


















A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1602	English East India Company founded.		1601. Earl of Essex beheaded.	
1603	Exportation of English wool prohibited.	1604.—Acadia colonized by the French.	1603.—James I.  —Union of the English and Scotch crowns.	
1603	Conference at Hampton Court.	1606.—Discovery of Hudson's Bay.	1605. The Gunpowder Plot.	
1604	<i>New Translation of the Bible begun</i> ; (published 1611).	1607.—English settlement at Jamestown, (1st permanent one in N. America.)		
1606	Dr. Gilbert discovers the power of electricity, and of conductors and non-conductors.	1608.—Quebec founded.		
		1609.—Jesuit missions in Paraguay.		
1610	Telescopes invented by Galileo.	1614. New Amsterdam settled by the Dutch.	1610. Assassination of Henry IV., by Ravaillac.—Louis XIII.  (9 years old). <i>Mary de Medici</i> , regent.	
1615	Coffee at Venice.	1616.—The Tobacco plant introduced into Virginia.	1616. Ministry of Villiers, duke of Buckingham.	
1616	<i>Bacon's Inductive Philosophy</i> .	1617. <i>Sir Francis Bacon</i> , lord chancellor.	1617. <i>Sir Francis Bacon</i> , lord chancellor.	
1618	<i>Harvey</i> discovers the circulation of the blood.	1618. <i>Sir Walter Raleigh's</i> unsuccessful voyage to America—he is beheaded on his return.	1618. Last assembly of the States-general.	
1620	Thermometers invented by <i>Drebel</i> . <i>Ingvo Jones</i> , celebrated architect. <i>Martin Opitz</i> , German poet. <i>Negro Slavery</i> commenced in Virginia.	1620.—Negro slaves first imported to Virginia. Emigration of Puritans to New England.	1615. The king marries <i>Anne of Austria</i> .—Civil war:— <i>Condé</i> heads the Huguenots.	
		1621.—John Carver, 1st Governor of N. E.	1621. The king marries <i>Anne of Austria</i> .—Civil war:— <i>Condé</i> heads the Huguenots.	
1624	<i>Peter Paul Rubens</i> , painter.		1624. Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu.	
1625	<i>Massinger</i> , the dramatist.			
1626	<i>Kepler's</i> "Astronomia Nova Celestis." <i>Torricelli</i> invents the barometer.			
1627	The <i>Parian marbles</i> brought to England by the earl of Arundel.	1627. Boston founded.	1627. War with France.	
		1629. <i>Wouter Van Twiller</i> , governor of New Amsterdam.	1629. No parliament for eleven years.	
1630	<i>Gazettes</i> first published in Venice.		1630. Peace with France.	


A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
					1604. Sweden: <i>Charles IX.</i> 
			1605. <i>Leo XI.</i> , pope. <i>Paul V.</i> , pope.	1605. Revolt in Syria and Caramania, under the pasha of Aleppo.	1605. India:— <i>Jehangir</i> , sultan.
		1606. Truce of Comorra, for twenty years, with the Porte.	1606. Commercial treaty with France and Holland.	Tobacco first brought to Turkey.	1609. India:—Arrival of <i>Hawkins</i> , first English envoy from the East India Company. Sweden:— <i>Gustavus Adolphus.</i> 
		1608. <i>Protestant union</i> , under <i>Frederic</i> , the elector palatine.	1609. Tuscany:— <i>Cosmo II.</i>		1611. Sweden:—War with Denmark.— <i>Calmar</i> and <i>Risby</i> lost.— <i>Axel Oxenstiern</i> , minister.—Russia devastated by Poles and Tartars. Russia:— <i>Michael Romanoff</i> , czar.
1609	Expulsion of the Moors.	1610. The Catholic League, under the duke of Bavaria.	Leghorn, the emporium of the Levant trade.		1615. Denmark:—First standing army.
1613	War of the Montferrat succession in Italy.	1612. <i>Matthias.</i> 		1617.— <i>Mustapha I.</i> 	1616. India:— <i>Sir Thomas Roe</i> ambassador from James I. of England. Sweden predominates in the north.
		1615. Truce of Comorra confirmed.		1618.— <i>Osman II.</i> 	1618. <i>The Synod of Dort—Arminius</i> condemned. Settlement of <i>Tanquebar</i> , in Coromandel.
		1618. The Thirty Years' War begins.		1620. War with Poland, and unsuccessful invasion of Poland.	1621. Dutch West India Company incorporated.
		1619.— <i>Ferdinand II.</i> 		1621. Gregory XV., pope.	1622. Persia:— <i>Ormuz</i> gained from the Portuguese by the help of the English.
1621	Dutch war.—Spain supports Austria. Philip IV. 	1620. Victory of the White Mountain, near Prague.—Massacre of Prague.—The Protestant religion totally suppressed.		1623. Tuscany:— <i>Ferdinand II.</i>	1625. Netherlands:— <i>Henry Frederic</i> .— <i>Breda</i> , taken by Spinola.
		1621. Gregory XV., pope.		1623. The famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg, sent to Rome.	1627. Persia:— <i>Shah Soofi I.</i>
1625	Defeat of Spaniard of Lima, by the Dutch.	1626. Victory of <i>Tilly</i> over <i>Christian IV.</i> , of Denmark, at <i>Lutter</i> .		1623. General Italian war on the death of the duke of Mantua.	1629. Peace of <i>Lubeck</i> .
1625	Naval war with England.	1628. <i>Wallenstein</i> recovers all the shores of the Baltic, except <i>Stralsund</i> .			
1630	Peace with England.	1629. <i>Gustavus Adolphus</i> lands in Germany.—Diet of <i>Ratisbon</i> .— <i>Wallenstein</i> dismissed, succeeded by <i>Tilly</i> .			










A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1630	Lotteries for money first mentioned.	The Dutch sole masters of Brazil.	1630. <i>Wentworth</i> , earl of Strafford, minister.	
1631	<i>Cattee</i> first imported into England.	1632. <i>Maryland</i> settled by a colony under <i>Lord Baltimore</i> .	<i>Laud</i> , archbishop of Canterbury.	1631. Treaty with Sweden and the popular princes against the emperor.
	<i>Edward Coee</i> , the great jurist.	1635. <i>Connecticut</i> settled.— <i>Guadeloupe</i> and <i>Martinique</i> , by the French.	1633. The king visits Scotland—is crowned at Edinburgh.	1635. Alliance with Holland against Spain, for the partition of the Austrian Netherlands.
1636	<i>Pedro Calderon de la Barca</i> , Spanish dramatist. Flourishing period of flower trade in the Dutch cities.	1637. <i>Maine</i> and <i>New Hampshire</i> colonized. Harvard College founded.	1637. Troubles in Scotland, caused by Charles's plan to overthrow the Scotch Presbyterian church, and to enforce episcopacy.	1636. Alliance with Sweden against Austria.
	<i>Rembrandt, Van Dyke</i> , painters.		1639. War with Scotland.	Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards, and of Picardy, by the Imperialists, who threaten Paris.
1638	The <i>Jansenists</i> , founded by Jansenius, bishop of Ypres.	1639. First printing office in America, at Cambridge, by Sam. Green.	1640. Parliament assembled—dissolved without effecting any thing. The Scotch invade England—take possession of Newcastle.	1638. Invasion of Spain, siege of Fontarabia.
1639	Printing in America.	1640. Whole number of emigrants to New England previous to this, 21,000.	The <i>Long Parliament</i> , Nov. 3. Impeachment of Strafford and <i>Laud</i> .	1640. Turin taken by the French.
1640	First Swedish manufactories. <i>Persin, Caspar, Daghet</i> , and <i>Claude Lorraine</i> , French painters.		1641. Strafford beheaded.—Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission abolished.—Rebellion of Roger Moore in Ireland.—Massacre of Protestants by Irish Catholics.	The first <i>Louis d'Ors</i> struck.
1641	Coffee brought to England by Nat. Conopius.		1642. Civil War and Revolution.—Rise of Roundheads and Cavaliers, both of the popular party.—Battle of Edgehill, indecisive.	1641. Alliance with Portugal against Spain.—Catalonia and Roussillon revolt, and submit to France.
1643	Condé and Turenne, the greatest generals of the age.	1643. Confederation of the colonies of New England, for mutual defence.	1643. Royalists victorious at Carlsgrane—defeated at Newbury.—Solemn league and covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments.	1642. Cing Mars and de Thou beheaded.
				1643. L O U I S XIV  —(the Great.) <i>Anne</i> , of Austria, regent. Victory of Roscroi over the Spaniards, by Condé. Ministry of Cardinal Mazarine.



A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1631. Sack of Magdeburg, by Tilly.—Gustavus Adolphus takes Mayence.	1631. Peace of Chierasco.—The influence of France increases.		1632. Sweden:— <i>Christina</i> , queen  —
		1632. Defeat and death of Tilly, at Lech.—Gustavus takes Munich.—Wallenstein again in command.—Battle of Lutzen.—Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.		1634. Murad invades Persia—takes Falreze.	1632. Sweden:— <i>Oxenstierna</i> , regent. Russia:—War with Poland; two years' siege of Smolensko.—Russian army capitulates, and the Polish king advances to Moscow.
		1635. Peace of Prague with Saxony.			1634. Peace of Wiasma, disadvantageous to Russia.
		1636. Swedes victorious at Wittstock.		1636. Peace with Poland renewed.	
		1637.—Ferdinand III  —		1637. Troubles on the Tartar frontier; Azoph taken by the Cossacks.	
		Gaius successful against the Swedes.		Bagdad taken by the Turks.	
		1633. Bernhard, of Saxe Weimar, defeats the Imperialists at Rheinfeld—takes Brisac.		All the conquests of Abbas recovered.	1639. Holland.—Great naval victory by <i>Van Tromp</i> , over the Spanish fleet in the Downs.
1639	Loss of the Japanese trade.	1639. Battles of Olnitz and Brandiez, gained by the Swedish general, Banner.			
1640	Portugal regains her independence, under John IV. duke of Braganza  —	1640. Prussia.—Ferdic William.		1640. Ibrahim  —	1640. India:— <i>Madras</i> founded by the English.
		1642. The Swedes defeat the Austrians at Leipsic.		1642. Recapture of Azoph from the Cossacks.	
		1643.—invade Holstein, and compel the Dares to desert Austria.			

















A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1644	<i>Des Cartes</i> , French philosopher.		1644. Battle of Marston Moor—royalists defeated.	
1646	<i>Air guns</i> invented.	1646. <i>Thomas Mayhew</i> , preacher to the Indians, shipwrecked.	1645. Battle of Naseby.	1645. Marshal <i>Turenne</i> takes <i>Treves</i> .
		1647. <i>Peter Stuyvesant</i> , governor of New Amsterdam.	1646. The king seeks refuge in the Scottish camp.	
			1647. — is delivered up to parliament for £400,000.	
1648	<i>Engraving in mezzotinto</i> , improved by Prince Rupert.	1648. Cambridge platform adopted.	1648. Cromwell routs the Scotch, under Hamilton.—The presbyterians expelled from parliament, which receives the name of "the Rump."	1648. Factions of the Fronde; dissensions fomented by Cardinal de Retz.
		1649. <i>J. Winthrop</i> , governor of Connecticut.	1649. Trial and execution of the king.	1649. Court removes to St. Germain.—Siege of Paris.
			THE COMMONWEALTH.	
1650	<i>Railroads with wooden rails</i> , near Newcastle.	1650. Settlement of North Carolina.	1650. Cromwell subdues Ireland.	1650. Condé, Conti, and Longueville, imprisoned.—Turenne flees to the Spaniards.
	<i>Jeremy Taylor</i> , <i>Alger</i> . <i>Sidney</i> , English writers.		The Scots proclaim Charles II. He enters England—is defeated at Worcester, and escapes to France.	1652. Mazarine retires to Sedan. Condé flies to Spain.
	<i>Le Seur</i> and <i>Le Brun</i> , French painters.	1652. <i>John Cotton</i> died.	1652. Naval war with Holland.—Blake, Ascough, and Penn, English admirals.	1652. Mazarine enters Paris in triumph.
			1653. Long parliament dissolved by Cromwell.—Barebone's parliament summoned.	
			OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord Protector.	
			<i>Milton</i> , private secretary to Cromwell.	
1654	<i>Air pumps</i> invented.		1654. Peace of Westminster.—Alliance with Holland.	
1655	About this time flourish <i>Molière</i> , <i>La Fontaine</i> , <i>Corneille</i> , <i>Madame de Sevigne</i> , <i>Rochefoucault</i> , <i>Itacine</i> , <i>Boileau</i> , and <i>Pascal</i> , in France.	1655. <i>E. Winslow</i> died.	1655. War with Spain.—Jamaica conquered by Penn.	
	<i>Velasquez</i> and <i>Murillo</i> , Spanish painters.		1658. Death of Cromwell.—Richard Cromwell, Protector.	1659. Peace of the Pyrenees.—Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, of Spain.




