

DIARY OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, 1870.

FROM JULY 5 TO SEPT. 3.

- July 5.—The Duke de Gramont informs Lord Lyons that the Crown of Spain has been offered to, and accepted by, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern.
- 9.—M. Benedetti arrives at Ems to obtain a prompt reply to the demands of France from the King of Prussia.
- 12.—Prince Antoine of Hohenzollern telegraphs to the Spanish Ambassador at Paris that he has withdrawn his son Leopold's candidature. Lord Lyons writes that the Duc de Gramont has informed him that the "answer of the King of Prussia is neither courteous nor satisfactory."
- 14.—M. Olivier states in the Corps Legislatif that "the King had refused to receive M. Benedetti, and had communicated the fact officially to the Cabinets of Europe."
- 17.—Formal declaration of war sent by the French Government to Berlin.
- 18.—Count Bismarck declines to entertain the suggestion made by Lord Granville on the 15th, that France and Prussia should seek the good offices of a friendly Power.
- 19.—The English Government issues a proclamation of neutrality. The King of Prussia opens the North German Parliament, and throws the responsibility of the war on France. First despatch of French troops to the north-eastern frontier of France.
- 23.—Proclamation of the Emperor to the French, in which he declares that "there are certain moments in the life of peoples when the national honour, violently excited, imposes itself with irresistible force, dominates all interests, and alone takes in hand the direction of the destinies of the country. One of those hours has now arrived for France."
- 25.—The *Times* publishes a *projet de traité* between France and Prussia, contemplating the purchase of Luxemburg, and the occupation or conquest of Belgium by France. Skirmishing on the frontier near Saarbrück.
- 25.—Departure of the Emperor for the seat of war.
- 29.—Proclamation of the Emperor to the army. He affirms that the war "will be a long and severe one."
- 31.—Departure of the King of Prussia from Berlin for the seat of war.
- Aug. 1.—Mr. Cardwell proposes a supplementary vote of £2,000,000 for "the maintenance of 20,000 additional men" in the Army and Navy.
- 2.—French cross the frontier and take the heights above Saarbrück. The Emperor and Prince Imperial present.
- 4.—Crown Prince of Prussia attacks the French at Weissenburg, and forces them to retire, with the loss of the General of Division Abel Douay and 500 prisoners.
- 6.—Great battle at Wörth, in which the Crown Prince of Prussia defeats the French, taking two eagles, six mitrailleuses, thirty cannon, and 4000 prisoners. Battle of Forbach, in which the French are also defeated and driven back. The French army in retreat along the whole line.
- 7.—Paris declared in a state of siege. Proclamation of the Empress appealing to the people to be "firm" and to "preserve order." Prussians reported to be at St. Avoird, twenty-eight kilometres from Metz.
- 8.—French concentrating to march on the Vosges and defend passes.
- 9.—Prussians reported to be concentrating on the Saar. The French army concentrated before Metz. The Olivier Cabinet, upon a vote of want of confidence being adopted by the Corps Legislatif, resigns, Comte de Palikao entrusted with the formation of a Ministry.
- 10.—Strasbourg invested, and the railways leading thence occupied by Prussians. Prussians advance to within ten miles of Metz.
- 11.—Proclamation of the King of Prussia to the French, in which he declares that he is "waging war against soldiers, not against French citizens."
- 12.—A law passed in Paris authorising a forced currency for notes of the Bank of France. The Senate adopts a bill granting a war credit of £40,000,000.
- 13.—Marshal Bazaine appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army on the Rhine.
- 14.—Battle of Courcelles. The French commence to cross to the left bank of the Moselle; an obstinate fight ensues; both sides claim a victory. The Emperor leaves Metz with the Prince Imperial for Verdun.
- 15.—The fort of Marsal capitulates.
- 16.—Battle of Vionville. Besieged garrison of Strasbourg make a futile sortie. Naval combat, west of Rugen.
- 17.—Several minor engagements near Gravelotte.
- 18.—Battle of Gravelotte.
- 19.—Bombardment of Strasbourg from near Kehl commences. Communication between Metz and Châlons "become difficult." The Emperor and Prince Imperial at Châlons.
- 22.—Camp at Châlons raised.
- 23.—Metz completely isolated; Prussians cut the communications between Thionville, Montmédy, and Metz. Bazaine shut up with his whole army. Marshal M'Mahon concentrates his army near Rheims. The Emperor at Rheims.
- 24.—Prussian head-quarters advanced from Pont-à-Mousson to Bar-le-Duc. A proposal to allow the transport of wounded men through Luxemburg to Aix-la-Chapelle refused.
- 25.—The French fortress of Vitry capitulates. Sortie from Metz repulsed.
- 26.—Crown Prince joined at Bar-le-Duc by a portion of the King's army. Prince Imperial removed to Rethel. 2000 people, comprising vagrants and suspicious characters, arrested in Paris.
- 28.—Prussian cavalry and infantry, to the number of 2000, pass through Châlons, on the way to Epernay. The 13th Army Corps, estimated at about 50,000 men, sent to Marshal M'Mahon from Paris.
- 29.—Paris called upon to lay in stores against the siege. Belgian army of observation concentrates on the Luxemburg frontier. Yrixy, between Vouziers and Attigny, stormed and captured by Prussian hussars.
- 30.—Head-quarters of Marshal M'Mahon at Sedan. Severe battle near the Belgian frontier. A portion of the French routed near Carignan and Mounzon. Prussians enter Carignan.
- 31.—Battle of the preceding day renewed on the road from Montmédy to Sedan.
- Sept. 1.—Fighting continues, and the French are driven into Sedan.
- 2.—Battle of Sedan; retreat of the French.
- 3.—Sedan and M'Mahon's army capitulate, consisting of a Marshal of France, several general officers—40 officers in all; 88,000 men, 400 field-guns, 70 mitrailleuses, 150 siege-guns, 10,000 horses, and a very large quantity of war material fall into the hands of the German army. The Emperor surrenders himself to the King of Prussia. M'Mahon wounded. Proclamation of a Republic in Paris.

