

French coup
clared President
in Australia.
res parliament,
Premier. On the
the Iron Duke,
s Napoleon pro-
Amazon steamer
r. The steamer
d Hope wrecked
aved; 454 of the
2th, 43rd, 45th,
by drowning or
und.
ary. Fire which
9th. The Queen
erly declared war
anubian principa-
h fleet at Sinopé,
listria. Death of

in March. The
in both armies—
a, Balacava, and
ts, and the scenes
and civil corres-
sion, August 16th.
taken. Battle of
of the Heights of
ses peace. Napo-
distributed, May
ber 9th. Dread-
ce, Resolute, &c.,
e Queen Mother

stituted, January
eral of India, and
a, and capture by
eafter to sue for
a. Commissioner
or to negotiate a
ber 8th. English
ed. Victoria cross
ian Mutiny begun,

February 28th. Massacre of Cawnpore, July 16th. Relief of Luck-
now, November 17th.

1858 Close of the Mutiny and re-organization of the country. Attempt on the
life of Napoleon III by Orsini and others. Orsini beheaded, March
13th. Princess Royal married to the Prince of Prussia.

1859 Revolution in Tuscany. Victoria Bridge opened, 19th December.
Earthquake at Quito, 29th March. A Southern Convention at Vicks-
burg, Miss., at which eight States are represented, passes resolutions
in favor of opening the slave trade. John Brown and fifteen white
men and five negroes seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry and kill four
of the inhabitants. The militia and Federal troops arrive at Harper's
Ferry and besiege Brown and his men in the armory buildings. The
armory captured by Colonel Lee (now General). One marine and
twelve of Brown's men killed, Brown and four men taken prisoners,
and two escape, but are re-captured. The people of Charlestown, Va.,
excited by the rumors of an attempt to rescue John Brown; and
Governor Wise calms their fears by guarding the place with a
Richmond regiment. In the House of Representatives of South
Carolina a resolution is offered that "South Carolina is ready to enter,
together with other slave-holding States, or such as desire present
action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy." John Brown
and two negroes hung. The medical students from Southern States
in Philadelphia colleges resolve to secede and join colleges in their
own States.

The following is a chronological table of the war in Italy. It is
taken from the *Journal of Education* and compiled by the esteemed
Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and will be found
valuable for History students.

"First body of French troops leaves Toulon; Austrian ultimatum
dispatched from Vienna to Turin. It is received at Turin. The
limit fixed by the ultimatum (of three days) expires; Count
Cavour declines the Austrian conditions; statement of the war
question addressed to the Corps Legislatif by Count Walewski;
French troops first cross Mont Cenis. Revolution in Tuscany;
the Grand Duke retires; address of Victor Emmanuel to his
army. The Austrian declaration of war posted in Vienna; the Aus-
trians, under Count Gyulai, pass the Ticino; Marshal Canrobert and
General Niel reach Turin and assume command of their respective
corps d'armée; General McMahon arrives at Genoa; death of General
Bouat; appeal of Victor Emmanuel to the Italian people. The Aus-
trians occupy Novara; the French ambassador quits Vienna; revolt of
Massa and Carrara. King Victor Emmanuel leaves Turin to take com-
mand of his army; the Austrians occupy Mortara; their steamers seize
the Sardinian ports on Lake Maggiore; three Austrian vessels repulsed
on the lake; the Duchess of Parma withdraws from the Duchy. Manifesto