

AFRICA—Continued.

- Dahomey, French Government declines to occupy Waydah, a province of.—March 13.
- Dahomey, *Paris Siecle* says that 30,000 of the King of Dahomey's troops surround the French garrison at Kotonou; reinforcements urgently needed.—March 17.
- Dahomey, reinforcements reach the French garrison at Kotonou.—March 18.
- Dahomey, number of European prisoners seen *en route* to, in chains and cruelly treated.—March 20.
- Dahomey, Col. Terillon attacks the native forces and dislodges them from their position on the River Oneme.—March 31.
- Delagoa Bay, America reported to be inclined to act with England and take energetic action in the Delagoa Bay Railway question.—March 25.
- Emin relief expedition, cost of, to reach £30,000.—March 29.
- Germany and France sign an agreement for a uniform tariff in their respective territories on the African slave coast.—March 3.
- German expedition to Usumbon successful.—March 7.
- German expedition, English agents seize 200 rifles and a ton of powder at Aden under the prohibitory law from a German expedition, which was to found a settlement at Laliote on the Somali coast.—March 23.
- German authorities hang a slave-dealer named Swapeli at Bagamoyo.—March 24.
- Mombassa, Arab masters unanimously accept terms of Mr. Mackenzie, British East African Company's agent, by which 3,000 runaway slaves, settled in Fulladoyo, procure their freedom by doing work equivalent to fifty shillings each.—March 18.
- Mozambique, four hundred imported Goa soldiers, who are also British subjects, refuse to drill or perform any military service for the Portuguese.—March 7.
- Mozambique, Serpa Pinto goes to the Portuguese colony of Mossamedes.—March 17.
- Mozambique, crew of the British ship "Reindeer" boycotted by the Portuguese.—March 25.
- Mwanga, King of Uganda, conquers the rebels, with the aid of the missionaries, proclaims himself a Christian, and has given the principal posts to the Protestants and Catholics, between whom a jealousy exists.—March 7.
- Peters' Expedition, Emin Pasha writes that an Arab at Mombassa saw the body of Dr. Peters, and declared that he had been murdered.—March 26.
- Portuguese paper publishes the Makololo's formal submission to Portuguese authorities in East Africa.—March 31.
- Quillimane, advices from, report that a Portuguese agent and his escort of 300 natives have been massacred near Lake Nyassa.—March 21.
- Shire district, Mr. Buchanan, British consul at Mozambique, reported to have raised and saluted the British Flag in the Shire district.—March 18.
- Transvaal, rumors of a revolt against Kruger's Government in, British sentiment prevalent.—March 5.
- Transvaal, the Governor of Natal expresses disapproval of, and regret for the Johannesburg riot.—March 9.
- Transvaal, Johannesburg riot, three persons connected with, arrested and charged with treason.—March 13.
- Ubungus, a French post, consisting of ten natives under a European agent, massacred.—March 20.
- Wissmann expedition attacks Bwanaheri at Mlebole and defeats him.—March 7.
- Zanzibar, Emin Pasha arrives at.—March 2.
- Zanzibar, Wissmann's expedition to attack Bwanaheri, two men-of-war sail to assist Major Wissmann.—March 5.
- Zanzibar, Herr Vohsen, German consul at, concludes a new treaty favorable to the Germans.—March 11.
- Alaska, N. A. Commercial Company secures privilege of taking fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George for a period of twenty years.—March 1.
- Albert Victor Prince, leaves Bombay for England.—March 27.
- AMERICA.—Pan-American Congress, Secretary Blaine invites members of the, to an excursion through the Southern States.—March 5.
- Pan-American Congress consider best means of improving the facilities for commercial, postal and telegraph communication between the several countries that border upon the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.—March 10.
- Pan-American Congress recommend establishment of a subsidized fast bi-monthly steamship line between United States, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.—March 12.
- Pan-American Conference, foreign delegates issue invitations to a dinner on April 16th in honor of President Harrison.—March 28.