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LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND

FOR THE LAST 150 YEARS,

WITH DATE OF ACCEPTING OFFICE.

Sir Robert Walpole	... Oct., 1715	Spencer Perceval	... June, 1810
J. Stanhope	... April, 1717	Earl of Liverpool	... June, 1812
Earl of Sunderland	... March, 1718	George Canning	... April, 1827
Sir Robert Walpole	... April, 1720	Viscount Goderich	... Aug., 1827
Earl of Wilmington	... Feb., 1742	Duke of Wellington	... July, 1828
Henry Pelham	... Aug., 1743	Earl Grey	... Nov., 1830
Duke of Newcastle	... April, 1754	Lord Melbourne	... Aug., 1834
Earl of Bute	... May, 1762	Sir Robert Peel	... Nov., 1834
George Grenville	... April, 1763	Lord Melbourne	... April, 1835
Marquis of Rockingham	July, 1763	Sir Robert Peel	... Sept., 1841
Duke of Grafton	... Aug., 1766	Lord John Russell	... June, 1846
Lord North	... Jan., 1770	Earl of Derby	... Feb., 1852
Marquis of Rockingham	March, 1782	Earl of Aberdeen	... Dec., 1852
Earl of Shelburne	... July, 1782	Viscount Palmerston	... Feb., 1855
Duke of Portland	... April, 1783	Earl of Derby	... Feb., 1858
William Pitt	... Dec., 1783	Viscount Palmerston	... June, 1859
Henry Addington	... March, 1801	Earl Russell	... Oct., 1855
William Pitt	... May, 1804	Earl of Derby	... June, 1859
Lord Grenville	... Jan., 1806	Benjamin Disraeli	... Feb., 1868
Duke of Portland	... March, 1807	W. E. Gladstone	... Dec., 1868

## DIARY OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

(Continued from last Year's Almanack.)

FROM SEPTEMBER 4, 1870, TO AUGUST 30, 1871.

