

The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century in Foreign Countries

Compiled by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

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1801.
Jan. 1—Legislative union established between Great Britain and Ireland.
Feb. 2—Treaty of peace between France and Austria.
March 21—French army in Egypt finally defeated by British.
March 24—Emperor Paul of Russia assassinated.
May 9—St. Domingo republic founded by Toussaint.

1802.
March 27—Treaty of peace signed at Amiens between France and England.
Aug. 2—Napoleon elected first consul of France.
First electric light with carbon points produced in England.

1803.
May 15—England declared war against France.
Aug. 9—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Hudson. It was only partially successful.

1804.
Aug. 11—Francis II, emperor of Germany, abdicated to become emperor of Austria.
Sept. 1—Planet Juno discovered by M. Harding. It is 284,000 miles from the earth.
Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of France.

1805.
May 25—Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan.
Aug. 5—Austria declared war against France.
Oct. 2—English fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson killed.
Dec. 2—Battle of Asperitz; Russians and Austrians defeated by Napoleon.

1806.
Jan. 23—William Pitt died in England. Aged 67.
May 15—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade.
Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.

1807.
Nov. 9—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British Isles, ordered all English ships carrying goods to be seized by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, forbade all trade in England, merchandise, and several other things.
Dec. 23—Turkey declared war against Russia.

1807.
March 25—Abolition of slave trade in England.
July 1—Treaty of peace signed between France and Russia at Tilsit.
Nov. 1—Russia declared war against England.

1808.
Nov. 11—A British "order in council" issued that forbade neutral nations to trade with France or her allies except under tribute to England.
Dec. 17—Napoleon's Milan decree issued. It forbade trade with England and her colonies, and ordered the confiscation of every vessel paying tribute or submitting to English search.

1808.
May 5—Charles IV, and son of Spain abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
July 1—Beginning of peninsular war between France and Spain.
March 29—Gustavus IV, of Sweden compelled to abdicate.

1809.
Apr. 17—Treaty of peace signed between England and France.
July 5—Napoleon crowned emperor of France at St. Denis.
Aug. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.
Oct. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.

1810.
Jan. 6—Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed.
Feb. 15—Andreas Hofer executed at Mantua, Italy.
March 15—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.

1811.
July 1—Louis of Holland abdicated at request of Napoleon. Holland annexed to France.
Sept. 1—Chill declared its independence of Spain.
Nov. 1—Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees revoked by France.

1812.
March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II, born.
July 5—Venezuela declared its independence of Spain.
May 23—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Bucharest.
July 15—"Orders in council" issued by England.
June 22—Napoleon declared war against Russia.

1813.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino.
Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French.
Feb. 3—Prussia concluded alliance with Russia and Sweden and declared war against France.
Aug. 10—Austria declared war against France.

1814.
Jan. 14—Norway ceded to Sweden by Denmark.
March 17—The allies signed a treaty against Napoleon.
March 20—Slave trade in France abolished by proclamation of Napoleon.
March 21—Paris restored to the allies.

1815.
April 6—Napoleon returned to France compelled to abdicate.
July 8—Louis XVIII, returned to Paris as king of France.
June 20—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.

1815.
June 22—Napoleon abdicated in favor of his infant son.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries, settle business of labor and adjourned May 25, 1815.
Dec. 1—Marchal Ney, of France, executed. George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

1815.
March 1—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.
June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.
July 8—Louis XVIII, entered Paris as king of France.
July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon.

1816.
Sept. 23—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Oct. 1—Napoleon retired to St. Helena.
Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1816.
Jan. 15—Family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the parliament.
July 9—Argentine Republic declared its independence of Spain.
First permanent telegraph made by aid of a camera by Joseph Niccerope of Niecerope, of Chalons-sur-Marne.

1817.
Feb. 3—The "Green Bag" inquiry began in England. The inquiry into the payment of a committee made by France in 1813 resulted in the suspension of the habeas corpus act throughout England on Feb. 24.
1818.
June 8—Germanic confederation formed.
Nov. 17—Queen Charlotte of England died at Kew. First percussion caps made in England.