A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1644. Invasion of Hungary, by <i>Racoezi</i> —the emperor forced to yield to the demands of the protestants.	1644. Innocent X., pope.		1644. Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet.
				1645. War with Venice. Candia, the theatre of war.	1645. Sweden:—Peace of Brömsebro with Denmark.
			1646. Revolt of Naples, under <i>Masaniello</i> .		1647. Netherlands:—William II.
				1648. Mohammed IV.	China:—The Tartars place a prince of their own on the throne—the first of the present dynasty of Tsing.
		1648. PEACE OF WESTPHALIA, signed at Munster, between France, the empire, and Sweden.—The principle of a balance of power in Europe first recognized.			1648. Poland:—The Ukraine Cossacks revolt, and cut the Polish army to pieces. —John Cassimir 
				1650. Mohammed Rieprih, grand vizier.	
				1653. Naval defeat by the Venetians in the Archipelago.	1653. Holland:—John de Witt, Grand Pensionary; De Ruyter, admiral.
					1654. Defeat and death of Tromp.
					Sweden:—Christina resigns.—Charles X., 1st of the House of Deux Ponts 
				1655. Alexander VII., pope.	Poland:—War with Russia.
				1657. War with <i>Racoezi</i> , for aiding Sweden against Poland.	1657. Denmark:—War against the Swedes, who overrun Denmark, and menace Copenhagen.
					1658. Denmark:—Naval victory over the Swedes.
					Denmark:—Peace of Roskilde.
1654	Brazil recovered from the Dutch.				
1655	War with England.	1657.—Leopold I. 			








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1659			Richard resigns.—Rump parliament called, but soon expelled. Restoration of the Stuarts.	1661. Death of Mazarine. Colbert, comptroller-general of finance.
1660			—Charles II.  Hyde, earl of Clarendon, chancellor and prime minister.	Lyonne. Le Tellier.
1662	Logwood first cut in the bay of Honduras. <i>Salvator Rosa</i> , landscape painter. <i>Huygens</i> , Dutch astronomer.	1663. Canada made a royal colony.	1661. New parliament.—Alliance with Portugal.	1662. Disputes with the pope.—5000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.
1665	Persecution of <i>Jansenists</i> in France.	1663. <i>Elliot's Indian Bible</i> printed.	1662. Marriage with Catherine, of Portugal.	1663. The Diet permanent at Ratisbon.
1666	<i>Chain shot</i> invented by De Witt.	1664. New York occupied by the English.	1662. Marriage with Catherine, of Portugal. Dunkirk sold to France.	1664. Montecuculi victorious over the Turks at St. Gothard.
1666	<i>Canal of Languedoc</i> , from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.		1664. French East India Company.	1665. The Tyrol united to Austria.
1667	<i>Gobelins tapestry manufactory in Paris</i> .	1667. —ceded to them by the peace of Breda.	1664. War with Holland.	
1670	<i>Bayonets</i> invented at Bayonne.		1665. Naval victory by the duke of York.	
1671	<i>Orrey</i> invented.	1670. Conclusion of the 'American treaty' between England and Spain.	1667. War with Spain. Louis claims Spanish Netherlands for his wife—invaades Belgium.	
	Foundation of the <i>Academy of Architecture</i> , and the <i>Hôtel des Invalides</i> , at Paris.		1668. Peace of Aix la Chapelle with Spain.	
	<i>Cassini</i> , Italian astronomer and mathematician.		1672. War with Holland.	
	<i>D Herbelot</i> , <i>Pascal</i> , <i>Bourdaloue</i> , <i>La Bruyère</i> , <i>Malbranche</i> , French writers.		1673. French ambassador at Ispahan.	
1675	<i>Christopher Wren</i> , architect, commences St. Paul's.		1674. The Dutch defeated at the battles of Sinshstein and Mulhausen.—Turenne ravages the Palatinate.	
	<i>Ruysdael</i> , celebrated Dutch painter.		1675. Death of Turenne at Sasbach.	
	<i>William Temple</i> , historian.		1676. War with Holland in conjunction with France.	
	<i>Butler</i> , <i>Waller</i> , and <i>Dryden</i> , English poets; <i>Henry More</i> , <i>Leighton</i> , <i>Baxter</i> , <i>Boyle</i> .		1673. Ministry of Danby. <i>Test Act</i> passed.	
	<i>Mansart</i> , architect; <i>Girardon</i> , sculptor, of France.		1674. Peace with Holland.	
		1675. King Philip's War in New England.	1677. Victory over the Prince of Orange at Mont-Cassel.	
		1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.	1678. Peace of Nimeguen with Holland and Spain—restores tranquillity to Europe.	
			1678. The Popish Plot.	

A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1661	Invasion of Portugal.			1661. War with Austria.	1660. Denmark:—Peace of Copenhagen.—The Swedes restore Bornholm, and Drontheim. Revolution in Denmark. Sweden:—Charles XI.  Peace of Oliva. Prussia acknowledged independent. 1660. Poland:—Great victory of Marshal John Sobieski over the Tartars
1663	Victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards at Estremas.	1663. The Diet permanent at Ratisbon.		1662. Invasion of Hungary.	
1665	Spain: Charles II. 	1665. The Tyrol united to Austria.			
1667	Portugal:—Revolution at Lisbon. King deposed.—Pedro II. 		1667. Clement IX., pope.	1667. Holland:—Peace of Breda: loss of New Netherlands.	1667. Holland:—Peace of Breda: loss of New Netherlands.
1668	Peace of Lisbon with Spain.		1669. Candia taken from Venice by Kio-prill.	1668. First embassies from Russia to France and Spain.	1668. First embassies from Russia to France and Spain.
1669	Nitard, the Jesuit, driven from Spain.		Peace with the Porte.	India:—Rise of the Marhatta power.—Sevajee takes and sacks Surat.	India:—Rise of the Marhatta power.—Sevajee takes and sacks Surat.
1673	War with France to protect Holland.	1673. War of Austria and France.	1670. Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany.—War between Genoa and Savoy.	1670. Den.:—Christian V. 	1670. Den.:—Christian V. 
		1675. Turenne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine.—Victory of Conzarbruck over the French, under Crequi.—Treves taken.	1672. The Sultan invades Poland.	1672. The Dutch fleet, under De Witt and De Ruyter, and the English and French fleets—Dutch defeated.	1672. Sea fight between the Dutch fleet, under De Witt and De Ruyter, and the English and French fleets—Dutch defeated.
		1676. General revolt of Hungarians under Emeric.	1673. —defeated by Zobriski, at Choczim.	Den.:—William III. 	Den.:—William III. 
			1674. Revolt of Messina in favor of France.	1674. Poland:—Johr Sobieski. 	1674. Poland:—Johr Sobieski. 
			1676. Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets.	1676. Peace of Zurawno with Poland.	1676. Peace of Zurawno with Poland.
			Death of De Ruyter.	1675. The Swedes invade Brandenburg.	1675. The Swedes invade Brandenburg.
			Innocent XI. pope.	1677. Battle of the Lund, between the Swedes and Danes.	1677. Battle of the Lund, between the Swedes and Danes.
			Death of the atheist, Spinoza		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1681	Bernini, Italian sculptor. Museum for Natural History, at London.		Rise of the names of <i>Whigs</i> and <i>Tories</i> .	France, the most formidable power in Europe.
1683	Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. Penny post established in London. Kempfer's travels in Japan. John Bunyan. "Pilgrim's Progress."		1683. "Ryehouse Plot." Execution of Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney. In this reign the Royal Society of London was instituted by Wilkins, bishop of Chester. —Bombay ceded to England.	1683. Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands. 1681. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain.
1686		1686. Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New England.	1685.—James II. 	1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688		1688. General suppression of charter governments.	Rebellion of Monmouth, in England, and Argyle, in Scotland, both defeated and executed.	
1689		1689. Montreal destroyed by the Five nations.	Judge Jeffries.	
1690	Otto Von Guericke, inventor of the air-pump and electrical machine, died.	Leister usurps the government of New York.	1686. The king favors the Catholics.	
1691	Telegraphs invented.	1690. The English settlements of Schenectady, N. York, Casco, Me. and Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by a party of French.	1687. —re-establishes the Court of High Commission.	
1692	Newton's Principia, published.	Port Royal, Nova Scotia, reduced by Sir William Phipps.	1688. "Revolution of 1688."—The Whigs and Tories unite in applying to the Prince of Orange, who lands in England with 15,000 men—the king flees to France.	1688. War of Spain—the Empire, Holland, Savoy, and England against France.
1693	G. Batt. Lully, from Florence, founder of French opera music.	Expedition against Canada, unsuccessful.	1689.—William III. and Mary II. 	1689. Grand alliance ratified at Vienna. The Palatinate desolated by the French.
1694	Arch. Corelli, celebrated violinist and composer at Rome.	1691. Schuyler defeats the French at La Prairie.	James II. lands in Ireland.—besieges Londonderry.	1690. Naval victory over the Dutch and English off Dieppe. Victory of Luxemburg, at Fleurus.
1695	White paper first made in England.		1690. William in Ireland.—Battle of the Boyne. James defeated, returns to France.	1692. Marshal Luxemburg defeats William at Steenkirck, and
1696	Leibnitz, German philosopher, founds the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.		1691. Limerick taken, and William acknowledged.	1693.—at Neuvinden.
1697	Purcell, English musician.		1692. Invasion of England undertaken by the French in favor of James.—Naval victory by the Dutch and English.	Institution of the order of St. Louis.
1698	Bank of England.		1693. Bank of England incorporated.	Peace of Ryswick —between France and the allies.
1699	Telescopes, first reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton.		1694. Death of queen Mary.	
1699	Witchcraft superstition in New-England.		1697. General peace of Ryswick between France, England, and the Empire to dispose of the crown of Spain.	
1699	John Locke and Sir Isaac Newton in England. Boileau, Fenelon, and Bayle, in France.		1699. Visit of Peter the Great.	
1699	Bank of England.			
1699	Phosphorus discovered.			
1699		1699. French colony in Louisiana. —Gold mines in Brazil.		