- 4.—The mob proceed to the Chamber of Deputies. Corps Législatif dissolved, and proclamation of the Republic. Jules Favre, M. Gambetta, and others assume the reins of government. Lyons declares for a Red Republic and a government of its own. The Empress, with the Prince Imperial, escapes to England in a gentleman's pleasure-yacht. The Crown Prince of Prussia, with his army, march from Sedan on Paris. National Society for Aiding the Sick and Wounded established in London: a quarter of a million of money subscribed in a few weeks.
- 5.—The King of Prussia and his advanced corps at Rheims; vanguard at Château Thierry. Laon (the scene of Blücher's victory, 1814) bombarded and taken; a mine exploded on the entry of the Prussians, fifty Prussians and one hundred French soldiers killed and wounded thereby.
- 10.—Soissons summoned to surrender. The French fleet raise the blockade of the Baltic and North Seas without having accomplished any movement.
- 13.—General Trochu, the Governor of Paris, reviews a force of 180,000 National Guards.
- 14.—The last English newspaper entered Paris. The theatres closed and converted into hospitals for the sick and wounded.
- 15.—The Government of National Defence remove from Paris to Tours. Tidal trains and English mails stopped, and communications with the departments partially abandoned.
- 16.—Prussians at Creteil-on-the-Marne; General Vogel von Falkenstein occupies Villeneuve.
- 18.—Prussian army at Corbeil; a body of Uhlans sent to occupy Versailles; while Nancy, Lunéville, Coulommiers, and other small towns and fortresses are occupied by the Prussians.
- 19.—The heights of Meudon and St. Cloud carried, with considerable loss of French. Despatches sent out of Paris by carrier-pigeons to Tours. Provisional Government decree that all foreigners at war with France are to leave the country within three days.
- 20.—British Ambassador quits Paris for provinces. The Crown Prince telegraphs to the Queen of Prussia the complete investment of Paris. The King removes his head-quarters from Meaux to Ferrières, the country seat of Baron Rothschild. General Vinoy at Sceaux driven from his position to behind the forts of Paris, with a loss of 2000 prisoners and seven cannon.
- 23.—Toul bombarded and capitulates; 2000 prisoners taken. Mulhausen and the whole of Upper Alsace in the hands of the Prussians. Nadar's balloon, carrying bags of letters, ascends from Montmartre, and arrives at Evreux, Normandy.
- 24.—Sortie from Metz: French troops driven back with considerable slaughter. The villages of Legrange and Colombey burnt.
- 27.—Strasbourg, the famous capital of Alsace, capitulates, with its General, 17,000 men and 400 officers, and a large quantity of war material.
- 28.—Claremont taken. Red Republican demonstrations at Lyons. The National Guard called out, and General Cluseret and others arrested.
- 29.—Dijon, the old ducal capital of Burgundy, taken by General von Werder.
- Oct. 1.—An engagement at Chevilly: French driven back with slaughter; General Guilhem killed.
- 3.—A funeral service performed at the chapel of the Palais des Champs Elysées over the body of General Guilhem.
- 7.—Balloons continually dispatched from Paris. M. Gambetta in a balloon chased by Prussian cavalry: descends in safety near Amiens.
- 8.—French defeated near Tourey by General von der Tann: 2000 prisoners and three guns taken.
- 9.—The Baden troops under General Gegenfeld defeat the French under General Dupré, and dispersed his troops. The General severely wounded. The volunteers and irregulars placed under Garibaldi's command.
- 11.—Orléans capitulates to General von der Tann: several thousand prisoners taken. Beauvais occupied by Prussian troops.
- 12.—The French capture the villages of Bagneaux and Chatillon, but eventually abandon them to the Prussians.
- 13.—A vigorous fire from Fort Valerien sets fire to the Palace of St. Cloud, totally destroying it, with all its treasures.
- 16.—Soissons capitulates to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with 4000 prisoners and 140 guns. Epinal, the chief town of the Vosges, falls into the hands of the Germans. M. Thiers visits the Courts of London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg to ask their intervention.