1819.
June 16—District of Kutch in India sunk as a result of severe earthquake. Two thousand persons buried. During the same year many thousands perished from the same cause in Genoa, Palermo, Rome and other cities.
1820.
Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1821.
Feb. 24—Mexico declared its independence of Spain. Iturbide crowned first emperor as Augustin I, Sept. 24, 1821.
April 19—Treaty of Adrianople signed for Greece independence.
May 9—St. Domingo republic founded by Toussaint.

1822.
March 27—Treaty of peace signed at Amiens between France and England.
Aug. 2—Napoleon elected first consul of France.
First electric light with carbon points produced in England.

1823.
May 15—England declared war against France.
Aug. 9—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Hudson. It was only partially successful.

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Sept. 1—Planet Juno discovered by M. Harding. It is 284,000 miles from the earth.
Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of France.

1825.
May 25—Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan.
Aug. 5—Austria declared war against France.
Oct. 2—English fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson killed.
Dec. 2—Battle of Asperitz; Russians and Austrians defeated by Napoleon.

1826.
Jan. 23—William Pitt died in England. Aged 67.
May 15—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade.
Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.

1827.
Nov. 9—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British Isles, ordered all English ships carrying goods to be seized by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, forbade all trade in England, merchandise, and several other things.
Dec. 23—Turkey declared war against Russia.

1827.
March 25—Abolition of slave trade in England.
July 1—Treaty of peace signed between France and Russia at Tilsit.
Nov. 1—Russia declared war against England.

1828.
Nov. 11—A British "order in council" issued that forbade neutral nations to trade with France or her allies except under tribute to England.
Dec. 17—Napoleon's Milan decree issued. It forbade trade with England and her colonies, and ordered the confiscation of every vessel paying tribute or submitting to English search.

1828.
May 5—Charles IV, and son of Spain abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
July 1—Beginning of peninsular war between France and Spain.
March 29—Gustavus IV, of Sweden compelled to abdicate.

1829.
Apr. 17—Treaty of peace signed between England and France.
July 5—Napoleon crowned emperor of France at St. Denis.
Aug. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.
Oct. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.

1830.
Jan. 6—Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed.
Feb. 15—Andreas Hofer executed at Mantua, Italy.
March 15—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.

1831.
July 1—Louis of Holland abdicated at request of Napoleon. Holland annexed to France.
Sept. 1—Chill declared its independence of Spain.
Nov. 1—Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees revoked by France.

1832.
March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II, born.
July 5—Venezuela declared its independence of Spain.
May 23—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Bucharest.
July 15—"Orders in council" issued by England.
June 22—Napoleon declared war against Russia.

1833.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino.
Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French.
Feb. 3—Prussia concluded alliance with Russia and Sweden and declared war against France.
Aug. 10—Austria declared war against France.

1834.
Jan. 14—Norway ceded to Sweden by Denmark.
March 17—The allies signed a treaty against Napoleon.
March 20—Slave trade in France abolished by proclamation of Napoleon.
March 21—Paris restored to the allies.

1835.
April 6—Napoleon returned to France compelled to abdicate.
July 8—Louis XVIII, returned to Paris as king of France.
June 20—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.

1835.
June 22—Napoleon abdicated in favor of his infant son.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries, settle business of labor and adjourned May 25, 1815.
Dec. 1—Marchal Ney, of France, executed. George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

1835.
March 1—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.
June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.
July 8—Louis XVIII, entered Paris as king of France.
July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon.

1836.
Sept. 23—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Oct. 1—Napoleon retired to St. Helena.
Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1836.
Jan. 15—Family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the parliament.
July 9—Argentine Republic declared its independence of Spain.
First permanent telegraph made by aid of a camera by Joseph Niccerope of Niecerope, of Chalons-sur-Marne.

1837.
Feb. 3—The "Green Bag" inquiry began in England. The inquiry into the payment of a committee made by France in 1813 resulted in the suspension of the habeas corpus act throughout England on Feb. 24.
1838.
June 8—Germanic confederation formed.
Nov. 17—Queen Charlotte of England died at Kew. First percussion caps made in England.

1839.
June 16—District of Kutch in India sunk as a result of severe earthquake. Two thousand persons buried. During the same year many thousands perished from the same cause in Genoa, Palermo, Rome and other cities.
1840.
Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1847.
Nov. 1—Chloroform first used as an anesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh.
1848.
Jan. 23—Frederick VII, of Denmark proclaimed a new constitution, making the railway locomotive, died in England.