A. D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1680		1680. Great part of Alsace seized by France.			1680. Sweden:—Diet of Stockholm.
1683		1683. Turkish war, siege of Vienna by the Turks—victory of the Germans and Poles, under Charles, of Lorraine, and John Sobieski. Treaty of the Hague against France.		1682. War with Austria.	1682. Russia:—Ivan and Peter,  —their sister, Sophia, regent.
1684			1684. Alliance of Venice with Poland, and against the Porte.	1683. Total rout before Vienna.	1683. Denmark:—The Code of king Christian published.
1686		1686. League of Augsburg against France.			
1687		1686. Buda taken after being held by the Turks 145 years.		1686. Russia declares war.	1686. India:—The Deekin conquered. Golconda and Besapore.
1687		1687. Decisive victory of Mohacz: Croatia and Transylvania subdued. Joseph I. crowned king of Hungary.		1687. Revolution in Constantinople, Mohammed dethroned. Solyman II. 	1687. —The English factories in Bengal suppressed—afterwards restored.
1689	1689. Revolt of Catalonia in favor of France.	1689. Grand alliance ratified at Vienna. The Palatinate desolated by the French.	1689. Alexander VIII., pope.	1689. Defeat at Nisa.	1688. Prussia:—Frederic III 
1690		1690. Joseph I. elected king of the Romans by the Diet of Augsburg.—Victory over the Turks.		1690. Mustafa Kioprii drives the Austrians across the Danube—recovers Belgrade.	Russia:—Ivan resigns—Sophia is confined in a convent: PETER THE GREAT 
1691	1691. Incur-sion of the French into Aragon.		1691. Innocent XII., pope.	1691. Ahmad II.  —Diet and death of Kioprii.	1689. — PETER THE GREAT  —First trade with China.
1693			1693. Battle of Marsaglia—the allies in Italy defeated by the Marshal Catinat.	1691. Ahmud II.  —Chio taken by the Venetians.	India:—Height of the Mogul power, annual revenue £32,000,000. China:—Great influence of Jesuits.
1697	1697. Peace of Ryswick.	1697. Victory over the Sultan Mustafa at Zenta, by the Prince Eugene.		1691. Ahmud II.  —leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.	1693. Sweden:—The king declared absolute.
				1691. Ahmud II.  —leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.	1695. Holland:—Bombardment of Brussels by the French, under Villeroi.
				1691. Ahmud II.  —leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.	1696. Poland:—Death of Sobieski—succeeded by Frederic Augustus I.
				1691. Ahmud II.  —leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.	1697. —Frederic Augustus I. Sweden:—CHARLES X II.  —(15 years old.)
				1691. Ahmud II.  —leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.	Russia:—Introduction of various manufactures—equipment of a fleet, etc.
				1691. Ahmud II.  —leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.	1699. Den.:—Frédéric IV. 
				1691. Ahmud II.  —leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.	Alliance of Denmark, Russia, and Poland, against Charles XII. of Sweden.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1700	First manufactories in Russia and Denmark <i>Penelon, Bossuet, Masillon</i> , in France. <i>National Deb.</i> of England commenced. <i>Godfrey Kneller</i> English painter.	1701. <i>Yale College</i> founded. 1702. <i>Rice</i> introduced into Carolina from Madagascar.	1700. A British fleet sent to assist Charles XII., of Sweden. Foundation of the <i>national debt</i> in this reign. 1701. War of the Spanish succession. 1702. The French invade Holland under Boufflers—repulsed by Marlborough. — Anne.  — 1703. Methuen treaty of commerce with Portugal. 1704. Marlborough enters Germany, gains the battle of <i>Blenheim</i> . Gibraltar taken by Rooke. 1705. Treaty of union with Scotland. Battle of <i>Ramilles</i> , Villeroi defeated. 1707. Victory of <i>Almanza</i> over the English and Portuguese. The first <i>United Parliament of Great Britain</i> meets. 1708. Battle of <i>Oudenarde</i> , —French defeated. Sardinia and Minorca captured by the English. Unsuccessful attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland. 1710. Victory of <i>Vendome</i> at <i>Villaviciosa</i> . Dr. <i>Sacheverell's</i> trial.—Collision of Whig and Tory principles. 1713. <i>Peace of Utrecht</i> . Perpetual separation of the crown of France and Spain—England acquires Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay, also <i>Michigan</i> . The Rhine is the boundary between Germany and France. 1714. Factions at court—disgrace of <i>Harley</i> , chancellor of the exchequer. Death of the queen.—House of <i>Hanover</i> :—  — George I.  — Robert <i>Walpole</i> , premier. 1715. <i>Insurrection of Jacobites</i> .—Battles of <i>Stirling</i> and <i>Preston</i> . War against Sweden. 1718. <i>Quadruple alliance</i> : the Emperor, England, Holland, and France against the designs of Spain.	
1703	First <i>Russian newspaper</i> .— <i>St. Petersburg</i> founded. Flourishing period of <i>French literature</i> .—Great splendor in the French court. 1704. <i>A newspaper in America</i> .	1703. — <i>Apalachian Indians</i> subdued. <i>Maine</i> ravaged by French and Indians. 1704. Captain <i>Church's</i> expedition against the Indians. <i>Boston News-Letter</i> , first American periodical. 1706. <i>Carolina</i> invaded by the French and Spanish. 1707. Unsuccessful expedition against <i>Port Royal</i> . 1708. The <i>Saybrook platform</i> , formed. 1709. First <i>paper money</i> in New-Jersey. 1710. <i>First post-office</i> at New York. Fruitless expedition against <i>Canada</i> . 1713. "Queen Anne's War" closed by treaty of <i>Utrecht</i> . 1715. <i>Indian war</i> in South Carolina. 1717. <i>New-Orleans</i> settled by the French.		
1708	Incorporation of the <i>United British East India Company</i> .			
1709	<i>Prussic acid</i> discovered by <i>Diesbach</i> .			
1710	<i>A post-office in America</i> .			
1713	The famous <i>bull "Unigenitus"</i> against the French <i>Jansenists</i> .			
1714	Rise of commerce in <i>Austria</i> ; first manufactories. <i>Lavo's bank at Paris</i> .			
1715	The monastery of <i>Mafra</i> , "the wonder of Portugal," built. <i>Prior, Steele, De Foe, Addison</i> , flourish in England.			
1716	First standing army in England.			
1718	The <i>coffee tree</i> brought from <i>Java</i> to <i>Surinam</i> .			

A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1700	Death of the king, who names the duke of Anjou as his successor.				1700. Russia:—Peter the Great invades <i>Ingria</i> —defeated by Charles XII., at <i>Narva</i> . War of the Northern Powers. 1701. PRUSSIA erected into kingdom under —Frederic I.  —
1701	Philip V.  —				
1704	The archduke Charles lands at Lisbon, and enters Spain.				
1705	Barcelona taken by the allies.	1705. — Joseph I.  —			
1706	Port. — John V.  — English and Portuguese enter Madrid.		1706. French driven from Italy by prince Eugene. 1707. All the Spanish possessions in Italy abandoned to the allies.	1703. Ahmed III.	1706. The Swedes victorious over the Saxons and Russians at <i>Traverstadt</i> . 1707. Russia:—Revolt of the <i>Cossack Mazeppa</i> . 1708. Charles invades Russia, crosses the <i>Dnieper</i> , and is defeated at <i>Pultowa</i> . Sweden at war with Denmark. Poland:—Frederic Augustus re-ascends the throne. 1712. Victory of the Swedes at <i>Gadebusche</i> . 1713. Prussia:—Frederic William I.  —
1711	Charles leaves Spain, becoming Emperor.	1710. Treaty of the Hague between England, Holland, and the Empire. 1711. — Charles VI.  — Ministry of Count <i>Linzendorf</i> . 1713. <i>Pragmatic sanction</i> , vesting the succession to Austria in the daughters of Charles.			
1714	Barcelona taken by Berwick. <i>Albornozi</i> , prime minister of Spain.	1714. Peace of <i>Rastadt</i> and <i>Baden</i> with France.	1714. War of Venice with the Porte. 1715. <i>Corinth</i> taken by the Turks—the Emperor joins Venice—siege of <i>Corfu</i> raised on the news of their defeat at the battle of <i>Peterwarden</i> . 1717. Defeat of <i>Crusca</i> —loss of <i>Belgrade</i> .		1714. Russia:—Naval victory over the Swedes.— <i>Åland</i> and <i>Finland</i> conquered. 1715. <i>Netherlands</i> —Barrier treaty of <i>Antwerp</i> with Austria. Sweden:—Return of Charles—Prussia and England join the alliance against him. 1718. Charles XII. invades Norway: is killed at the siege of <i>Frederichshall</i> . Sweden:— <i>Ulrica Eleonora</i> .  —
		1718. <i>Quadruple alliance</i> against Spain.	1718. Peace of <i>Passarowitz</i> , between the Porte, Venice, and <i>Fungary</i> .		




A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.
	<i>Cotton Mather</i> , " <i>Magnalia</i> ," and <i>Increase Mather</i> , Hist. of War with Indians.	1719. First Philadelphia newspaper.	1719. Unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland by the Spaniards. "The South Sea Scheme." 1720. "Bursting of the South Sea bubble."
1721	Inoculation introduced by Lady Montague. The same year introduced into Boston by Dr. Boylston.	1721. First New-York newspaper. 1723. Vermont settled. <i>Increase Mather</i> , died.	1721. Sir Robert Walpole's ministry continues.
1724	Academy of Sciences at Petersburg.	1724. Trenton, N. J., founded.	
1725	The "Appellants" in France, headed by the Cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the bull "Unigenitus," to a general council; but without effect.	1727. Great earthquake in New-England.	1725. League of Herrenhauser, 1727. George I. dies at Osnaburg. — George II. —
1728	Behring's Strait discovered.	1728. <i>Cotton Mather</i> , died. Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil.	1728. Peace of Pardo with Spain
1729	Balloons invented by Gusmac. <i>In England: In France: Pope, Swift, J. B. Rousseau, Le Young, Thompson, Sage, Rollin, Watts, Lord Montesquieu, Bolingbroke, Doddridge, Chesterfield.</i>	1729. The Carolinas separated. 1732. Birth of Washington. 1733. Savannah founded.	1729. Treaty of Seville, between England, France, and Holland. 1731. Treaty of Vienna with Holland and the Empire.
1733	First Lodge of Freemasons in America, at Boston.		1739. War with Spain.
1740	<i>Irish linen manufactories, and English steel and cutlery flourish.</i> <i>L. Holberg</i> , Danish dramatist.	1740. Tennessee first explored. 1742. Invasion of Florida by Indians and Spaniards—repulsed.	1740. Porto Bello taken by Admiral Vernon.—Anson's voyage round the world, and capture of the <i>Manilla galleon</i> .

