chinese Court.

April 8. The decennial census of Great Britain and Ireland taken this day.

1 England and Wales.....	20,061,725
2 Scotland.....	3,061,329
3 Ireland.....	5,764,543
4 Islands in the British Seas.....	143,779
Army, Navy and Merchant Seamen.....	393,412
Total.....	29,334,788

The males and females numbered in each case as follows: (1) 9,758,852 males and 10,302,873 females; (2) 1,447,015 m. and 1,614,314 f.; (3) 2,804,961 m. and 2,959,582 f.; and (4) 66,394 m. and 77,385 f.; the total consists of 14,380,634 of the one sex, and 14,954,154 of the other.

April 8. Disturbances in Warsaw, in which in a few days about a thousand persons were killed and wounded by the Russian troops.

April 15. The chancellor of the exchequer brought forward his budget, in which he proposed to reduce the rate of income-tax from 10*d.* to 9*d.* in the pound, to abolish the paper duties, and to re-enact the existing duties on tea and sugar for one year.

April 15. Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, the new president of the United States, calling out the militia of the several states, and summoning an early session of congress, to meet on July 4th.

April 18. At Harper's Ferry the commissioners of the Federal government, being pressed by a superior force, destroyed the armoury, the arsenal, and 15,000 stand of arms, and retired to Pennsylvania.

April 29. In the House of Lords it was stated by lord Wodehouse that her Majesty's government had decided not to intrude advice or counsel on the government of the United States; but that lord Lyons, the British ambassador at Washington, had been instructed to express on every fitting occasion the earnest desire of her Majesty's government that the differences between the North and the South might be amicably arranged.

April 29. Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States, sent a message to the Confederate congress respecting the war with the Federal States. In this message he announced that a permanent constitution of the Confederate States had been ratified.

May 3. Messages from the Queen to both Houses of Parliament intimated her majesty's sanction to a marriage between the princess Alice and prince Louis of Hesse. On the 6th, Parliament voted to the princess Alice a dower of 30,000*l.* and an annuity of 6,000*l.*

June 1. Death of Count Cavour, prime minister of Victor-Emmanuel, king of Italy.

June 10. Repulse of the Federal American troops by the Confederates at Great Bethel, between James river and York river.

July 4. The Federal American congress, in extraordinary session, authorized the employment of 500,000 Volunteers, and voted a supply of 500 million dollars to carry on the war.

July 21. The Federal army beaten by the Confederates at Bull's Run, near Manassas Junction, after nine hours' severe fighting.

Aug. 6. Parliament prorogued.

Oct. 25. Death of Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart. aged 69.

Nov. 8. The "Trent," West India mail steamer, which left Havannah on the 7th, was boarded by the "San Jacinto," United States man-of-war, commanded by captain Wilkes, and four passengers—Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Confederate commissioners to London and Paris, with their secretaries—were forcibly abducted, the commander of the "Trent" and the Admiralty agent in charge of the mail energetically protesting against the outrage, which they had no power to prevent.

Nov. 30. Earl Russell, secretary of state for foreign affairs—having received information on the 27th of the seizure of the Confederate commissioners on board the "Trent,"—despatched instructions to lord Lyons to demand the restoration of the four passengers taken from the "Trent" by captain Wilkes. On the 13th of December the first draft of troops was sent off from this country for Canada, followed by several detachments in the next ten days. On the 27th of December, Mr Seward, the American secretary of state, informed lord Lyons that the four prisoners would be cheerfully given up by the United States government, which had not authorized or sanctioned the act of captain Wilkes in capturing them. They were accordingly given up to lord Lyons on the 2nd of January, 1862, and sent by him immediately to England.

Dec. 14. Death of the Prince Consort at Windsor Castle, in his 43rd year.

LEGISLATION. SESSION 24 & 25 VICTORIAE.

Cap. 14. *An Act to grant additional facilities for depositing Small Savings at Interest, with the security of the Government for the due Repayment thereof.* This Act enables a depositor of any amount not less than a shilling to deposit his savings in any money-order office, which he may withdraw from any other office, and which, while it remains, receives an interest of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Cap. 47. *To facilitate the Construction and Improvement of Harbours, by authorizing Loans to Harbour authorities, to abolish Passing Tolls, and for other purposes.* The chief purposes are to abolish tolls, unless facilities are afforded to equalize the dues on foreign ships with those of British, and to abolish passing tolls.

Cap. 55. *To amend the Law regarding the Removal of the Poor, and the Contribution of Parishes to the common Funds in Unions.* Reduces the power of removing poor persons to a residence of three years without receiving parish relief. The contribution of parishes to the common fund is to be computed on the rental, and not on the payment to its own poor. A similar Act was passed for Ireland. (Cap. 76.)

Cap. 109. *To amend the Law relating to Fisheries of Salmon in England.* This ensures the preservation of salmon in English rivers by many detailed precautions.

Cap. 117. *To place the Employment of Women, young Persons, Youths, and Children in Lace Factories under the Regulation of the Factory Acts.*

Cap. 133. *To amend the Law relating to Agricultural Drainage.* Enables parties to join in effecting drainage that could not be accomplished by individuals.