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- Pan-American Conference discuss an international silver coinage.—March 31.
- Armenians, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an address, expresses sympathy with the Armenians.—March 22.
- Art, Secretary Windom gives a hearing to the disputants in the question of whether art importers, taking advantage of the free clause of the tariff for purposes of exhibition, should be allowed to sell works afterwards and then pay duty, avoiding risk attendant upon regular importation of paintings.—March 13.
- Astronomical, Geneva, N. Y., Professor Brooks, of the Smith Observatory, discovers a new comet; position, right ascension 21 degrees, 10 minutes, declination north 7 degrees, 15 minutes.—March 24.
- Barnum P. T., leaves Southampton for New York on the Saale.—March 13.
- Behring Sea, negotiations between U.S. and British Governments said to be conducted on the basis of an international regulation of the seal fishery and not upon an assertion of the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S.—March 11.
- Behring Sea, President Harrison issues proclamation warning all persons against entering Behring Sea within dominion of the United States for seal hunting.—March 24.
- Behring Sea, British sealing schooner "Pathfinder" towed into Port Townsend, Wash., by the U.S. revenue cutter "Corwin".—March 28.
- Bismarck receives complimentary autograph letter from Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, on his retirement from office.—March 24.
- Bismarck Prince, leaves Berlin for Friedrichsruhe.—March 29.
- Blaine Secretary, calls on President Harrison in company with Sir Charles Tupper.—March 2.
- Boulanger General, returns to London from Jersey.—March 11.
- Boulanger Gen., renews his offer to the French Government to return to France, providing he be permitted to be tried by the Court of Appeal or by a Court Martial.—March 25.
- BRAZIL.—Agitation in Brazil in favor of making Marshal Da Fonseca Dictator.—March 1.
- Government resolve to promulgate a new constitution without waiting for the meeting of constituent Assembly.—March 5.
- Great rise in the price of provisions in Brazil.—March 7.
- Brazilians boycott English goods in favor of American.—March 6.
- Senhor Bocayuva, Minister of Foreign Affairs, returns from his mission to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.—March 11.
- Opposition papers condemn decree establishing three banks in the northern provinces.—March 12.
- National Bank and Bank of Brazil authorized to issue fifty million milreis in paper each, to be redeemable in gold as soon as exchange permits.—March 12.
- Yellow fever breaks out in Campinas and Sao Paulo.—March 18.
- New ironclad "Tamandare" launched at Rio de Janeiro.—March 21.
- General Diodoro da Fonseca takes oath as Masonic Grand Master.—March 24.
- Rio Janeiro garrison ordered to go South, but refuses; Government cancels the order.—March 28.
- Decree issued at Rio Janeiro orders that persons guilty of publishing false alarmist rumors shall be tried by Court-Martial.—March 31.
- Government telegraph that reports of disaffection in Brazil are untrue.—March 31.
- British Columbia, Columbia and Kootenay Ry., charter granted to.—March 26.
- Bucket Shops, New York, raid on Bucket Shops made, several people arrested.—March 6.
- Buffalo Bill and party visit the Vatican, Rome.—March 3.
- BULGARIA.—Russian named Fruchmana expelled from Rustchuk for intriguing against Bulgarian Government.—March 15.
- Sovereignty of the Sultan to be thrown off, and the tribute to the Porte to be discontinued.—March 17.
- Panitz plot, an ex-officer confesses, implicating many persons in.—March 19.
- Major Panitz confesses that the object of his plot was to reconcile Bulgaria and Russia.—March 27.
- CANADA, PARLIAMENT OF.—Alien Labor Law, Mr. Taylor's bill passes second reading, and sent to a committee for investigation.—March 19.
- Banking Act introduced by Hon. George Foster, Minister of Finance.—March 20.
- Brock W. D., appointed to the Senate, to succeed the late Senator McDonald.—March 1.
- Bremner fur scandal, Bremner summoned to Ottawa, to give evidence against Sir Fred. Middleton.—March 18.
- Budget read by Mr. Foster, declaring the tariff changes.—March 27.