D.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1719. Italy:—Sicily invaded by the Spanish. 1720. Peace of Stockholm.—Tranquillity restored in the north. Sweden:—The queen abdicates in favor of her husband. 1721. Italy:—Innocent XIII., pope. —Frederic. Peace of Nystadt with Russia. Russia:—Peter assumes the title "Emperor of all the Russias." 1721. Turkey:—Mahammed Effendi, ambassador to Paris. 1723. China:—Christians expelled. 1723. Italy:—John Gaston, (de Medicis), grand duke of Tuscany. 1723. Turkey:—The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia. 1724. Italy:—Benedict XIII., pope. 1725. Russia:—Catharine I., widow of Peter. 1725. Turkey:—Partition treaty for seizing the north and west provinces of Persia. 1726. Russia:—Alliance with Austria. 1726. Turkey:—First printing press brought from Paris to Turkey. 1727. Russia:—Treaty with China. —Peter II. 1727. Turkey:—Peace of Bagdad. 1728. Denmark:—Fire at Copenhagen, destroys the public library. —colony of Dunes in Greenland. 1730. Denmark:—Christian VI. 1730. Italy:—Clement XII., pope. Russia:—Anne. 1733. Poland:—Frederic Augustus II. The diet elect Stanislaus, but are compelled by the Russian army to elect Frederic. 1740. War of the Austrian succession. Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary States. 1741. The French, Saxons, and Bavarians, overrun Austria, take Prague, and crown Charles VI. emperor. Treaty of Breslau with Austria. 1743. The French driven across the Rhine.
1722	The king assumes the government. Duke de Bourbon, minister.			
1724	Congress of Cambridge between England, France, Prussia, and Holland.	1725. Alliance of Vienna, Spain, and Austria. 1734. — Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos.		
1726	Ministry of Cardinal Fleury.			
1728	Congress of Soissons dissolved, without effecting any thing.			
1733	War of the Polish succession: France, Spain, and Sardinia.		1733. War of the Polish succession; Austria, Russia, and Denmark. 1735. Preliminaries of Vienna: not concluded till 1738. 1740. War of the Austrian succession. Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary States. 1741. The French, Saxons, and Bavarians, overrun Austria, take Prague, and crown Charles VI. emperor. Treaty of Breslau with Austria. 1743. The French driven across the Rhine.	
1734	Conquest of Lorraine.			
1740	War of the Austrian succession.—Marshals Belleisle and Broglio:—defeated by the allies at Dettingen.			
1743				




A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.
	Frederic the Great makes great improvements in military tactics—introduces flying horse artillery. <i>Durante</i> and <i>Leo</i> , celebrated musicians. <i>Handel</i> , and <i>Seb. Bach</i> , musical composers.	1745. Louisburg and Cape Breton taken from France by the English.	1744. Naval victory over the French and Spanish fleets in the bay of Hieres. 1745. Scotch rebellion—Charles Edward lands in Scotland. 1746. he is defeated at Culloden. 1747. Victories over the French off Belleisle and Cape Finisterre.
1747	Indigo first produced in Carolina.	1747. <i>David Brainerd</i> and <i>Benjamin Coleman</i> , died.	
1748	<i>Mosheim</i> , ecclesiastical historian.		1748. Peace of Aix la mutual restitution of con
1750	<i>Dr. Franklin's</i> discoveries in electricity.	1749. English settlement in Nova Scotia.	
1752	England introduces the "New Style" Calendar.		1752. The new style introduced; the year hereafter commences Jan. 1.
1753	<i>British Museum</i> founded.	1752. Hostilities between Eng 1751. Washington's mission to the French. 1755. Defeat of Braddock. 1756. Oswego and Ft. Granby taken by the French.	land and France on the bous
	<i>British.</i> <i>Alan Ramsay</i> , <i>Shenstone</i> , <i>Gray</i> , <i>Collins</i> , <i>Akenside</i> , <i>Churchill</i> .		1756 "Seven Years' Subsidiary alliance with Prussia. Ministry of William Pitt, the elder. 1757. Victory of Plassey, in India.
	<i>Helvetius</i> , Fr. <i>Racine</i> , Fr. <i>Gellert</i> , Ger. <i>Winckelmann</i> , Ger.	1757. Fort Wm. Henry captured. 1758. Repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. Fort Du Quesne taken. 1759. Invasion of Canada—death of Wolfe—Quebec taken. Capture of Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga.	1759. Naval victories over the Lagros, and off Brest. Surat, in India, taken from the Dutch. 1760.—George III. 1761. Earl of Bute, premier. 1762. War with Spain. Conquest of Havana, Trinidad, and Manilla. 1763. Peace of Paris
1761	Potatoes first planted in France, by Turgot. <i>Niebuhr's</i> travels in Arabia.	1763. End of the "Old French War." 1765. "American Stamp Act" resisted in Massachusetts and Virginia. First Colonial Congress at New-York.	1765. Bengal ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Allahabad.
1764	<i>Wesley</i> & <i>Whitefield</i> preach. Philadelphia Medical School, first in America.		
1766	<i>Wallis</i> and <i>Carteret's</i> voyage of discovery in the South Seas.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.	
1744	War declared against England and Austria.			1740. Prussia:—FREDERIC II. (the Great.) Prussia increases in importance.—War with Austria.	
1745	Battle of Fontenoy, allies defeated.		1745. Charles dies at Munich.	Russia:—Ivan V. Sweden:—War with Russia. Swedes driven out of Finland.	
1746	The French victorious by land, but unsuccessful by sea.	1746. — Ferdinand VI.	House of Lorraine:—Francis I. husband of Maria Theresa	Russia:—Elizabeth. 1743. —Peace of Abo with Sweden. 1743. Turkey:—War with Persia. —Defeat near Erivan. 1744. India:—Hostilities between French and Spaniards, who take 1744. Italy:—Savoy occupied by French and Spaniards, who take 1745. —Parma, Milan, and Piacentia. —Genoa bombarded by the English. 1746. —French and Spaniards driven from Lombardy.	
1747	War with Holland.			1746. Denmark:—Frederic V. 1747. Netherlands:—William IV. Persia:—Revolution: Nadir. Shah murdered. 1751. Holland:—William V. stadtholder. Denmark:—Ministry of Count Bendorff. Sweden:—House of Holstom Gotorp:—	
	Chapelle quests.	1748. Peace of Aix la Chapelle; the on	Spain, and Prussia ly gainers by the war.	—Adolphus Frederic. 1754. Italy:—The Corsicans, under Paoli, revolt against Genoa. 1754. Turkey:—Othman III. 1755. First Prussian embassy to Constantinople. 1756. India:—Calcutta taken by the Nabob of Bengal. 1757. Turkey:—Mustapha III. 1757. Prussia:—Russian invasion. 1758. —victory of Londerf. 1758. Italy:—Clement XIII, pope. 1759. Prussia:—The king defeated at Kunnersdorf. 1760. —Battle of Liegnitz.—Berlin taken. India:—Shah Alim II. Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali.	
	daries of Nova Scotia.		1756. Seven Years' War of Austria and Prussia. Invasion and conquest of Saxony, by Frederic II. Alliance with France.	1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.	1754. Italy:—The Corsicans, under Paoli, revolt against Genoa. 1754. Turkey:—Othman III. 1755. First Prussian embassy to Constantinople. 1756. India:—Calcutta taken by the Nabob of Bengal. 1757. Turkey:—Mustapha III. 1757. Prussia:—Russian invasion. 1758. —victory of Londerf. 1758. Italy:—Clement XIII, pope. 1759. Prussia:—The king defeated at Kunnersdorf. 1760. —Battle of Liegnitz.—Berlin taken. India:—Shah Alim II. Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali.
1753	Influence of Madame de Pompadour. War: Capture of Minorca from the English.			1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.	1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.
1757	Invasion of Hanover.			1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.	1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.
1758	Defeat at Crefeldt, on the Rhine.			1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.	1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.
1760	French off Cape Attempt to invade Ireland.	1759:—Charles III.		1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.	1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.
1761	Loss of all Canada. The Bourbon Family Compact. Siege and capture of Belleisle, by the English.			1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.	1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.
	between France, Spain and England.			1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.	1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.
1764	Expulsion of the Jesuits.			1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.	1756. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden taken. 1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN
1767	First spinning machine in England.		1766. American Stamp Act repealed.—New ministry under the Earl of Chatham.
1768	Cook's first voyage of discovery. Bruce discovers the source of the Nile. Royal Academy of Arts in England; Joshua Reynolds, first president.	1768. Boston occupied by the British troops.	1767. First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore.
1769	Letters of <i>Janius</i> .	1769. Daniel Boone explores Kentucky.	1770. Lord North, prime minister.
1770	Whitefield dies at Newburyport.	1772. Hancock, S. Adams, and Patrick Henry, promote the revolution.	1771. The Falkland Islands ceded by Spain to Great Britain.
1774	Captain Cook discovers New California.	1773. Tea destroyed at Boston.	1774. The Boston Port Bill passed.
1774	The SPINNING-JENNY, invented by Robert Arkwright.	1774. Continental Congress at Philadelphia.	1774. Warren Hastings, governor general of India.
1774	The Improved STEAM ENGINE, by Watt and Bolton.	1775. AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR: April 19, Skirmish at Lexington. June 17, Battle of Bunker's Hill Prescott, Putnam, & Warren. WASHINGTON, commander-in-chief. Montgomery takes St. Johns and Quebec. Montreal, and falls at Montreal. The British troops evacuate Boston.	1775. Lord North's "conciliatory measures" rejected by the colonies.
	<i>In England.</i> Goldsmith, Warburton, Johnson, Littleton, Lowth, Garrick, Hume, Robertson, Blackstone, Adam Smith, Horne Tooke, Priestley, Horsley, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Cooper, Sheridan, McPherson, Burns, Kalmes, Reid.	<i>France.</i> Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Condillac, Jussieu, Lavoisier, La Harpe, Barthelemy, Buffon. <i>Ger. Mosh-eim,</i> Zimmerman, Kant, Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, Sto. Linnaeus, H. Metastasio. Rus. Kheras-kov, Kostrov, Deerhavin, Bogdanovich, Khemnitze.	1776. The city of London remonstrates against the American war. The British army takes possession of New-York. Hessians hired for service in America.
		Moultrie defeats the English at Sullivan's Island. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4. Americans (Sullivan) defeated at Flatbush, Aug. Battle of White Plains. Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26-7. 1777. Arrival of Lafayette. Capture of Ticonderoga by the British July 5.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			Discipline of the Ottoman troops improved by Baron de Tott.
1767	Genoa cedes Corsica to France.		1767. Spain:—Jesuits expelled. India:—Hyder Ali resists the English. 1768. War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire.
1769	Ministry of Duc d'Aiguillon.		1769. Pope Clement XIV. The Russian army occupies Wallachia and Moldavia.
1770	Marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette.		1771. Sweden:—Gustavus III. 
1772		1772. Joseph II. with the Emperors of Russia and Prussia, dismember Poland, dividing it between themselves.	1772. First Partition of Poland.
1773	Madame du Barri rules the king.		1773. Ottoman Empire:—The Russians crossing the Danube, are repulsed by Ghazi Hassan. Pope Clement abolishes the order of Jesuits.
1774	—Louis XVI.  Marie Antoinette, queen:—Maurepas, prime minister.		1774. India.—Warren Hastings, first British governor-general. Russia:—Revolt of the Cossack Pugatscheff, calling himself Czar Peter.
			Ottoman Empire:—Abdul Hamid. 
1776	Necker, comptroller-general. Franklin in Paris.		1775. Pope Pius VI. Spain:—Able ministry of Florida Blanca.
			1776. Bassora surrendered to the Persians. East Indies:—Lord Pigot, governor-general, imprisoned by his own council.
1777			Portugal:—Maria, queen.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		1777 Battles of Bennington, 11, and Stillwater. Philadelphia taken by the English, under Cornwallis.—Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4.—Gates receives Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17. Articles of confederation, adopted Nov. 15.	Aug. 16; Brandywine, Sept. 26.
		1778. Alliance with France. Battle of Monmouth, Washington victorious, June 28. Arrival of the French fleet under D'Estaing. Massacre of Wyoming. Savannah taken by the English.	1778. Capture of Pondicherry, in India.
1779		1779. Wayne recovers Stoney Point. Paul Jones's Victory off Scotland.	1779. War with Hyder Ali in India. War with Holland.
1780		1780. Battle near Camden: De Kalb killed. Treason of Arnold.	
1781	Herschel's discovery of the <i>Georgium Sidus</i> .	1781. Battle of Cowpens, gained by Morgan. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 17.	
1782	Prussic acid obtained in a separate state, by Scheele.	1782. Treaty with Holland, by J. Adams, Jay, Franklin, and Laurens.	
1783	Air balloon of Montgolfier.	1783. PEACE OF VERSAILLES: INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES acknowledged by Great Britain.	
1784	First American vessel in China. <i>Institution for the deaf and dumb</i> at Paris, by the Abbé de l'Épée. Sunday schools established in England, by Robert Raikes.	1784. New-York Chamber of Commerce founded.	1784. Pitt, the younger, premier. Peace with Tippeco Saib.
1785	Herschel's Telescopes.	1785. John Adams, 1st States of America to Great Britain.	ambassador from the United States.
1786	Stenography, by Taylor.	1786. Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts.	1786. Pitt's Sinking Fund.
1787	Panoramas in London. First spinning machine in France.	1787. General Convention at Philadelphia. FEDERAL CONSTITUTION of the United States, adopted. 1788. Cotton planted in Georgia. 1789. GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President: Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph, and Jay, form the cabinet.	1788. The king insane.—Death of Charles Edward, the last pretender. Trial of Warren Hastings.
	<i>Talma</i> , the celebrated tragedian.	1791. First United States Bank. 1792. Kentucky admitted to the Union. United States Mint established.	1792. Provision for the gradual abolition of the slave trade.