Cap. 134. *To amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.* Abolishes the Courts of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy and the Court of Insolvency, and enacts the course of procedure before new judicatures.

Revenue, 70,283,674*l.*: Expenditure—Army, 18,013,896*l.*; Navy, 13,331,668*l.*; for all objects, 72,792,059*l.*; Debt, 818,048,896*l.*

Exports of British and Irish Produce, 125,102,814*l.*: total exports, 159,632,498*l.*; imports, 217,485,024*l.*

Emigration—to North American Colonies, 12,707; to United States, 49,764; to Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 23,738; to all other places, 5,561: total, 91,770.

Amount of Gold imported from Australia, 6,331,225*l.*: total imported, 12,163,937*l.*; exported, 11,238,372*l.*

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 10,869: number of passengers, 173,773,218; traffic receipts, 28,565,355*l.*

Number of Paupers, 1,019,539.

1862.

Jan. 5. Garibaldi accepted the presidency of the Rifle Association of Genoa, and advised the members, in a letter, "to hasten to prepare themselves to take up arms, for the moment was approaching when they would have to give fresh proofs of their valour."

Feb. 23. The Greek insurgents, who had for some time held possession of Nauplia, capitulated to the Greek Government.

March 1. The earl of Elgin arrived at Calcutta to succeed earl Canning as Governor-General of India.

March 4. President Lincoln, in a message to the Federal congress, proposed a plan for co-operation with the Slave States for the gradual emancipation of slaves by means of pecuniary compensation. It was approved of by the House of Representatives on March 10, by 88 votes to 31, and by the Senate, on April 3, by 32 votes to 10.

March 8. The Merrimac, Confederate iron-clad war-steamer, attacked the Federal fleet at Newport News, and disabled and sunk several vessels. The Monitor, Federal iron-clad steamer, arrived in the evening, and on the following day maintained a close fight with the Merrimac for several hours, the contest ending in a drawn battle.

March 9. A meeting of 300 Italian delegates held at Genoa, at which Garibaldi presided. On the 12th the Provisional Committee received a warning from the Government to be calmer in tone, or the authorities might find it necessary to suppress the association.

March 21. Garibaldi received at Milan with enthusiastic cries of "Rome and Venice."

March 25. The Pope pronounced an allocution in favour of the temporal power of the papacy. At the same time the canonization commenced of twenty-three martyrs, who had been put to death in the Philippine Islands in the sixteenth century. It lasted till June 8, and was attended by upwards of 200 prelates and about 6000 other ecclesiastics.

March 25. The Italian Government ordered the amalgamation of the southern army, consisting principally of Garibaldi's volunteers, with the regular troops.

March 27. The prince of Wales arrived at Cairo. He subsequently visited Jerusalem and other places in the Holy Land.

April 6. Battle between the Federals and Confederates at Pittsburg Landing.

May 3. The Tae-ping rebels in China defeated with great loss. On the 21st Ningpo was taken by the Imperialists.

May 25. The Federal American troops, under general Banks, defeated at Winchester by the Confederates, who, however, had to abandon Corinth on the 29th.

June 19. The Federal House of Representatives passed a bill confiscating the slaves of rebels.

July 1. Marriage of the princess Alice to prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt.

July 10. Freedom of the city of London presented to Mr. Peabody, for his munificent gift of £150,000 for the benefit of the poor of London.

August 3. A proclamation issued by Garibaldi, addressed to the young men in his army, exhorted them to be ready for an approaching combat against "arrogant foreign oppressors." A proclamation from Victor Emmanuel followed, warning the young men of Italy against being led into a dangerous and disloyal course of action by illusions, "forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies."

August 20. Garibaldi took possession of the town of Catania in Sicily. On the 21st the Italian government proclaimed Sicily in a state of siege.

August 25. Garibaldi landed in Calabria. The royal troops were marched against him, and on the 29th, after a skirmish at Aspromonte, in which he and his son Menotti were wounded, both were taken prisoners, and conveyed to Spezia.

August 30. The Federal American army under general Pope defeated a second time at Bull's Run by the Confederates. General Pope retired, and took up a position on Arlington Heights, near Washington.

Sept. 8. At this date, in 24 Poor-Law Unions in the cotton districts, there were 140,165 persons receiving out-door relief, at a cost of 7,922*l.* per week. The pauperism in these districts amounted to 7.3 per cent. of the entire population.

Sept. 17. The Confederate army defeated by general M'Clellan at Antietam, after several previous encounters in which it had been worsted, and forced to evacuate Maryland, into which it had advanced.

Sept. 22. President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring all slaves to be free after Jan. 1, 1863, whose owners may be in insurrection against the Federal Government at that date.

Oct. 5. Riot in Hyde Park between the adherents of the Pope and the sympathizers with Garibaldi. Several persons were severely injured.

Oct. 6. The King of Italy publishes a decree of amnesty for Garibaldi and his associates in the recent rising, except such as had deserted from the royal army.

Oct. 13. The Prussian Representative Chamber closed by the king in consequence of its refusal to vote a large estimate for military expenditure proposed by the military.

Oct. 23. The Tae-pings, in China, driven out of Kah-sing by the Imperialists.