- 21.—Chartres, in the Loire-et-Loire, taken.
- 22.—French troops under General Cambrils, near Aisy and Etux, driven back towards Besançon with considerable loss.
- 24.—Schlestadt, on the Rhine, surrenders, after six days' bombardment, with 2400 men and 120 guns. New Breisch besieged and Verdun bombarded. Versailles Palace becomes the head-quarters of the King of Prussia.
- 27.—Metz capitulates. On Saturday, the 29th, Bazaine surrendered, with his army of 3 marshals, 66 generals, 6000 officers, and 173,000 troops, with the elite of the French army—the Imperial Guard—together with 53 eagles and standards.
- 30.—Le Bourget captured. Thirty officers and 1100 prisoners taken. M. Thiers arrives at Paris with a proposed armistice. On the receipt of the news of the fall of Metz a riotous armed manifestation in Paris. The Government of the National Defence, General Trochu, and his colleagues made prisoners at the Hôtel de Ville.
- Nov. 4.—Armistice broken off, and M. Thiers ordered to quit the Prussian head-quarters.
- 8.—Verdun capitulates, after a severe bombardment, which leaves the fort a mass of ruins.
- 10.—New Breisch, the last fort but one on the Rhine, capitulates with 5000 prisoners and one hundred guns.
- 11.—Orléans retaken, after an obstinate resistance, by the army of the Loire, under General Aureles de Paladine.
- 24.—Thionville capitulates; 4000 prisoners taken.
- 26.—Garibaldi and his army defeated near Dijon.
- 27.—La Fère capitulates: 2000 prisoners taken.
- 27.—Manteuffel defeats the army of the North, under General Fare.
- 28.—Amiens occupied by General von Goben; Prince Frederick Charles defeats General Aureles de Paladine at Beaune-le-Rolande.
- 29.—Great sortie from Paris: the French take Brie and Champigny.
- Dec. 2.—The Parisian army forced to retreat.
- 3.—Army of the Loire sustains another serious defeat at the hands of Prince Frederick Charles.
- 4.—The German army re-enters Orleans; Rouen occupied.
- 8.—General Chanzy defeated at Beaugency.
- 9.—Dieppe occupied by the German army.
- 11.—The French Government removes to Bordeaux.
- 12.—General Chanzy retreats to Blois, after four days' hard fighting.
- 12.—Phalsburg capitulates: 1800 men and 52 officers taken prisoners.
- 13.—Blois occupied by Germans.
- 14.—Montmedy capitulates: 3000 prisoners.
- 16.—General Chanzy again suffers defeat at Vendôme.
- 19.—Von Werder gains a victory at Nuits.
- 21.—Renewed sorties from Paris with great losses and defeat. Tours bombarded and taken.
- 23.—General Faidherbe defeated at Pont Noyelles.
- 27.—Fort Avron bombarded, and on the 29th occupied by the Prussians.
- 30.—General Roy gains a victory over the Germans at Le Bouille. The Parisians suffer greatly from scarcity of food and fuel; horses, dogs, and other domestic animals sell for large prices; even bread becomes dear and bad in quality from adulteration.
- Jan. 1, 1871.—A New-Year's demonstration at Bordeaux in honour of the Republic; M. Gambetta sends addresses to the Army and National Government at Paris. King William holds a New-Year's Day reception at Versailles.
- 2.—Mazières capitulates to Manteuffel: upwards of 2000 prisoners, 98 officers, and 106 guns taken.
- 3.—Fort Nogent bombarded by German artillery, and only able to reply feebly. German bankers sentenced to imprisonment for subscribing to a French loan.
- 5.—Bombardment of the southern forts commenced. M. Gambetta leaves Bordeaux for the head-quarters of General Chanzy's army. About 100,000 French troops arrived at Cherbourg from the west; General Faidherbe reaches Lille. Bapaume evacuated by the Prussians.
- 6.—Prince Frederick Charles, who had been watching General Bourbaki at Dijon, having moved westward towards Le Mans, encounters the advanced hosts of General Chanzy's army, said to consist of 200,000 men, with formidable artillery. The fortress of Rocroy occupied by the German troops, several wounded prisoners and 72 guns seized.
- 7.—Daujoutin, to the south of Belfort, taken by storm; 2 staff officers, 18 officers, and more than 700 unwounded prisoners captured. 10,000 Germans, coming mostly from Rouen, cross the Seine on pontoon bridges near Junieges, defeat the corps under General Roy, occupy Bourgachard and Bourgheroulde, and threaten Pont-Audemer.