A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1778	Alliance with America	1778. War of the Bavarian succession.—Bavaria seized by Germany.	
1779	Scheme to invade England from Normandy.	1779. Congress and Peace of Teschen.	
1780	Rochambeau sent to aid the Americans.		1780. Declaration of the armed neutrality—to protect neutral flags from the right of search claimed by Britain.
1781	Necker resigns.		
1782	Defeat of De Grasse in the West Indies, by Rodney.	1782. Punishment of death abolished. The Pope visits the emperor, to dissuade him from hostilities against the church.	1782. Italy:—Pontine marshes drained. India:—Rise of Sindia—Tippeco, Sultan.
1783	Peace of Versailles.		1783. —alliance with the French.
	<i>La Perouse's voyage of discovery.</i>	1785. 2,000 religious houses suppressed by the emperor.	1786. Prussia:—Frederic William II. 1787. Russia:—War with the Porte.
1787	Financial difficulties — New taxation: Colonne, Brienne, and Necker, ministers successively.	1788. The emperor attempts to control the Universities.	1788. Spain:—Charles IV. 1789. Ottoman Empire:—Selim II. 1790. Tuscany:—Ferdinand III.
	FRENCH REVOLUTION begins.—Bastille taken and razed, July 14.—Lafayette, commander of the national guards.—Mirabeau, leading orator.	1790. Leopold II.  Congress of Reichenbach.	
1791	Flight of the king to Varennes.—Lafayette resigns.	1791. Conference of Pilnitz.	
1792	War with Germany:—The French declared a republic. <i>Girondists and Mountainists.</i>	1792.—Francis II.  French take Spire, Mentz, and Longwy—Lafayette imprisoned at Olmutz.	1792. Sweden:—Gustavus IV. 





A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		1793. Washington re-elected. Neutrality in regard to France.	1793. First coalition against France, directed by England—all Europe, except Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey.
	<i>Tom Paine, Fisher Ames.</i>		
	<i>Alfieri, Italian poet.</i>		
	<i>Hannah More, Gainsboro', Moreland.</i>	1794. Commercial treaty with Commencement of the navy—5 frigates built.	<i>England.</i> British army defeated near Dunkirk.
	<i>Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Albrechtsberger, Beethoven.</i>		
	<i>Boguslawski, Krasicki, Polish poets.</i>		
		1795. Washington declines a reelection.	1795. War with Holland.
		1796. Washington declines a reelection.	
		1797. John Adams, 2d president.	
		Difficulties with France.	
1799	<i>Pestalozzi, system of elementary education. Mungo Park's travels in Africa, published.</i>	1793. Regular army organized, Washington commander-in-chief. 1793. Death of Washington. Tennessee becomes a State.	1793. Second coalition against France.—Irish rebellion.—Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile. Wilberforce's motion to abolish the slave trade, lost, 87 to 83.
		1800. Seat of government transferred to Washington, D. C.	1800. Union of England and Ireland—Malta taken.
1801	<i>Iron railways in England. Polytechnic school in Paris.</i>	1801. Thomas Jefferson, 3d President. Exports of United States, \$93,000,000.	1801. Battle of Alexandria.—Pitt resigns, succeeded by Addington.
1802	<i>First book-fair in New-York.</i>	1802. Ohio joins the Union; it has 75,000 inhabitants.	1802. Peace of Amiens
		1803. Purchase of Louisiana, for \$15,000,000. U. States frigate Philadelphia, taken by the Tripolitans.	1803. Successful war in India
1804	<i>First Locomotive Steam Engine used on the Merthyn Tydvil road in Wales.</i>	1804. Decatur recaptures the Philadelphia. Preble bombards Tripoli. Burr kills Hamilton.	1804. Pitt again premier.
		1805. Jefferson re-elected President; George Clinton, of New-York, Vice-President.	1805. Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar.

A. D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1793	The king and queen beheaded. Reign of Terror. Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday.	1793. First Coalition against France.	1793. Second Partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. Hayti independent republic, under Toussaint L'Ouverture.
1794	Victories of Pichegru every where driven back. Revolution of the 9th Thermidor. Robespierre guillotined.	and Jourdan—the allies	1794. Poland:—Revolt at Cracow.—Kosciusko, general-in-chief.—Russians defeated at Warsaw.
1795	NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, commander of the army; quells an insurrection in Paris.		1795. Final partition of Poland—extinction of the kingdom. Batavian Republic:—Shielpennink.
1796	War in Italy. Battle of Lodi.		1796. Russia:—Paul I.
1797	Bonaparte's Austrian Campaign—Hoche and Moreau's celebrated passage of the Rhine. Peace of Campo Formio.		1797. Switzerland:—General Revolution—The French invade Bern—Helvetic Republic. Prussia:—Frederic William III. —
1798	Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt is defeated by Nelson at Aboukir, Aug. 1.	1798. Second Coalition against France.	1798. India:—Marquis Wellesley, governor-general.
1799	The French enter Switzerland under Bernadotte and Jourdan.—Return of Bonaparte.—Revolution of the 18th Brumaire—Bonaparte, first consul.		1799. Russians, under Suvwarow, defeated near Milan.
1800	Battle of Marengo.	—Moreau's victory of Hohenlinden.	1800. Armed neutrality of the north. Pope Pius VII. Ionian Republic founded
1801	Peace of Lunevile.		1801. Russia: Alexander.
1802	Bonaparte elected president of the Italian republic. Peace of Amiens. Legion of Honor instituted.		1802. Italian Republic—Bonaparte president.
	War with England. Bank of France.		1803. India:—Great Mahratt War.
1804	Duke D'Enghien shot. Bonaparte crowned as NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French. Marshals Soult, Murat, Ney, &c.	1804. The emperor of Germany assumes the title of emperor of AUSTRIA.	1804. Russia:—War with Persia.
1805	Austrian Campaign, Napoleon Protector of the	Battle of Austerlitz. Presburg. Confederation of the Rhine.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1806	<i>Planet Juno</i> discovered. <i>Lewis & Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.</i>		1806. Fourth Coalition against France.
1807	FULTON'S FIRST SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF STEAM-BOATS.	1807. Embargo on all the ports of the United States. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason. Slave trade abolished.	1807. Bill for the abolition of the slave trade, passed.
1808	General University established by Napoleon, to superintend national education. <i>Lithography</i> invented.	1809. James Madison, 4th President. Embargo repealed; the non-intercourse act passed.	1808. The English, under Wellesley, enter Spain as allies. 1809. Fifth Coalition. Walcheren expedition.
	In England: <i>Fitzman, Westmacott, Chantrey, Biot, B. St. Pierre,</i> sculptors.		
	France: <i>La Grange, Mauge, Haüy, Biot, B. St. Pierre,</i> poet.		
1810	<i>First steamboat built in Europe.</i>	1811. Engagement between the 'President' and the 'Little Belt.' Indians on the Wabash, defeated by Gov. Harrison. Population of the United States, 7,239,903.	1810. War with Sweden. 1811. George, Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, (the king being insane). Population of Great Britain, 12,652,144.
1812	<i>American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions</i> , founded.	1812. WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Invasion of Canada under Gen. Hull surrenders Detroit to the British.	1812. RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN. Battles of Smolensko and Borodino. Moscow entered by Napoleon's army—and burnt by the Russians.
1814	<i>Steam carriages</i> in England. Gas used for lighting the streets of London.	The Constitution (First check of British naval supremacy.) Wool victorious at Captain Jones, in the	Gen. Hull captures the Guerriere: Lord Liverpool premier. Queenstown, Oct. 12. Wasp, captures the Frolic, Oct. 18.
1815	<i>Safety lamp</i> invented by Sir Humphrey Davy.	The "United States," The Constitution, Captain Louisiana admitted into the Union. 1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Battle of the Thames: Tecumseh killed. 1814. City of Washington burnt by the British.	Captain Decatur, captures the British frigate Macedonian. Bainbridge, captures the British frigate Java. 1813. Sixth Coalition against France—Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Austria. 1814. Treaty of Chaumont between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain, signed Dec. 3.
	In England: <i>H. K. White, Keats, Reg. Heber, Shelley, Crabbe, Sir W. Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Montgomery, Hegg.</i>		
	Dutch: <i>Bilderdyk.</i>		
	German: <i>W. Schlegel, F. Schlegel, Richter, Kotzebue, Weber and Spohr,</i> musical composers.		
	Russia: <i>Karamsin, Somorokor, Cuvier, Krilov.</i>		
	France: <i>Mad. de Staël, Mad. de Genlis, Chateaubriand, Cuvier.</i>		
	<i>Melendez Valdez,</i> Spanish poet.		
		1815. Battle of New-Orleans; British defeated by General Jackson, Jan. 8. War against Algiers declared.	1815. Candy and Almorá captured. Wellington victorious at Waterloo, June 18.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1806	Victory of Jena over the Prussians. Berlin decree.		1806. Holland:—Louis Napoleon, king. Prussia at war with France in alliance with Russia. 1807. Ottoman Empire:—Mustapha IV.
1807	War with Russia. Battle of Friedland.—Peace of Tilsit. Invasion of Portugal.		1808. Spain:—Ferdinand VII. " Joseph Napoleon. Naples:—Murat. Denmark:—Frederic VI Ottoman Empire:—Mahmoud II.
1808	French in Spain defeated at Vienna, by Sir Arthur Wellesley.		1809. Sweden:—Charles XIII
1809	Battle of Wagram—	Peace of Vienna. Metternich, minister.	
1810	Napoleon marries Maria Louise.—Continental peace except with Spain.		1810. South America:—VE-NEZUELA declared independent.
1811	Birth of the emperor's son; created king of Rome. Sout victorious in Spain—takes Badajoz; is defeated by the English at Albuca.		1811. NEW GRENADA declared independent.
1812	RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN. Battles of Smolensko and Borodino. Moscow entered by Napoleon's army—and burnt by the Russians.	1812. Austria in alliance with France against Russia.	1812. INVASION OF RUSSIA by Napoleon.—BURNING OF MOSCOW. Kutsoff pursues the retreating French. Poland:—Diet of Warsaw: the Poles declared a nation by Napoleon.
1813	Victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, over the allies.	1813. War of German independence. Austria joins the Coalition. Bonaparte driven to the Rhine, loses his whole army.	1813. South America:—Bolívar drives the Spaniards from Caracas.
1814	Battle of Leipsic—The allies enter Paris. Napoleon abdicates, and retires to Elba. House of Bourbon restored:—Louis XVIII.— Bonaparte returns from Elba. The hundred days. Napoleon victorious at Ligny. BATTLE OF WATERLOO. The allies enter Paris. Bonaparte banished to St. Helena.	1815. German League. Congress of Vienna.	1814. Union of Holland and Belgium.—Peace of Kiel Sweden, and England. Union of Sweden and Norway as two kingdoms under one monarch. 1815. Netherlands:—William I. The "Holy Alliance"—Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1815	New corn law in England. Polytechnic institution at Vienna. Manufactories introduced into Poland. The family of Rothschilds comes into notice at Frankfurt. Abolition of the slave trade by the congress of Vienna.		
1816	Second United States Bank chartered for 20 years, capital \$35,000,000.	1816. United States Bank incorporated. Indiana admitted.	1816. Bombardment of Algiers—The Dey compelled to make peace and abolish slavery.
1817	Public schools established throughout Russia. Belzoni penetrates the second pyramid of Gheza.	1817. James Monroe, 5th President. Mississippi admitted.	1817. Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers.
1818	Abolition of predial bondage in Bavaria and Wirtemberg.	1818. Illinois admitted. War with the Seminoles.	
1819	First passage of the Atlantic by steam, by the Savannah—New-York to Liverpool.	1820. Maine admitted.	1820.—George IV. 
1821	Rise of mechanic institutions in England.	1821. Monroe re-elected. Missouri admitted. Slavery compromise.	
1822	Hieroglyphics deciphered.—Champollion.—Sir William Herschel died.		
1823	Huskisson's free trade system in England. First manufactory in Egypt, established by Mehemet Ali.		1823. Canning ministry. The Ashantees in Africa defeated.
1824	Inland navigation of the United States: the great Erie Canal opened.	1824. Lafayette's visit. Erie canal opened. Protective tariff.	
1825	Mail-posts in Prussia.—Steam navigation on the Rhine. General financial panic in England. Vast increase of periodical literature in England, France, Germany, America, &c.	1825. J. Q. Adams, 6th President.	1825. Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1826	Alexander Volta dies, discoverer of the Voltaic battery.		1827. Treaty of London in favor of Greece. 1828. Wellington ministry—Disturbances in Ireland.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1816. Portugal —John VI.  —in Brazil. Union of Naples and Sicily. 1817. Republic of the Ionian Islands. India:—The cholera commences its ravages. 1818. Sweden:—Charles XIV. (Bernadotte.) India:—The Mahratta power completely overthrown, and the British succeeds. 1819. South America:—Republic of COLOMBIA:—Bolivar, President.
1818	Congress of Aix la Chapelle. —France joins the "Holy Alliance."		1821. Hayti:—Boyer, emperor. South America:—PERU and GUATEMALA independent. 1822. BRAZIL declared independent. Mexico:—Iturbide, emperor. Greek Revolution. Declaration of Independence. Massacre of Scio. 1823. Italy:—Leo XII, pope. 1824. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. 1825. Russia:—Nicholas I. 
1821	Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.	1821. Congress of monarchs at Laybach.—Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia. —Alexander Ypsilanti defeated and carried prisoner to Austria.	
1824	—Charles X. 		1826. —War with Persia. Greece:—Missolonghi taken by the Turks. 1827. Treaty between Russia and the Porte respecting Greece. Greece:—Battle of Navarino. Portugal:—Maria de Gloria, queen.  —Rebellion in favor of Don Miguel as regent. 1828. War between Russia and the Porte.
1827	Fleet sent to Algiers.		