1848.
Feb. 24—Louis Philippe, king of France, abdicated and fled to England. He was crowned king of the Netherlands.
July 2—Louis Philippe, king of France, abdicated and fled to England. He was crowned king of the Netherlands.
July 2—Louis Philippe, king of France, abdicated and fled to England. He was crowned king of the Netherlands.

1849.
Aug. 12—George Stephenson, inventor of the railway locomotive, died in England.
Nov. 1—French constitution adopted by the national assembly.
Dec. 2—Louis Napoleon inaugurated President of the Republic of France.

1850.
Jan. 23—William Pitt died in England. Aged 67.
May 15—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade.
Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.

1851.
Nov. 9—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British Isles, ordered all English ships carrying goods to be seized by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, forbade all trade in England, merchandise, and several other things.
Dec. 23—Turkey declared war against Russia.

1852.
March 25—Abolition of slave trade in England.
July 1—Treaty of peace signed between France and Russia at Tilsit.
Nov. 1—Russia declared war against England.

1853.
Nov. 11—A British "order in council" issued that forbade neutral nations to trade with France or her allies except under tribute to England.
Dec. 17—Napoleon's Milan decree issued. It forbade trade with England and her colonies, and ordered the confiscation of every vessel paying tribute or submitting to English search.

1854.
May 5—Charles IV, and son of Spain abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
July 1—Beginning of peninsular war between France and Spain.
March 29—Gustavus IV, of Sweden compelled to abdicate.

1855.
Apr. 17—Treaty of peace signed between England and France.
July 5—Napoleon crowned emperor of France at St. Denis.
Aug. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.
Oct. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.

1856.
Jan. 6—Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed.
Feb. 15—Andreas Hofer executed at Mantua, Italy.
March 15—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.

1857.
July 1—Louis of Holland abdicated at request of Napoleon. Holland annexed to France.
Sept. 1—Chill declared its independence of Spain.
Nov. 1—Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees revoked by France.

1858.
March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II, born.
July 5—Venezuela declared its independence of Spain.
May 23—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Bucharest.
July 15—"Orders in council" issued by England.
June 22—Napoleon declared war against Russia.

1859.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino.
Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French.
Feb. 3—Prussia concluded alliance with Russia and Sweden and declared war against France.
Aug. 10—Austria declared war against France.

1860.
Jan. 14—Norway ceded to Sweden by Denmark.
March 17—The allies signed a treaty against Napoleon.
March 20—Slave trade in France abolished by proclamation of Napoleon.
March 21—Paris restored to the allies.

1861.
April 6—Napoleon returned to France compelled to abdicate.
July 8—Louis XVIII, returned to Paris as king of France.
June 20—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.

1862.
June 22—Napoleon abdicated in favor of his infant son.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries, settle business of labor and adjourned May 25, 1815.
Dec. 1—Marchal Ney, of France, executed. George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

1863.
March 1—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.
June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.
July 8—Louis XVIII, entered Paris as king of France.
July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon.

1864.
Sept. 23—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Oct. 1—Napoleon retired to St. Helena.
Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1865.
Jan. 15—Family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the parliament.
July 9—Argentine Republic declared its independence of Spain.
First permanent telegraph made by aid of a camera by Joseph Niccerope of Niecerope, of Chalons-sur-Marne.

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Feb. 3—The "Green Bag" inquiry began in England. The inquiry into the payment of a committee made by France in 1813 resulted in the suspension of the habeas corpus act throughout England on Feb. 24.
1867.
June 8—Germanic confederation formed.
Nov. 17—Queen Charlotte of England died at Kew. First percussion caps made in England.

1868.
June 16—District of Kutch in India sunk as a result of severe earthquake. Two thousand persons buried. During the same year many thousands perished from the same cause in Genoa, Palermo, Rome and other cities.
1869.
Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

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Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

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Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

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Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1873.
Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1874.
Nov. 1—Chloroform first used as an anesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh.
1875.
Jan. 23—Frederick VII, of Denmark proclaimed a new constitution, making the railway locomotive, died in England.