- 8.—A decree of the Provisional Government granted an extension of five months for the payment of all commercial bills signed before Aug. 15. Pont-Audemer evacuated by General Roy, who retired on the Rille.
- 9.—A despatch from Paris reports:—"Many engagements took place yesterday towards Maimaison. The neighbourhood of the Pantheon and the ninth section received many balls during the night. The Hospice de la Pitié struck, and the wounded removed to the cellars. The Val de Grace hospital also struck. An engagement at Villavais, to the south of Vesoul, between General Werder and General Bourbaki. Each side claim a victory.
- 10.—Prince Frederick Charles, joined by General Manteuffel, having for four days steadily pursued General Chanzy, force him to give battle within a mile of Le Mans. The action hotly disputed at Montfort, Champagne, Parignie, and L'Eveque à Jupilles; and on the last point the Brigade Revel, after a stubborn resistance, the French obliged to abandon the village to the Germans: 1 gun, 3 mitrailleuses, and upward of 2000 prisoners captured. Peronne capitulated; the garrison of 2000 surrendered themselves prisoners of war.
- 11.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg joins Prince Frederick Charles in attacking General Chanzy's army, overtaking and again defeating him under the walls of Le Mans: nearly 10,000 prisoners captured. The Prussian forces engaged and in reserve estimated at 180,000 men.
- 12.—The fighting near Le Mans continued. The special correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Versailles:—"The bombardment has been exceedingly powerful these two last nights, lasting till two in the afternoon. A rain of shells fell in Paris, where several small and large fires have occurred." The fortress of Longwy completely invested. Le Mans entered by Prince Frederick Charles; vast quantities of provisions and war material secured: 22,000 French prisoners taken. A body of Prussians entered the town of Dieppe and imposed a contribution of 50,000*fr.*
- 15.—General von Werder attacked before Chancy by Bourbaki.
- 16.—General Chanzy pursued by General Schmidt and forced to fight near the Vosges: 2000 prisoners taken. General Trochu complains of the damage done to the Paris hospitals by the German fire. Colonel Isnard recaptured St. Quentin, taking 190 German prisoners.
- 17.—Fighting near Belfort resumed: the French troops surprised by General Keller, and General Bourbaki forced to retreat.
- 18.—King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles; Berlin illuminated in his honour.
- 19.—General Faidherbe defeated before St. Quentin, with an estimated loss of 15,000 men. President of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet telegraphed the congratulations of the House to the Emperor. The titles of the German Monarch henceforth to be William I., German Emperor; the King of Prussia, Sovereign and Supreme Duke of Silesia and Posen; Duke of Glatz, Grand Duke of the Lower Rhine and Posen; Duke of Saxony, of Engern, and of Westphalia, of Gueldre, Magdeburg, Cleves, Juliers, Berg, Stettin, Pomerania, of the Calaber and Wender, of Mecklenburg and Grossen; Burgrave of Nuremberg, Landgrave of Huringia, Margrave of Upper and Lower Alsace; Prince of Orange, of Neufchâtel, and of Valengin; Prince of Rugen, Paderborn, Halberstadt, Münster, and Minden, Cammin, Rendin, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Moens, and Elbsfeldt and Erfurt; Count of Hohenzollern, and Count Prince of Henneberg; Count of Ruppin and of the Marche, Gravensburg, Hohenstein; Lord of the Schwerin, Lingen, Sigmaringen, and Reyringen Pyrmont; Lord of the Counties of Rostock, of Staargadt, Lauenberg, Butow, Haigerloch, and Werstein. General Trochu, with a force of 100,000 men, made a sortie from Paris, and driven back, with a loss of about 7000 men. M. Gambetta arrived at Lille and held a conference with General Faidherbe.
- 21.—Dôle in the Jura occupied by the Prussians.
- 22.—Cambrai and St. Denis bombarded.
- 24.—M. Jules Favre made a proposal for a capitulation, garrison to leave Paris with the honours of war, rejected. General Trochu deposed and Vinoy appointed to command the Army of Paris.