Oct. 24. Peaceful revolution in Greece. King Otho had to quit the kingdom, and a provisional government was appointed.

Nov. 7. The financial estimates of Austria for 1863 were laid before the Chamber of Deputies, thus practically acknowledging the right of the representatives of the people to control the finances of the empire.

Nov. 9. An address sent to the Pope, signed by 8943 members of the Italian clergy, praying him to give up Rome as the capital of the new kingdom, and to restore peace to Italy.

Nov. 23. Prince Alfred proclaimed King of Greece at Athens, but the choice declined by the British Government, as all the protecting powers had agreed that none of their families should accept the crown. He received 230,000 votes on Feb. 3, 1863.

Dec. 20. From this date the distress in the cotton districts began slowly to decrease. Up to this time 407,830*l.* had been raised for its relief by the Central Relief Fund, and 236,926*l.* by the London Mansion House Fund. The number of persons on the relief books was 275,000 at the time.

LEGISLATION. SESSION 25 & 26 VICTORIÆ

Cap. 8. *To prevent the employment of Women and Children during the night in certain operations connected with Bleaching by the open-air process.* They are not to be employed in any of the operations of dyeing, bleaching, or finishing, between eight in the evening and six in the morning, of yarn or cotton cloth, silk, wool, or flax, or any mixture of them, in any building where steam, water, or other mechanical power is used.

Cap. 18. *To amend the Law as to Whipping of Juvenile or other offenders.* The number of strokes is to be specified, and if the offender be not more than fourteen years old, they are not to exceed twelve, to be inflicted with a birch rod. In Scotland no one above sixteen is to be whipped for theft or offences against property.

Cap. 40. *To carry into effect the treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.* A mutual right of search is given within certain limits, the slaves captured are to be freed, mixed courts of justice are to be appointed, the captains and crews of condemned vessels are to be given up to the Government to which they belong, as also any other subjects found on board.

Cap. 43. *To provide for the Education and Maintenance of Paupers' Children in certain Schools and Institutions.* Guardians are empowered to send children from the Union to any properly certified school, and to pay for them; but no child to be sent without the consent of its parent, unless it has been deserted or is an orphan, and no child to be kept against its will beyond the age of fourteen.

Cap. 53. *To facilitate the proof of Title to, and the Conveyance of, Real Estates.* This Act is almost entirely professional, but it establishes a registry, and the registration is a warranty of the title, except in cases of fraud.

Cap. 61. *For the better Management of Highways in England.* This long Act gives permission to districts to form a Board for the management of the road, and to levy a rate on the occupiers.

Cap. 66. *For the safe keeping of Petroleum.* Not more than forty gallons may be kept within fifty yards of a dwelling-house without a licence. The penalty for transgressing the law is 20*l.* a day.

Cap. 68. *For amending the law relating to Copyright in Works of the Fine Arts, and for repressing the commission of Fraud in the production and sale of such works.* The

Act mainly aims at repressing the reproduction of such works by means of photography, in violation of the rights of the possessors of the originals.

Cap. 79. *To amend the laws relating to Coal Mines.* No new mine is to be opened from the passing of this Act, and no existing mine to be worked after Jan. 1, 1865, with less than two shafts, well separated by natural strata.

Cap. 86. *To amend the law relating to Fraudulent Marking of Merchandise.* Every person selling merchandise with forged trade marks is liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* or less than 10*s.* on each article so sold, besides the value of the article itself.

Cap. 93. *For Embanking the north side of the river Thames from Westminster-bridge to Blackfriars-bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto.* This marks the commencement of the great improvements that have been made and are making on the banks of the Thames.

Cap. 114. *For the Prevention of Poaching.* Constables or police officers are empowered to search any person suspected of coming from any land where he may have been in quest of game, or of having game in his possession, or of having a gun or nets for the taking of game. If any such are found, the offender to be taken before justices, where he may be fined 5*l.*, with the forfeiture of the game or such instruments for procuring game as may be found in his possession.

Revenue, 69,674,479*l.*; Expenditure—Army (including ordnance), 16,854,290*l.*; Navy, 12,598,042*l.*; for all purposes, 72,792,059*l.* In this year commenced an expenditure for fortifications which is not included, as it was provided for by the creation of terminable annuities.

Exports of British and Irish Produce, 123,992,264*l.*; Total of Exports, 166,168,134*l.*
Imports, 225,716,976*l.*

Emigration—to North American Colonies, 15,522; to the United States, 58,706; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 41,843; to other places, 5,146: total, 121,214.

Gold imported from Australia, 6,704,753*l.*; total imported, 19,903,704*l.*; exported, 16,011,963*l.*

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 11,551; number of passengers, 180,485,727; traffic receipts, 29,128,558*l.*

Number of Paupers, 1,084,651.

1863.