A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
	<p>IN ENGLAND : <i>Jeremy Bentham,</i> <i>Thomas Chalmers,</i> <i>Thomas Dick,</i> <i>W. Kirby,</i> <i>Hallam,</i> <i>Lingard,</i> <i>Wordsworth,</i> <i>Southey,</i> <i>Campbell,</i> <i>Moore,</i> <i>Leigh Hunt,</i> <i>Mrs. Hemans,</i> <i>Bulwer,</i> <i>"Barry Cornwall,"</i></p> <p>FRANCE : <i>Cuvier,</i> <i>Talma,</i> <i>Segur,</i> <i>La Place,</i> <i>Beranger,</i> <i>Lamartine.</i></p> <p>GERMANY : <i>Spohr,</i> <i>Mayerbeer,</i> <i>Kotzebue,</i> <i>Gall,</i> <i>Spurzheim.</i></p> <p>RUSSIA : <i>Kuramsin,</i> <i>Somorokov,</i> <i>Dmitriev,</i> <i>Krilon.</i></p> <p>U. S. A. <i>N. Webster,</i> <i>Irving,</i> <i>Cooper,</i> <i>Flint,</i> <i>Wirt,</i> <i>Marshall,</i> <i>Wheaton,</i> <i>Kent,</i> <i>Storv,</i> <i>Gallatin,</i> <i>Livingston,</i> <i>Channing.</i></p>	<p>1829. General Jackson, 7th President of the United States.</p> <p>1830. Treaty between the United States and the Port.</p> <p>1831. The king of the Netherlands makes his award on the North Eastern Boundary, between the United States and the British provinces.</p> <p>1832. War with the Winnebagoes and other Indian tribes.—Cholera in New-York.—Nullification in South Carolina.—General Jackson's celebrated proclamation.</p> <p>1833. General Jackson re-elected to the Presidency. Removal of the Deposites of the United States from the U. S. Bank.</p> <p>1834. The President censured by the Senate for removing the Deposites.</p> <p>1835. Great Fire in New-York.</p> <p>1836. The national debt of the United States being paid, the surplus revenue is divided among the States.</p> <p>Treaty with Morocco.</p> <p>1837. The independence of Texas acknowledged.</p> <p>Martin Van Buren, 3th President.</p>	<p>1829. Catholic emancipation. Captain Ross's voyage to discover a North West passage.</p> <p>1830.—William IV. Earl Grey, minister. Difficulties with China.</p> <p>1831. Lord John Russell's <i>Reform Bill</i> introduced. Cholera first appears in England.</p> <p>1831. Sir Robert Peel Premier.—Difficulties in Canada.</p> <p>1837.—Victoria</p>
1830	<i>Liverpool and Manchester Railroad</i> opened. The two Landers succeed in tracing the <i>Niger</i> from Lake Tchad to the ocean.		
1831	The first newspaper in Constantinople.—The <i>Factory Bill</i> in England, limiting the hours of labor for children.		
1832	<i>Reform Bill in England</i> .— <i>Extension of Suffrage.</i> <i>Trade unions</i> in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, &c.		
1833	<i>Girard College</i> , at Philadelphia, and the University of New-York, commenced.		
1834	<i>De Tocqueville's History of Democracy in America.</i> <i>Inquisition abolished in Spain.</i>		
1835	<i>Slavery abolished in the British colonies.</i> <i>Boston and Lowell Railroad completed.</i>		
1836	James Smithson, of London, bequeathes £100,000 to the United States for the establishment of an <i>Institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."</i> The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris.		

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1829	Algiers taken.		1829. Italy:—Pius VIII., pope. Algiers taken by the French. VENEZUELA independent, General Paez, President.
1830	Three Days' Revolution, July 27, 28, and 29. Lafayette, commander of the National Guard. Charles X. abdicates. —Louis Philippe I. (House of Orleans.)		1830. BELGIUM revolts from Holland, and is declared independent in August. 1830. Polish struggle for nationality, begins November 19. Brazil:—Revolution; Don Pedro II. 1831. Belgium:—Leopold I. The Poles victorious at Pray. Italy:—Gregory XVI., pope. Poland:—Warsaw capitulates to Russia.
1832	Ministry of Marshal Soult.		1832. The kingdom of GREECE founded: —Otho I. Poland:—The Insurrection crushed: 5000 families sent to Siberia. —University of Warsaw abolished.
		1833. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria.	1833. Spain:—Isabella. —Don Carlos claims the throne. Portugal:—A constitutional monarchy. Egypt:—Mehemet Ali acknowledged by the Sultan. Mexico:—Santa Anna, President.
1835	Death of Lafayette.		1834. Quadruple alliance—England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Don Miguel and Don Carlos. 1835. The Plague in Egypt.
1836	Insurrection attempted by Louis Napoleon at Strasbourg.		1836. Spain:—The Queen Regent adopts the constitution. Texas:—Battle of San Jacinto, Santa Anna taken prisoner.
		—Ferdinand I.	China:—A decree to expel all British and other barbarian merchants.