- 25.—Longwy capitulates, after nine days' bombardment: 4000 prisoners and 200 guns taken.
- 26.—Jules Favre returns to Paris with the terms of peace dictated by the Emperor. Firing ceases at all points.
- 28.—Paris capitulates. An armistice signed at Versailles by Count Bismarck and Jules Favre, to expire on Feb. 19. The city of Paris to pay 200,000,000f. within a fortnight.
- 29.—All the forts round Paris occupied by the Germans. A great meeting held at Bordeaux to protest against the armistice.
- 31.—M. Gambetta issued a proclamation to the prefects: announced that the conditions of peace included the cession of Alsace and Lorraine and a pecuniary indemnity of four milliards of francs. The Tuileries and gardens to be occupied by a portion of the German army.
- Feb. 1.—General Bourbaki, with his army of 80,000 men, driven into Swiss territory by General Manteuffel; Dijon occupied by the German troops.
- 4.—The Government of National Defence in Paris issue a decree annulling M. Gambetta's; thereupon he resigns his position in the Government.
- 6.—M. Arago appointed Minister of the Interior.
- 8.—Representatives elected throughout France for the National Assembly. The ex-Emperor Napoleon issues a manifesto against the Government of National Defence.
- 10.—Arrangements concluded at Versailles to prolong the armistice.
- 12.—The National Assembly hold a first meeting.
- 13.—M. Jules Favre and other members of the Defence Government resign their functions; permission given to proceed with negotiations for peace. Belfort, the last of the Rhine forts, capitulates, the garrison permitted to withdraw with full military honours.
- 14.—General Garibaldi declines to sit in the Assembly, and resigns his appointment as General of the Army of the Vosges.
- 15.—The armistice extended to the 24th.
- 16.—M. Grévy elected President of the National Assembly.
- 17.—M. Thiers appointed Chief of the Executive Power.
- 22.—M. Thiers interviews Count Bismarck, and agrees to sign a preliminary treaty of peace, ceding Alsace and German Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, to Germany, and pay a war indemnity of £320,000,000.
- 25.—Preliminaries of peace signed by Count Bismarck and M. Thiers.
- 28.—M. Thiers submits the same to the Assembly sitting at Bordeaux.
- March 1.—Terms of peace ratified by the Assembly by 516 votes against 107. On same day Napoleon III. formally deposed, and Paris occupied by a portion of the German forces.
- 2.—Ratification of the Treaty of Peace exchanged at Versailles.
- 3.—German troops evacuate Paris. English Funds show an improving tendency.
- 6.—M. Louis Blanc demands that the members of the National Defence be called upon to give an account of their conduct of the war.
- 7.—An attempt to reorganise the army.
- 8.—General Garibaldi's election to the National Assembly declared invalid; M. Victor Hugo resigns his seat.
- 9.—Government proposes to transfer the Assembly to Fontainebleau.
- 10.—French Government orders the disbandment of the mobilised and volunteer forces. The National Assembly determines to remove to Versailles.
- 11.—General Vinoy, as Governor of Paris, orders the publication of six Democratic journals to be suspended.
- 17.—The Emperor of Germany returns to Berlin.
- 18.—The National Guards in Paris resist the orders of the Government. A conflict—the soldiers fraternise with the people; shots fired; Generals Lecomet and Clément Thomas detained as prisoners and, after a mock trial, shot at four p.m. Barricades erected by the insurgents; the troops, under General Vinoy, withdrawn to the left bank of Seine.
- 20.—A Central Committee of the Paris insurgents installed in the Hôtel de Ville. The ex-Emperor Napoleon arrives at Dover and proceeds to join the Empress at Chislehurst.
- 22.—Count Bismarck raised to the rank of a Prince. National Assembly at Versailles expostulate with the insurgents; M. Jules Favre notifies that Bismarck will bombard Paris if conditions of peace are not complied with. A great demonstration and procession in Paris by the "Party of Order," during which a volley fired into the unarmed multitude killed a large number of people. Persons venturing out to pick up the dead and wounded mercilessly fired upon, and also persons showing themselves at windows.
- 23.—Signs of abatement in the rebellious portions of Paris. Reported that Lyons and Marseilles had joined in the insurrectionary movement.
- 27.—A resolution proposed in the National Assembly declares the Paris elections null and void.
- 28.—A Communitist Government publicly proclaimed in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville.
- April 3.—A sharp engagement between the troops of the Commune, Paris, and those of the Government, from Versailles. The Communists forced back on Courbevoie. Shells fall beyond the Arc de Triomphe.
- 4.—The Communists renew the struggle in greater force; Fort Valérien opens fire upon them. The Communists of Marseilles defeated.
- 5.—Fighting continues outside Paris, and the Government troops fail to capture Forts Issy, Vanves, and Montrouge, which are in the hands of the Communists.
- 6.—The Commune decrees that complicity with the Government of Versailles considered a capital offence, and punished with imprisonment or death.
- 8.—Marshal MacMahon appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Army.
- 11.—Fighting continues from day to day between the troops and the Commune.
- 12.—Dombrowski, the leader of the insurgents, drives back the troops of the Assembly towards Neuilly; Fort Valérien continues to fire upon the city.
- 14.—National Assembly of France pass a municipal bill.
- 16.—Attempt made to elect deputies in Paris to occupy the vacancies occasioned by the Commune.
- 17.—Château de Becon taken from the Paris insurgents by the Versailles troops.
- 18.—Versailles troops press on to Asnières and drive the Communists back with great loss. This went on until the 25th, and numbers of victims from among the civil population of Paris fell during these terrible contests.
- 25.—Versailles troops partly silence forts occupied by the insurgents; a truce agreed to allow of the removal of the dead and wounded on both sides.