Jan. 9. The British Legation at Rio Janeiro having demanded in vain an indemnity for the plunder of a British vessel wrecked on the coast of Brazil, and also an apology for the imprisonment of some naval officers who were taken not in uniform, and accused of a riot, caused five Brazilian merchant vessels to be seized. They were given up on an undertaking to pay the indemnity to be settled in London; the other question was referred to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

Jan. 14. The Prussian Chambers opened their session at Berlin. The King's message stated that their sanction would be asked for expenses incurred without their previous sanction, and hoped that a mutual good understanding might be arrived at. On the 22nd an address was prepared and carried after several days' debate, complaining that "the ministers had carried on the administration against the constitution, and without a legal budget." During the debate the Prime Minister, count von Bismarck, said, "the Prussian ministry is quite different from the English. The latter, call it what you will, is only the ministry of the parliament, but we are the ministers of the King."

Jan. 22. The insurrection in Poland commenced, in consequence, it is said, of its being discovered that the conscription taking place in Warsaw, instead of being carried out on the usual plan, was used to remove all the young men of education suspected of liberal tendencies. The young men withdrew to the woods, provided themselves with arms, and prepared for resistance. The insurrection rapidly spread; detached parties of Russian soldiers were killed; the railways were broken up, the telegraph wires cut; and dividing themselves into small parties, the insurgents were frequently successful in defeating detachments of Russian troops sent against them.

Feb. 3. The King of Prussia replied to the address of the Lower Chamber, refusing to acknowledge the right of the people to control the financial expenditure through their representatives.

March 7. The princess Alexandra landed at Gravesend, and was married to the prince of Wales on the 10th.

March 18. Langiewicz, the principal leader of the Polish insurgents, who had been proclaimed dictator on the 10th, after two successful encounters with the Russians on the

16th and 17th, was attacked by them at Zagoseie, and defeated after a desperate contest. The insurgent force was dispersed, but Langiewicz and some of his adherents escaped across the Austrian frontier into Galicia. They were there disarmed and imprisoned at Cracow.

March 18. Prince William George of Denmark was elected King of Greece by the National Assembly, and proclaimed under the title of George the First, France and England approving of the choice.

March 31. The French entered Puebla after a bombardment of four days. The citadel, with the whole town, surrendered on May 17.

April 3. The Sultan of Turkey left Constantinople on a visit to Egypt. He arrived at Alexandria on the 8th, when he declared that he came but as a guest, but he had previously declared his disapproval at the large grant of land to the Suez Canal Company, and had forbidden forced labour.

April 7. Great Britain, France, and Austria sent separate notes to St. Petersburg, remonstrating against the cruelties practised by Russia in Poland. On the 14th Prince Gortschakoff replied, ascribing the revolt to the revolutionary principles with which Europe was infested, and that in England was organized the conspiracy which was armed abroad to keep up disorder in the empire.

April 16. The German Federal Diet debated on the ordinance of the King of Denmark of March 30, by which he gave a constitution to all his European dominions exclusive of the members of the Confederation, and by which Holstein was to have an independent army, and to share with the rest of the kingdom in the general burdens. The Diet would not recognize it, and protested against the assumption of the King that the Diet had no right to interfere in the question of the Duchies.

April 22. Prince Christian of Denmark announced that he accepted the crown of Greece for his son George; and the King of Denmark informed the Rigsraad that the ordinance of March 30 had been opposed by the Great Powers of Germany, but that he should persist in his adoption of it.

April 22. An earthquake at Rhodes by which 2000 houses were destroyed, killing and injuring some thousands of its inhabitants.

May 12. Radama, King of Madagascar, assassinated, and his widow proclaimed Queen.

May 26. Herat captured by Dost Mohammed Khan of Afghanistan, who died on June 9, after which the succession was contested by his sons.

June 10. General Forey with the French army entered the city of Mexico; they were received, as was stated, with great enthusiasm. The President, Juarez, retired to San Juan Potosi.

June 18. The King of the Belgians, by his award in the case of the imprisonment of the British naval officers, declared that there was no intentional offence given by the Brazilians.

June 24. After a trial in the Court of Exchequer lasting three days, the case of the Alexandria, seized on behalf of the United States for an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Acts, was decided in favour of the defendants and against the seizure.

July 1, 2, and 3. Battle of Gettysburg, in which the Confederates failed to defeat the Federals, and were forced to retire on the 4th. On the same day Fort Hudson, on the Mississippi, after a long siege was surrendered to the Federals.

July 15. An insurrection broke out in New Zealand, near Auckland. On the 17th general Cameron had an action with a large force of the natives, who, availing themselves of rifle pits, fought desperately, but were defeated with great loss. On the 22nd the native settlement of Kiri-Kiri was attacked, and taken after a vigorous defence. From this time the natives would not meet the British in the field, but through July and August continued to ravage the province. The colonists rose in their own defence, and within a few weeks had 4000 volunteers and militia under arms.

July 20. Mexico proclaimed as an empire by an Assembly of Notables, with the archduke Maximilian as Emperor. A deputation was appointed to wait on him and tender the crown.

Aug. 15. In September, 1862, Mr. Richardson had been murdered in Japan by the attendants of the prince of Satsuma, and as no satisfaction could be obtained from any of the Japanese authorities, Admiral Kuper had been sent with a British squadron to reduce the prince's fortified port of Kagosima. On this day the bombardment commenced, which was vigorously replied to; but in two days the fort, the palace, the arsenal, and a great part of the town were reduced to ruins, and three steam-vessels destroyed. The British loss was two captains and eleven seamen killed, and thirty-nine wounded.