A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1837	S. F. B. MORSE takes out a patent for his Electro-magnetic Telegraph, (invented 1832.) Suspension of specie payments by the Banks in the United States, in May.	1838. The Exploring Expedition sails.	1839. The British take possession of Ghuzne.
1839	The Daguerreotype invented in Paris. Improvement of the condition of the Jews in Russia. An Antarctic Continent discovered by the United States Exploring Expedition.	1839. Disturbances on the "disputed territory," between Maine and New-Brunswick.	1840. The uniform Penny Postage system established.
1840	Penny postage system in England. Persecution of the Jews at Damascus. Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph patented in England.	1841. W. H. Harrison, 9th President. He dies April 4, just one month after his inauguration. John Tyler, succeeds him, as 10th President. Congress meets in extra session, May 31. Sub-Treasury Act repealed, Aug. 9. Bankrupt Act passed, August 18.	Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg. War with China, to enforce the opium trade. War in Syria.—Great Britain taking part with Austria and Turkey. Lord Palmerston's foreign policy excites the ill-will of France. 1841. The war with China ended: \$5,000,000 received as a ransom for Canton.
1842	The Croton Aqueduct in New-York completed. Bain's electro-magnetic Telegraph patented in London.	1842. The Dorr Insurrection in Rhode Island. Treaty between the United States and England, settling the north-eastern boundary.	1842. Treaty of peace with China. 1843. Great "Repeal" agitation in Ireland. The British gain possession of Scinde.
1844	"Anti-rentism" preached in the State of New-York.	1844. Texas annexed to the United States. Anti-rent riots in New-York.	1844. Daniel O'Connell's trial and imprisonment—the sentence reversed by the House of Lords.
1845	A great defection from the Romish church, under the preaching of Ronge, in Germany. Lord Rosse's Telescope.	1845. Treaty with China. James K. Polk, 11th President.	1845. Sir John Franklin sails in search of the north-west passage.
1845	Gutta Serena in use. Completion of the Thames Tunnel, March 25.	1846. War with Mexico: Hostilities commence on the Rio Grande, April 24. Battle of Palo Alto, May 8.	
1846	The Planet Neptune, predicted by Le Verrier, discovered by Dr. Galle, of Berlin, Sept. 23.	Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 8.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1838	Talleyrand dies. Difficulty with Mexico: capture of San Juan d'Ulloa.	1838. New Treaty of commerce with England, July 3. Ferdinand crowned at Milan, September 6.	1838. Mexico:—The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa taken by the French. 1839. Peace between France and Mexico. China:—The Opium trade forbidden. Turkey at war with Egypt. India:—Ghuzne taken by the British.
1840	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts a hostile descent on the coast of France, near Boulogne—is taken prisoner, and imprisoned at Ham. Guizot, minister for foreign affairs. The remains of Napoleon removed from St. Helena, and deposited with great honors at the Invalides, in Paris.		1840. China:—Canton blockaded by the English, to compel the renewal of the opium trade. Holland:—William I. abdicates:— —William II. — Syria:—St. Jean d'Acree taken by the English, Austrians, and Turks.
1842	The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage.		1841. China:—Canton capitulates, \$5,000,000 paid in one week, as a ransom for the city. Mexico:—Santa Anna enters the capital, and places himself at the head of the government.
1842			1842. India:—Insurrection in Afghanistan.
1844	The Duke de Nemours appointed Regent, in the event of the king's death.		1843. Temporary surrender of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain, compelled by Lord Geo. Paulet. Greece:—King Otho compelled to accept a constitution, Sept. 15. The Society Islands seized by a French squadron—restored by the government. India:—Scinde annexed to the British empire.
1846	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 26.		1846. Poland:—A powerful, but unsuccessful insurrection at Cracow, Feb. 23. Rome:—Pius IX., pope; elected June 6. Poland:—Cracow deprived of its independence, Nov. 16.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		1846. The Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, settling the North-Western Boundary, signed at London, June 18. Commodore Sloat takes possession of California, July 6. New Tariff bill passed, establishing <i>ad valorem</i> duties. Battle of Monterey, September 23. Tampico occupied, November 14. 1847. Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22. Battle of Sacramento, Feb. 26. Vera Cruz surrenders, March 29. Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18. Battle of Contreras, August 20. Armistice, Aug. 24. Hostilities renewed, September 7. Battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8. Battle of Chapultepec, Sep. 12. Mexico surrenders, Sept. 14. 1848. Treaty of Peace with Mexico, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 22.	1847. Severe famine in Ireland. Large supplies of food sent from the United States. The Bogue forts in China taken and destroyed, April 23. 1848. Civil war in Ireland. John Mitchell, tried and condemned to transportation, May 26. between the United States and Great Britain. Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July 25. Smith O'Brien arrested and condemned, Aug. 5. Return of Ross's expedition, Nov.
1848	The cultivation of the Tea plant in the United States, commenced by J. Smith, near Greenfield, South Carolina. Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, opened July 29. Emigration from Europe to America during this year, 300,000.	Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain. First deposit of California gold in the mint, Dec. 8. America during this year, 300,000.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1847	Reform Banquets in Strasbourg, Chartres, &c. Michelet's Lectures interrupted by the ministers, Dec. Abd-el-Kader captured, Dec. 22.	1847. Austria takes possession of Cracow.	1847. Prussia:—Frederic William grants a constitution, Feb. 8. Hayti:—Soulouque, President, March 2. Algiers—Abd-el-Kader made a prisoner to France, Dec. 22.
1848	Debate on the Reform Bill, Feb. 8. Proposed Banquet at Paris, abandoned, Feb. 21. REVOLUTION COM- MENCED, Feb. 22. Barricades erected, Feb. 23. Louis Philippe abdicates and flies, Feb. 24. Provisional government established. Lamartine, Provisional President, Feb. 24. French Republic proclaimed, Feb. 25. Meeting of the National Assembly, May 4. Bloody Insurrection in Paris, June 23-25. Cavaignac, military dictator, June 24. Paris in a state of siege. New Constitution adopted, Nov. 4. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected President, Dec. 10.	against the Charles Albert enters Milan, March 23. Denmark:—Revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, March 26. Sicily declared independent, April 3. Holland receives a constitution, April 17. Poland:—Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, April 25. Sicily:—The Duke of Genoa elected king, July 10. India:—Insurrection in Ceylon, Aug. 16. Armistice signed between Denmark Prussia and Sweden, Aug. 26. India:—The British make an unsuccessful attempt on Moultan. Sicily:—Messina bombarded and taken, Sept. 2. Hungary:—Kossuth appointed President of the Defence Committee, and Dictator, Oct.	1848. Sardinia:—Charles Albert protests encroachment of Austria, and calls out an army of 25,000 men, Jan. 10. Naples:—Rebellion at Palermo, Jan. 12. Sardinia:—Charles Albert proclaims a constitution, Feb. 8. Bavaria:—Disturbances on account of Lola Montes—the king abdicates in favor of his son, —Maximilian II.  — March 22.
		The Ban Jellachich appointed governor of Hungary, Oct. 3. Insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6. 1848. The Emperor leaves the city. The Hungarian army advances within 6 miles of Vienna, Oct. 11. Windischgratz appointed commander of the imperial army.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.														
1849	<p>A new planet discovered by <i>Gasparris</i>, at Naples.</p> <p>Magnetic Telegraph lines in use in the United States in 1849, 10,000 miles. Rail Roads 6,000</p> <p><i>Tubular Bridge</i> in Anglesea, England.</p> <p><i>Magnetic Clock</i>, invented by <i>Dr. Locke</i>, at Cincinnati.</p>	<p>1849. Zachary Taylor, 12th President.</p> <p>use in the United States in 1849, 10,000 miles. Rail Roads 6,000</p>	<p>1849. Moulton, in India, taken Jan. 3.</p>														
	<p>Emigration from Europe to America, during this year, at the rate of 1000 a day.</p>	<p>America, during this year, at the rate of 1000 a day.</p>															
1850	<p>Great agitation on the <i>Slavery Question</i> in the United States Congress.</p> <p>The <i>Pekin Monitor</i>, a new paper, printed in China.</p> <p>The Sultan of Turkey, grants permission to the Jews to build a temple on Mount Zion.</p> <p>A University founded at Sydney, New South Wales.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1850:</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>U. S. A.</td> <td>EUROPE.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>A. Judson,</i></td> <td>Wordsworth,</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>S. M. Fuller,</i></td> <td>Jeffrey,</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>M. L. Davis.</i></td> <td>Neander,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Zschokke,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Berzelius,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Balzac.</td> </tr> </table>	U. S. A.	EUROPE.	<i>A. Judson,</i>	Wordsworth,	<i>S. M. Fuller,</i>	Jeffrey,	<i>M. L. Davis.</i>	Neander,		Zschokke,		Berzelius,		Balzac.	<p>1850. John C. Calhoun died at Washington.</p> <p>Attempted invasion of Cuba:—600 adventurers under Lopez, repulsed at Cardenas, May.</p> <p>Death of Gen. Taylor, July 9.</p> <p>Millard Fillmore, 13th President.</p> <p>California admitted, 31st State.</p> <p>Texas boundary settled, by the payment of 10,000,000 dollars to Texas.</p> <p>New-Mexico and Utah admitted as Territories.</p> <p>Bill for the arrest of fugitive slaves passed by Congress.</p> <p>Slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished.</p>	<p>1850. The war in Lahore finished, and the Punjab annexed to the British crown.</p> <p>A British fleet blockades the ports of Greece, to enforce the alleged claims of British subjects.</p> <p>Sir Robert Peel dies July 2.</p> <p>Haynau, "the Austrian butcher," chastised by the draymen in London, Sept.</p>
U. S. A.	EUROPE.																
<i>A. Judson,</i>	Wordsworth,																
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A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1848. The Emperor issues a proclamation against the city.</p> <p>Kossuth withdraws his army from Vienna, Oct. 27.</p> <p>Rome:—Mazzini's proclamation, Oct. 29.</p> <p>Prussia:—The king prorogues the Assembly, Nov. 9.</p> <p>—The Burgher Guard of Berlin refuse to give up their arms. The city in a state of siege, Nov. 12.</p> <p>Rome:—Count Rossi, the Pope's prime-minister, assassinated, Nov. 16.</p> <p>India:—Great battle near Rannuggur, Nov. 22.</p> <p>Rome:—The Pope escapes in disguise, Nov. 24.</p> <p>Hungary declared independent, Dec. 1849.</p> <p>India:—Moulton taken by the British, Jan. 3.</p> <p>Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany flies. Provisional Government proclaimed, Feb. 9.</p> <p>Rome:—Republic proclaimed, Feb. 9.</p> <p>Sicily:—A new Constitution conceded by Naples, March 6.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Charles Albert defeated by Radetsky, March 21—again totally defeated at Novarra, March 23, he abdicates the throne in favor of his son,</p> <p>—Victor Emanuel, —</p> <p>India:—The Punjab annexed to the British Empire, March 29.</p> <p>Italy:—Insurrection in Genoa, April 1.</p>	<p>1848</p>
		<p>Ferdinand abdicates, Dec. 2.</p> <p>—Francis Joseph </p>	
		<p>1849. A new Constitution promulgated March 4.</p> <p>Brescia taken by Haynau, March 30.</p>	
		<p>Russia comes to the aid of Austria against Hungary, April 26.</p> <p>Rome:—The French army arrives under the walls of Rome, April 29.</p>	
		<p>Haynau takes command of the Austrian army in Hungary, June.</p> <p>Rome surrenders to the French, July 2.</p> <p>Garibaldi leaves the city, July 3.</p> <p>Rome:—The government placed in the hands of the Pope's commissioners, Aug. 3.</p>	
		<p>Görgey traitorously surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Kossuth escapes into Turkey.</p> <p>Venice capitulates to Radetsky, Aug. 22.</p> <p>1850. Rome:—The Pope returns, April.</p> <p>Greece disputes the claims of Great Britain for losses of British subjects: is forced to submit.</p> <p>China:—The Emperor Tau-Kwang dies:</p> <p>—Sze-hing  succeeds.</p>	
1850	Louis Philippe dies in England		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1850	<p>On the subject of the Mobbing of Marshal Haynau during a visit to a London brewery, notes pass between Austria and Great Britain, terminating in a threat of retaliation on the part of the latter, Sept.—Nov.</p> <p>A Memorial for the annexation of Canada to the U. S. received in five hours the signatures of 300 merchants, landowners, and professional men, in Montreal, Oct. 10.</p> <p><i>Woman's Rights</i> Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.</p> <p><i>North-West Passage discovered</i> by Capt. McClure (Br. Navy) in the Investigator, Oct. 26.</p> <p>The British Consul at Charleston calls the attention of the Governor of South Carolina to a law of that State, under which British seamen (colored) are imprisoned when they enter her ports for trade or in distress, Dec.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1850.</i></p> <p>U. S. A. <i>F. C. Calkoun</i>, Senator, U. S. <i>Sam. Miller</i>, D.D. <i>Z. Taylor</i>, President, U.S.A.</p>	<p>1850. CALIFORNIA admitted as a State, Sept.</p> <p><i>Fugitive Slave Bill</i> passed, Sept.</p> <p><i>Disunion Meetings</i> held at Natchez (many present opposed to disunion); at Yazoo City (resolutions proposed voted down), Oct. 7; at Nashville (this convention passed resolutions recommending a congress of slaveholding States), Nov. 19.</p> <p>Union meetings held at Mobile, Dayton, and New York, in Oct.; at Philadelphia, and Manchester, N. H., in Nov.; and at Bath, Me., in Dec.</p> <p>The Advance and Rescue, American vessels in search of Sir J. Franklin, completely fastened in the ice, Sept. 13. In their northerly drift reach lat. 75° 23', Oct. 1.</p> <p>Conventions held to amend the Constitutions of the States of Indiana (Oct. 7), Virginia (Oct. 14), Maryland (Nov. 4), New Hampshire (Nov. 6).</p> <p>Lopez and others tried at New Orleans for engaging in an expedition against Cuba, Dec. 17.</p> <p>Webster replies to Hülsemann on the rights of neutral nations, Dec. 21.</p>	<p>1850. Great excitement and agitation in England respecting a dispute on doctrine between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Dr. Gorham, one of his clergy. The Privy Council's decision in favor of the latter afterwards ratified by the Courts.</p> <p>Searches for Sir J. Franklin—the North Star returns to Spithead unsuccessful, Sept. 28. The Prince Albert arrives at Aberdeen with the intelligence that traces of his party had been found at Cape Reilly and Beechy Island, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, Oct. 1.