- 28.—Fort Issy silenced by Versailles troops.
- 30.—General Cluseret arrested by order of the Commune, on suspicion of treachery.
- May 1.—M. Thiers addressed a proclamation to the Prefects. Slight advance made by the National troops.
- 9.—Fort Issy occupied by the Versailles army.
- 10.—Colonel Rossel resigned the Ministry of War, Paris. The treaty of peace signed between France and Germany at Frankfurt.
- 11.—Colonel Rossel arrested by order of the Commune, and afterwards escapes. A vote of confidence passed by the National Assembly in M. Thiers.
- 16.—Vendôme Column pulled to the ground by the Communists.
- 21.—Versailles troops, 80,000 strong, enter Paris by the southern and western gates of the city, capturing nearly 10,000 prisoners.
- 23.—Montmartre taken, and a large number of insurgents killed.
- 24.—Disastrous fires in Paris. The Hôtel de Ville, the Tuileries, and other public buildings fired by the Communists. Petroleum bombs used in destroying life and property. The Archbishop of Paris, Mons. Darboy, the Curé of the Madeleine, and sixty-four other hostages shot by the insurgents at La Roquette.
- 27.—The Versailles troops continue to capture barricades and the outlying forts, taking 25,000 prisoners. General Leroy de Dais and many officers killed by the insurgents.
- 28.—The last position held by the insurgents captured by Marshal MacMahon.
- 29.—Disarmament of Paris; National Assembly order the dissolution of National Guards.
- June 5.—National Assembly proposes to abrogate the laws of banishment in force against the members of Louis Philippe's family, and permit the Prince de Joinville and Duc d'Aumale to take their seats.
- 6.—A bill introduced authorises a loan of two and a half milliards of francs to pay off war indemnity.
- 7.—Obsequies of the Archbishop of Paris, and other murdered ecclesiastics, performed in state at Notre Dame.
- 8.—Elections of the Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville declared valid by 448 votes against 119.
- 12.—National Assembly imposes new taxes on spirituous liquors, sugar, coffee, &c.
- 13.—A Committee of Inquiry into the acts of the Government of National Defence appointed. General Trochu justifies his conduct.
- 15.—Liberal grants voted by the German Parliament to indemnify widows and orphans, and for losses suffered by the war.
- July 4.—Foreigners ordered to provide themselves with passports by the Prefect of Police, Paris.
- 10.—The Comte de Chambord issues a manifesto, and declares his intention not to forsake the white flag of Henry IV. First instalment of war indemnity paid, and the Germans commence the evacuation of the departments. The City of Paris determines to raise 600,000,000f., to repair the damage done to the public buildings by the Communists.
- 30.—M. Jules Favre resigns his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- Aug. 8.—Court-martial installed at Versailles to try Communist insurgent prisoners.
- 30.—M. Thiers appointed President of the Republic by the National Assembly during the term of its existence, 1873.

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