Aug. 17. The Frankfort Congress of Princes assembled at the desire of the emperor of Austria to consider of a plan for the reformation of the federal constitution of Germany.

Prussia declined to appear. On Sept. 1 it was terminated without any result, although the emperor hoped that a second Congress would be more satisfactory.

Sept. 3. A body of 700 Poles under Lelewel attacked a much superior force of the Russian army, who were compelled to retreat, although the Poles had 100 men killed. On the 6th another battle was fought, Lelewel was killed, and the insurgents, after a gallant defence, had to fly for refuge into Galicia.

Sept. 7. Prince Gortschakoff rejected the proposal of France for a conference respecting Poland, the welfare of which, he said, was, in common with all his other dominions, the object of the Czar's devoted solicitude.

Sept. 23. The Ionian Assembly voted in favour of uniting themselves to Greece, thanked Queen Victoria for surrendering the Protectorship and for the benefits conferred, and the other powers also for their ready concurrence in the surrender, but declined the pecuniary stipulations.

Oct. 30. The King of Greece, after having visited France and England, arrived at Athens, where he was enthusiastically received.

Nov. 4. The Emperor of the French addressed the Sovereigns of Europe, proposing a general Congress for the purpose of regulating the questions now agitating their peoples, and thus avoiding war. It was declined on the part of England by Earl Russell as leading to no practically good result; and by Austria, unless with a stipulation that there should be no territorial alterations adopted. The project was then abandoned. On the 5th the French Chambers were opened by the emperor who announced the sending of the proposal for a Congress, congratulated them on the prosperity of the country, and on the success of the armies in Mexico and Cochin China, and alluded to the distressing position of Poland.

Nov. 6. Czaschkowski, who had maintained a desultory war against the Russians in the government of Radom in Poland, was defeated on this day, his force dispersed, and himself taken prisoner but he died of his wounds within a few days.

Nov. 15. Frederic VI., King of Denmark, died aged 55, and was succeeded by Christian IX., the father of the princess of Wales and of the King of Greece, in virtue of a treaty signed in May, 1852, by which the princess Christiana and the prince of Holstein-Augustenburg resigned their claims in his favour for a pecuniary consideration, in order to avoid a separation of the kingdom. The treaty was signed on behalf of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. On the 17th the young duke of Holstein-Augustenburg claimed the Duchy, announcing that his father, who was still alive, could not sell his rights, and his claim was admitted by the Frankfort Diet, but his representative was not admitted to sit.

Dec. 8. At Santiago, in Chili, on the last evening of a long festival, in honour of the Immaculate Conception, in the church de la Compania (a Jesuit church) some of the muslin drapery of the image of the Virgin caught fire. The interior of the church, with the roof, was chiefly of wood; there was but one available exit and this was at once rendered impassable by the rushing crowd who choked the passage, and in fifteen minutes 2000 corpses, mostly females, were all that remained of the congregation inclosed within that fiery furnace. Some of the priests subsequently preached that all who there died were martyrs, but the government forbade any building to be erected on the site.

Dec. 24. The Saxon and Hanoverian troops, acting under the orders of the Frankfort Diet, marched into Altona, and took possession of it "without prejudice to the only temporarily suspended rights of the sovereign." The Danish forces withdrew without offering any opposition.

LEGISLATION. SESSION 26 & 27 VICTORIA.

Cap. 13. *For the Protection of certain Gardens in Ornamental Grounds in Cities and Boroughs.* Where land has been set apart for the use of the public, and where trustees or other authorities neglect to keep it in proper order, this Act enables the governing corporations of the place to take possession, and a rate may be imposed for its due maintenance.

Cap. 14. *To amend the Law relating to Post-office Banks.* This Act provides that money deposited in the Post-office Savings Bank at one place may be transferred at the desire of the depositor, so as to be paid at any other savings bank, and also for the transference of the deposits of the former savings banks to the Post-office Savings Banks.

Cap. 27. *To amend the Law relating to Marriages in Ireland.* The details of the forms to be observed in the civil celebration and registration of Protestant marriages in Ireland. Cap. 90 does the same for Roman Catholic marriages; and cap. 11 provides for the establishment of a registrar-general and assistants, for the registration of births and deaths in Ireland.

Cap. 41. *To amend the Law respecting the Liability of Innkeepers, and to prevent certain Frauds upon them.* No innkeeper is to be liable to any guest for the loss of

property, or injury to goods (except horses or other live animals, or carriages) to a greater amount than 30*l.*, unless expressly deposited with the said innkeeper.

Cap. 44. *For the further security of the Persons of Her Majesty's Subjects from Personal Violence.* In awarding punishments for robbery committed with violence, the Court may order any convicted male offender, in addition to other punishment, to be twice or thrice privately whipped; if under 16, a birch rod to be used, and the strokes not to exceed twenty-five; if above that age, the strokes not to exceed fifty, and the exact number, with the instrument to be used, to be stated in the sentence.