1876.
Feb. 24—Louis Philippe, king of France, abdicated and fled to England. He was crowned king of the Netherlands.
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1877.
Aug. 12—George Stephenson, inventor of the railway locomotive, died in England.
Nov. 1—French constitution adopted by the national assembly.
Dec. 2—Louis Napoleon inaugurated President of the Republic of France.

1878.
Jan. 23—William Pitt died in England. Aged 67.
May 15—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade.
Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.

1879.
Nov. 9—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British Isles, ordered all English ships carrying goods to be seized by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, forbade all trade in England, merchandise, and several other things.
Dec. 23—Turkey declared war against Russia.

1880.
March 25—Abolition of slave trade in England.
July 1—Treaty of peace signed between France and Russia at Tilsit.
Nov. 1—Russia declared war against England.

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1882.
May 5—Charles IV, and son of Spain abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
July 1—Beginning of peninsular war between France and Spain.
March 29—Gustavus IV, of Sweden compelled to abdicate.

1883.
Apr. 17—Treaty of peace signed between England and France.
July 5—Napoleon crowned emperor of France at St. Denis.
Aug. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.
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1884.
Jan. 6—Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed.
Feb. 15—Andreas Hofer executed at Mantua, Italy.
March 15—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.

1885.
July 1—Louis of Holland abdicated at request of Napoleon. Holland annexed to France.
Sept. 1—Chill declared its independence of Spain.
Nov. 1—Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees revoked by France.

1886.
March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II, born.
July 5—Venezuela declared its independence of Spain.
May 23—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Bucharest.
July 15—"Orders in council" issued by England.
June 22—Napoleon declared war against Russia.

1887.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino.
Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French.
Feb. 3—Prussia concluded alliance with Russia and Sweden and declared war against France.
Aug. 10—Austria declared war against France.

1888.
Jan. 14—Norway ceded to Sweden by Denmark.
March 17—The allies signed a treaty against Napoleon.
March 20—Slave trade in France abolished by proclamation of Napoleon.
March 21—Paris restored to the allies.

1889.
April 6—Napoleon returned to France compelled to abdicate.
July 8—Louis XVIII, returned to Paris as king of France.
June 20—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.

1890.
June 22—Napoleon abdicated in favor of his infant son.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries, settle business of labor and adjourned May 25, 1815.
Dec. 1—Marchal Ney, of France, executed. George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

1891.
March 1—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.
June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.
July 8—Louis XVIII, entered Paris as king of France.
July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon.

1892.
Sept. 23—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Oct. 1—Napoleon retired to St. Helena.
Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1893.
Jan. 15—Family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the parliament.
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1899.
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1900.
Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1901.
Jan. 25—King George III, of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. Several conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1902.
Nov. 1—Chloroform first used as an anesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh.
1903.
Jan. 23—Frederick VII, of Denmark proclaimed a new constitution, making the railway locomotive, died in England.

1904.
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1905.
Aug. 12—George Stephenson, inventor of the railway locomotive, died in England.
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Dec. 2—Louis Napoleon inaugurated President of the Republic of France.

1906.
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May 15—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade.
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1907.
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1910.
May 5—Charles IV, and son of Spain abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
July 1—Beginning of peninsular war between France and Spain.
March 29—Gustavus IV, of Sweden compelled to abdicate.

1911.
Apr. 17—Treaty of peace signed between England and France.
July 5—Napoleon crowned emperor of France at St. Denis.
Aug. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.
Oct. 1—Treaty of peace signed between Austria and France.

1912.
Jan. 6—Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed.
Feb. 15—Andreas Hofer executed at Mantua, Italy.
March 15—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.

1913.
July 1—Louis of Holland abdicated at request of Napoleon. Holland annexed to France.
Sept. 1—Chill declared its independence of Spain.
Nov. 1—Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees revoked by France.

1914.
March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II, born.
July 5—Venezuela declared its independence of Spain.
May 23—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Bucharest.
July 15—"Orders in council" issued by England.
June 22—Napoleon declared war against Russia.

1915.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino.
Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French.
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1918.
June 22—Napoleon abdicated in favor of his infant son.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries, settle business of labor and adjourned May 25, 1815.
Dec. 1—Marchal Ney, of France,