Cap. 52. *To further extend and make compulsory the practice of Vaccination in Ireland.* Within six months from the time of birth every child is to be vaccinated, under a penalty of 10*s.* for neglect of the parent or guardian. Registrars are appointed, and the vaccinator is to be paid. A similar Act (cap. 108) was passed for Scotland, but the penalty for neglect is here 20*s.*

Cap. 70. *To facilitate the execution of Public Works in certain manufacturing districts; to authorise for that purpose Advances of Public Money to a limited amount upon Security of Local Rates; and to shorten the period for the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, in certain cases.* Numbers of the labouring and manufacturing classes still remaining out of employment, the loan Commissioners are authorized to advance sums not amounting in the whole to more than 1,200,000*l.* to such Local Boards as may wish thus to effect sanitary or other works of public improvement. No sum advanced to exceed one year's rateable value of the district to be improved.

Cap. 124. *For the more effectual condensation of Muriatic Acid Gas in Alkali Works.* All works for the manufacture of alkali are by this Act compelled to take measures for condensing and preventing the diffusion of the destructive gas that might escape. Inspectors are appointed to see that effective means are used under penalties of not exceeding 50*l.* for a first offence, and 100*l.* for every subsequent offence. The owner to be proceeded against in the first instance, but if it be proved that the offence was committed, without his knowledge, by a servant, he may be proceeded against. No alkali works are to be opened until registered with the inspector.

Revenue, 70,003,501*l.*; Expenditure—Army, 16,204,790*l.*; Navy, 11,3370,588*l.*; for all objects, 69,302,008*l.*; Debt, 817,559,322*l.*

Exports of British and Irish Produce, 146,602,342*l.*; total of exports, 156,902,409*l.*

Imports, 248,919,020*l.*

Emigration—to North American Colonies, 18,083; to the United States, 146,813; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 53,054; to other places, 5,808; total, 223,758.

Amount of Gold imported from Australia, 5,995,368*l.*; total imported, 19,142,665*l.*; exported, 75,303,279*l.*

Railway Traffic: miles open, 12,322; number of passengers, 204,699,466; traffic receipts, 31,156,397*l.*

Number of Paupers, 1,329,136.

1864.

Jan. 8. The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son, who was baptized on March 10 as Albert Victor Christian Edward.

Jan. 31. The proposal of Austria and Prussia that the troops of the German Confederation should be restricted to the occupation of Holstein, and should not interfere with Schleswig, having been rejected in the Diet of Frankfort by ten votes to five, the two Powers announced that they should take the matter into their own hands, as parties to the treaty of 1852, and they summoned Denmark to annul the constitution by which Schleswig had been incorporated into the kingdom. Denmark applied for time to obtain the sanction of the Rigsraad, which was refused, and marshal Wrangel, at the head of 70,000 men, summoned general de Aieze to evacuate Schleswig, to which the reply was that he was ordered to defend it.

Feb. 12. The King of Ashantee having made war on the Fantees (an African territory under the protection of the British at Cape Coast), who had refused to give up two fugitives claimed by him, governor Pine ordered a force to be marched to repel and punish the Ashantees. The wet season set in much earlier than was anticipated, and, without seeing an enemy or firing a shot, the force of above 1200 men, chiefly coloured men officered by Europeans, were prostrated by fever. The loss by death, independent of the suffering was fearful, and the remains of the expedition were ordered to return. The affair gave rise to a sharp discussion in Parliament on June 17.

Feb. 25. The four Italians who were arrested on the previous Dec. 29, charged with

an intention of assassinating the Emperor of the French, were this day tried in Paris. Their names were Greco, Imperatori, Trabuco, and Scaglioni. Greco and Trabuco stated that the money, the explosive bombs, and the weapons had been furnished by Mazzini (who in London denied it). The other two pleaded that they had been drawn into the conspiracy. All were found guilty. Greco and Trabuco were sentenced to transportation; Imperatori and Scaglioni to twenty years' imprisonment.

March 10. Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, died, and was succeeded by his son, Ludwig II.

March 11. At nearly midnight the town of Sheffield and its neighbourhood was overwhelmed by the bursting of the large water reservoir at Bradford. Within the space of two or three hours 250 human beings, from the man of eighty to the baby in arms, were drowned in their beds, or in the attempt to escape, or crushed beneath the falling dwellings. The destruction of property was immense.

March 16. The King of Dahomey defeated in an attack on Abeakutah, with a loss of 1000 killed and 2000 taken prisoners.

April 3. Garibaldi landed at Southampton, where he was received with great enthusiasm. On the 17th he made his entry into London, amid an immense crowd, and took up his abode with the duke of Sutherland at Stafford House.

April 14. The Chincha Islands, of which the guano had been pledged for the security of the Peruvian public debt, seized by a Spanish squadron.

April 18. The Prussians captured Dybbøl by assault, after a siege of nearly two months. The Danes in their resistance lost nearly 5000 men, killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; but they succeeded in removing the greater part of their force to the neighbouring isle of Alsens, after which the bridge was destroyed. The loss of the Prussians was estimated at 2000 killed and wounded.

April 25. A conference on Danish affairs commenced in London, attended by the representatives of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and the German Confederation. The representatives of Great Britain were the earl of Clarendon and earl Russell.

April 27. Three tribes of Caucasians, having been subdued by Russia, commenced leaving the country to the number of 300,000, to take refuge in Turkey. Through the want of means of conveyance to Trebizond, numbers perished on the shores of the Black Sea; others arriving at Trebizond in crowded ships, in greater crowds than were expected, and insufficient means having been provided for their transport to places of permanent settlement, fever and small-pox broke out, and occasioned an enormous loss of life before their removal could be effected.

May 6 to 10. General Grant having advanced to attack general Lee, preparatory to the future advance upon Richmond, the fighting was continued from the Friday till Tuesday, the struggle on the last day having lasted for fourteen hours. General Lee maintained his position, but the loss on both sides was terrific. On Thursday the 12th, the Federals again attacked general Lee at Spottsylvania, where he had taken up a strong position. Here the Federals claimed the advantage, as they captured some cannon and took some prisoners, but the loss of life was great, "the men on both sides falling like grain." On the 20th, having been strongly reinforced, finding he could not dislodge general Lee from his position, general Grant made a flank movement, and gained a position south of the North Anna river, where he was furiously attacked by the Confederates, but maintained his ground.

June 19. The Alabama, a Confederate steamer which had inflicted enormous loss on the Federal commerce, was on this day met, on leaving Cherbourg, by the Federal gunboat, Kearsage. After an engagement lasting about an hour, the Alabama, in a sinking state, made for the French coast, which she was unable to reach. Captain Semmes, with a portion of the crew, was picked up by an English steam-yacht, and landed at Southampton.

June 25. William, King of Württemberg, died, aged 83, and was succeeded by his son Charles.

June 25. The London Conference on Danish affairs held its last sitting, Denmark and the German Powers alike rejecting the proposals of the neutral mediators.

June 26. The Prussians attacked and took the isle of Alsens.

July 19. Nanking stormed and captured by the Imperialists, aided by a disciplined force under major Gordon. The two chief leaders of the Taepings surrendered to major Gordon, stipulating that their lives should be spared; but as soon as the Imperialists obtained possession of them they were executed; upon which major Gordon withdrew from the service.

July 31. At Petersburg, near Richmond, a mine containing seven tons of gunpowder was sprung, a breach was made, and about 500 of the Confederate garrison killed. The Federals then made an assault with 18,000 men, but after a contest of some hours were forced to retire.

Aug. 6. The Maori war in New Zealand brought to a conclusion by the unconditional submission of most of the tribes: the revolt was punished only by the forfeiture of a small portion of their lands.

Aug. 8. The statue of Daniel O'Connell installed in Dublin; on the same day his effigy was burnt by the Orangemen in Belfast, and the ashes were buried with mock solemnity on the following day. The Roman Catholics assembled and attacked the procession, and from this day to the 19th the rioting was almost incessant. The two factions fought in large bands. The police were powerless; they were pelted with stones and driven away. Additional policemen and a military force were sent for, but 3000 soldiers and 1000 policemen were unable to suppress the rioting. Chapels and houses were wrecked; and the windows were broken throughout whole streets. The military had to fire on the crowd, and many of the ringleaders on both sides were captured. Before the riots were ended there were nine persons killed, and 176 wounded were attended to in the General Hospital, besides many who received surgical assistance in their own houses.

Sept. 4. General Sherman, the commander of the Federal army of the Potomac, having beaten the Confederates in several encounters, had at length cut off the communications of general Hood with the South; and on this day took possession of Atlanta in Georgia, which general Hood had felt himself compelled to abandon. This was a most serious loss to the Confederates as it contained the arsenals, the foundries, and the manufactories, which had chiefly supplied the Confederate armies during the contest. General Hood retreated towards Virginia.

Sept. 15. A treaty concluded between France and Italy, by which it was agreed that the French troops should be withdrawn from Rome within two years, the Italian government undertaking to protect the Pope against any attacks from without, and that Florence should be the seat of the Italian government. On this arrangement becoming known at Turin, a riot broke out, which was promptly quelled by the military, but an immediate change of ministry was the consequence.

Oct. 30. A treaty of peace between Denmark, Prussia, and Austria, signed at Vienna, by which Denmark consented to surrender the Duchies to the two powers, to pay a large sum of money, and to submit to a rectification of the frontiers of Jutland.

Nov. 1. A violent cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, which extended along the coast from Calcutta to very near Madras. The waters of the Ganges were driven back by the wind, and submerged a large portion of the Sunderbunds; the island of Saugor was inundated, and 7000 persons out of a population of 8500 were drowned. At Masulipatam the sea broke into the land, along a distance of more than 80 miles, and in some instances penetrated inland for 17 miles, destroying villages, their inhabitants, crops, and cattle, and filling up the wells. The total loss of life during this terrible night was estimated at not less than from 70,000 to 80,000 souls. On the flood returning the number of bodies of men and animals left behind was so great, that but for the exertions of the English authorities in burying and burning them, and providing food and shelter for the unfortunate survivors, an infectious fever would have followed close on the previous calamity.

Dec. 6. Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States for a second time, and Andrew Johnson elected Vice-President.

Dec. 21. General Sherman, having marched from Atlanta in Georgia to Savannah in South Carolina, took possession of that town without any resistance being made, general Hardee, the commander of the Confederates, retreating, as not being strong enough to resist.

Dec. 24, 25. The Federal fleet attacked Wilmington in North Carolina, which had been the great depôt for the blockade-running vessels from the Bahamas. After having ineffectually exploded on the 24th a vessel with 215 tons of gunpowder under the walls of Fort Fisher, the outer fort which guarded the harbour, and bombarding it on the 25th, a party of men were landed to storm it, but they were repulsed with considerable loss, and the fleet retired.

LEGISLATION. SESSION 27 & 28 VICTORIA.

Cap. 44. *To amend the Act relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 85.* Where a wife has obtained a protecting order from one magistrate, and the husband or a creditor may have applied for the discharge of such order, the cause may be heard, and the order discharged, by the successor of the magistrate who made the order, should he have died or been removed.

Cap. 47. *To amend the Penal Servitude Act.* No convict to be sentenced to a less period than five years, and where any previous conviction has taken place, for not less than seven years. Corporal punishment may be inflicted for offences within the prison. Licences are to be granted in a prescribed form; the holder must report himself within three days to the police of the locality where he intends to reside, and once in every three months afterwards the licence to be produced whenever called for by a magistrate or police-officer. Any constable or police-officer may apprehend, without a warrant, any

licensed holder reasonably suspected of a breach of the conditions endorsed on the licence, and the breach forfeits the licence.

Cap. 48. *For the extension of the Factory Acts.* With some modifications, the provisions of previous Acts are extended to the manufacture of earthenware (except bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles), lucifer matches, percussion caps and cartridges, the employments of paper-staining and fustiar-cutting.

Cap. 108. *To explain the Statutes of her present Majesty for amending the Laws relating to the Removal of the Poor.* The period of settlement within which a person likely to become chargeable to the parish or union may be removed, is altered from five years to three.

Cap. 113. *To amend the Laws relating to the Conservancy of the River Thames, and for the Purposes relating thereto.* Six additional conservators are to be elected. The right of taking ballast from the Thames is taken from the Trinity House, and given to the Conservators. The privileges of the Watermen's Company are restricted, and certificates are to be granted by the Conservators to persons above twenty years of age, who upon examination are found capable of navigating lighters or steam-boats. Barges navigated from above Teddington Lock, and not descending below London Bridge, are exempt from having a licensed waterman on board. The Conservators are empowered to regulate the tolls for steam-boats, and to provide rules for fishing-boats as to their nets and lines. No gravel, stones, mud, or earth, or other refuse may be thrown, or so placed as to be carried by floods, into the Thames, nor any substance produced in making gas, nor any other offensive matter, is to flow into the Thames, under a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* for each offence.

Cap. 116. *For making provision for distributing the Charge of Relief of certain classes of Poor Persons over the whole of the Metropolis.* The expense of providing a refuge for the houseless poor is by this Act ordered to be divided in certain proportions among all the unions and parishes within the metropolitan district; and proper wards, or places of reception, are to be provided, to be approved of by the Poor-Law Board, at the mutual expense.

Cap. 117. *To render permissive the use of the Metric System of Weights and Measures.* Legalises contracts made under the French decimal system.

Revenue, 70,208,964*l.*; Expenditure — Army, 14,723,976*l.*; Navy, 10,851,596*l.*; for all objects, 67,056,286*l.*; National Debt, 813,230,152*l.*

Exports of British and Irish Produce, 160,449,053*l.*; total of exports, 212,619,614*l.*

Imports, 274,952,172*l.*

Emigration—to North American Colonies, 12,721; to United States, 147,042; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 40,942; to all other places, 8,195: total, 208,900.

Amount of Gold imported from Australia, 2,656,971*l.*; total imported, 16,900,951*l.*; exported, 13,279,739*l.*

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 12,789; number of passengers, 229,348,664; traffic receipts, 33,911,547*l.*

Number of Paupers, 1,198,129.

1865.

Jan. 13. On this day the attack on Fort Fisher, the advanced fort of Wilmington Harbour, was renewed, and a bombardment continued until Sunday, the 15th, when the works were stormed, and the garrison, amounting to 1200 men, were compelled to surrender. The resistance was obstinate, and the Federal loss severe. Within a day or two of the capture, the powder magazine of the fort exploded, and 300 of the Federal troops perished.

Feb. 15. The emperor of the French opened the session of the Legislature with a speech, in which he congratulated them on the increased probability of a continued peace, with its accompanying prosperity; spoke of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome; promised further progress in free trade by a removal of the French navigation laws; an extension of the powers of communes and departments to manage their local affairs without the intervention of the State; to give the right of provisional release, even in criminal cases, with or without bail; and to suppress altogether personal arrest in civil or commercial matters.

Feb. 17. The Confederates were forced to evacuate Charleston. Preparations had been made for several days preceding; all the wealthy inhabitants had removed; the guns were spiked, military stores destroyed, and the troops, about 14,000, retreated northwards. The Federals on entering the town found about 200 pieces of cannon, and the fortifications uninjured. After they had obtained possession, a fire broke out, which de-