</p> <p>Appointment by the Pope of several Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in England causes great excitement, and an indignant letter from Lord J. Russell, the premier, Nov.</p> <p>English forces defeated by the Caffres in South Africa, with considerable loss, and obliged to retreat to their fort, Dec. 29.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1850	<p>President creates his uncle Jerome a Marshal of France, Jan. 1.</p> <p>800 Soldiers drowned at Angers by fall of a bridge, Apr. 15.</p> <p>French Ambassador recalled from London, in consequence of a difficulty connected with an English claim on Greece, May 16.</p> <p>New Electoral Law, restricting the right of suffrage, passed, May 31.</p> <p>Arrangement with England on the Greek dispute, June 21.</p> <p>Dotation Bill, giving the President 2,160,000 francs (\$405,000) per annum, passed, June 24.</p>	<p>1850. Prussia:—The King takes the oath required by the Constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate him, May 22.</p> <p>Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, to maintain the German Union, Feb. 27.</p> <p>Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the King of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria, March 15.</p> <p>Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league, June 30.</p> <p>Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.</p> <p>A Congress of Deputies from the States included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, July 12.</p> <p>Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfurt, Aug. 25.</p> <p>Difficulties occurring in Hesse-Cassel, between the Elector and his people, in regard to the mode of taxation, Austria and Prussia respectively send armies to the Electorate, to take opposite parts in the struggle, Sept.—Nov.</p> <p>Austrian ultimatum delivered at Berlin, directing that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet, etc., replied to by the Prussian King's signing the order calling out the whole military force of the monarchy, Nov. 6.</p> <p>The Russian Ambassador at Vienna announces that the Czar "would consider the continuance of the Prussian policy in the Electorate as a <i>casus belli</i>," Nov. 11.</p> <p>Treaty of Amnesty announced at Berlin, Dec. 3.</p> <p>France protests, and Great Britain remonstrates, at Vienna, against the proposed extension of the Germanic Confederation beyond the Alps, Dec.</p>	<p>1850. Denmark: Bloody but indecisive battle of Idstedt, between the Danes and Schleswig Holsteiners, July 25</p> <p>Yucatan:—Battle, near close of the year, between the Whites and Indians; latter victorious; 800 Whites killed.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1851	<p>Jas. Richardson, the African traveller, dies at the village of Unqurta, six days distant from Konka, the capital of Bornou, March 4.</p> <p>A Company of Gipsies from England arrive in Cecil county, Maryland, U. S., bringing with them all their wandering habits and peculiarities, March.</p> <p>According to the evidence of Mr. Baines before a Committee of the House of Commons, there were in Great Britain 18,193 places of worship dissenting from the tenets of the Established Church, to which may be added Roman Catholic Chapels, 597, minor sects and Jews, 559; total nonconformist churches, 14,840.</p> <p><i>Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations</i> inaugurated by Queen Victoria, May 1.</p> <p>Wyld's monster globe erected in London; employed 300 men nearly 30 days in fitting up the interior.</p> <p>Daguerre, the discoverer of the <i>Daguerrean</i> or <i>Photographic Art</i>, dies, aged 61, July 10.</p> <p>The Oath of Abjuration (Jew) Bill passes the British House of Commons, with only verbal protests from the objecting minority, July 3; but is refused a second reading in the House of Lords, July 17.</p>	<p>1851. General Quitman of Mississippi arrested for alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. He resigns his office of Governor, Feb. 3.</p> <p>Erie Canal Enlargement Bill defeated in the N. Y. Senate by the withdrawal or resignation of 12 democratic members, Apr. 16; but afterwards passed by a new Legislature.</p> <p>Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, Boston Harbor, carried away. It was last seen standing about 3 o'clock, p.m., April 16.</p> <p>Arrest of a notorious band of desperadoes in Michigan, Apr. 21.</p> <p>Initial point of the Boundary between the United States and Mexico established on the right bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in 32° 22' north latitude, and 219.4 meters from the center of the bed of the river, by the American and Mexican Commissioners, and a monument erected recording the same, April 24.</p> <p>President issues a proclamation, warning all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States not to aid or engage in any expedition against the Island of Cuba, Apr. 25.</p> <p>Convention of Delegates from the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina meets at Charleston, May 5; and adjourns after resolving that, "with or without coöperation, they are for a dissolution of the Union," May 8.</p> <p>Erie railroad opened from New York city to Dunkirk, 469 miles, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, etc., May 15.</p> <p>Riot, with loss of life, at Hoboken, N. J., between Germans and "short-boy" rowdies from New York, May 26.</p> <p>Serious conflagrations in California. San Francisco alone suffers by them in May and June to the amount of \$12,000,000.</p>	<p>1851. A strong force of Caffres attacks Fort White, Cape of Good Hope—repulsed, less 20 killed. The Caffre chief, Hermanus, with a body of Caffres and Hottentots, attacks Fort Beaufort, but is repulsed, he and his son killed, his band completely routed. 3,000 Caffres attack the Colonists and their allies near Fort Hare; driven back with the loss of 100 killed, Jan. . . Col. Somerset captures and burns Fort Armstrong, 90 Caffres killed, 230 taken prisoners, Feb. 23. The Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station in Lower Albany, join in the insurrection, May 31. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June.</p> <p>The Russell Ministry resign, Feb. 22; but afterwards resume office, the Earl of Derby not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet.</p> <p>The Prohibited Affinity Marriage Bill lost in the House of Lords, Feb. 26; Lord Campbell and the Ecclesiastical Bench voting against it.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	<p>Ministry resign, Jan. 3.</p> <p>Presidential Dotation Bill, proposing an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs, rejected in the Assembly, Feb. 18.</p> <p>The Sub-Committee of the Assembly appointed by the Committee of Revision to authenticate petitions, reports, that up to July 1, the petitions had been signed by 1,123,165 persons, thus classified: For revision, 741,011; for revision and prolongation of powers, 370,511; for prolongation of powers, 12,163—July 5.</p> <p>The question of revision of the Constitution again taken in the Assembly, when a minority was declared 97 less than the three-fourths required by the Constitution, July 19.</p>	<p>The Austrian Government and the Ottoman Porte come to the following settlement respecting the Hungarian Refugees: Full and entire amnesty conditioned on their not attempting to enter Hungary. Eight excepted, among them Kossuth and Bathynany, Feb. 17.</p> <p>Charles L. Brace, an American, arrested and imprisoned in Hungary, on a charge of "being a member of the democratic committee, an agent of Uhlazy and Oretz, and of traveling with revolutionary writings, to spread revolutionary movements," May 28.</p> <p>Inauguration of Rauch's colossal statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin, May 31.</p> <p>The Germanic Diet, in answer to Lord Palmerston's protest against annexing the non-Germanic provinces of Austria to the Germanic Federation, says, "That no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely German question." July 17.</p>	<p>1851. Denmark:—The Government of Schleswig-Holstein yields to the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation, Jan. 10.</p> <p>The Austrians complete their military possession of Hamburg, Jan. 31, and the new government issues its proclamation, declaring its resumption of the seigniorial rule of the King of Denmark, Feb. 2.</p> <p>Danish mining operations in Greenland produce large quantities of copper ore, yielding about 60 per cent.</p> <p>Anstralia:—Discovery of large gold fields near Bathurst, Feb.</p> <p>East Indies:—Port of the celebrated pirate Sultan of Soloo destroyed by the Spanish Government of Manila, Feb. 28.</p> <p>Hawaii:—The difficulties between the Hawaiian and French Governments are arranged according to the terms of a "mutual declaration" published at Honolulu, signed by the minister of foreign relations and M. Perrin, the French commissioner, March 25.</p> <p>New Granada:—Congress adjourns. It passed a law abolishing slavery in the republic, to take effect January 1, 1852. May 29.</p> <p>Italy:—An earthquake destroys Meli, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and other towns in its vicinity. Seven shocks occurred within 24 hours. Meli was separated by a ravine from Mount Vulture, upon which are many extinct craters. Not less than 3,000 persons are said to have perished. July 14.</p> <p>Ecuador:—Gen. Diego Novoa, President of the Republic, seized and put on board a government vessel by Gen. Urbina, who assumes the administration of the Government. July 17.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1851	<p>The lord mayor of London, with several of the aldermen and common councilmen, the royal commissioners of the Exposition of Industry, etc., and the executive committee of the royal commissioners, leave England for France, by invitation of the prefect of the Seine. They are entertained with dinners, balls, sham fights, and reviews of troops—Aug. 1.</p> <p>The inauguration of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, takes place Sept. 1.</p>	<p>1851. "Vigilance committee" at San Francisco hang a man for stealing, June 10, and another, July 11.</p> <p>Gov. McDougal of California issues his proclamation, warning the citizens of the State against "vigilance committees," and calls upon all persons to aid in sustaining the law, July 21.</p> <p>Nicaragua route, between New York and San Francisco, opened, Aug. 12.</p> <p>The people of Litchfield county, Connecticut, celebrate the 200th anniversary of its settlement, Aug. 13 and 14.</p> <p>Great riot in New Orleans, growing out of the Cuban expedition. Houses of Spanish residents attacked. The Spanish consul is obliged to ask protection, and is placed in the city prison for safety, Aug. 21.</p> <p>Riot, with loss of life, at Christiana, Pa., upon an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, Sept. 11.</p> <p>U. S. brig Dolphin sails on an expedition to run a line of soundings for telegraphic purposes across the Atlantic, Oct.</p> <p>Cotton-planters' convention (300 members) meets at Macon, Ga. Its object being to prevent fluctuations in the price of cotton. Little harmony of views or concord of action manifested. Oct.</p> <p>U. S. steam frigate Mississippi sent to Turkey for Kossuth, receives him on board in the Dardanelles. The French government refuses to allow Kossuth to pass through France. The Mississippi proceeds on her voyage with Kossuth's companions, reaching New York Nov. 10.</p> <p>Kossuth arrives at New York in December. Ovals are offered him in the principal cities of the Union. He has an interview with the President, Sept. to Dec.</p>	<p>1851. "The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholics, from all parts of the United Kingdom, for the inauguration of the Catholic defense association, is held at Dublin, Aug. 19.</p> <p>The American yacht "America," at the regatta at Cowes, wins "The cup of all nations," Aug. 22.</p> <p>Kossuth arrives by English steamer from Gibraltar, at Southampton, Eng. Ovals are offered him in various parts of the country. He leaves for the United States, Nov.</p> <p>The submarine graph between Dover and Calais completed, Oct. 17. Opened for public use Nov. 13.</p> <p>A fourth presidency contemplated for British India, and a proposal made to remove the seat of government from Calcutta to Lahore, Nov.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	<p>REVOLUTION: L. N. Bonaparte by a <i>coup d'état</i> seizes the reins of government; dissolves the national assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the principal <i>rod-republicans</i> and socialists; constitutes an entire new ministry. The President orders an instant restoration of universal suffrage; an immediate election by people and army of a President to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State and two houses of Legislature. The revolution creates an intense excitement. The vote of the army shows a large majority for L. N. Bonaparte. Resistance to the usurpation is shown in various parts of France, but the overwhelming power of the army, and a "state of siege" in 33 departments, crushes all opposition. The election, under various controlling influences, results in the confirmation of L. N. Bonaparte as President for ten years, by a vote of about seven out of eight millions. Dec. 1-20.</p>	<p>1851. Marshal Radetzky, by proclamation from Monga declares the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to be in a state of siege, July 19.</p> <p>By cabinet letters, the Emperor of Austria declares that his ministers "are responsible to no other political authority than the throne," that "the Reichstadt is to be considered as the council of the throne," and the minister president is to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of March 4, 1849." Aug. 20.</p> <p>Louis Kossuth and 35 of his countrymen sentenced to death in <i>contumaciam</i>, at Pesth, for not appearing after citation, Sept. 22.</p> <p>The question of the admission of Jews to judicial office in Prussia, brought to a partial termination by their permission to study law. Oct.</p>	<p>1851. Russia:—Her troops repeatedly defeated by the Circassians. June.</p> <p>Nicaragua:—Gen. Munoz, ex-minister of war, deposes President Pinoda, and sends him and most of his cabinet prisoners to Tigre Islands and elects Albainaz President. The Senate assembles at Grenada, and elects Montenegro President. Aug. 4.</p> <p>West Indies:—Volcanic eruptions from eight craters in the mountains of Martinique, Aug. 5.</p> <p>Cuba:—Expedition against Cuba under General Lopez, 500 strong, sails from New Orleans Aug. 3, and Key West 10th; effects a landing at Cabaigos, 11th; is routed on the 20th. Lopez is taken, 29th, and publicly <i>garoté</i>, Sep. 1. His followers shot or condemned to ten years' labor in Spain. The funeral obsequies of the Spaniards and Cubans who fall in the contest with Lopez, are celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral in Havana. \$70,000 are subscribed by the inhabitants of Havana, for the benefit of their widows and children, Sept. 9.</p> <p>Mexico:—General Mariana Arista inaugurated President, Jan. 15; Canales, Carvajal, and others, issue <i>proanunciamientos</i> against the general government. Some fighting follows, with varied success, Sept.—Oct.—Nov.</p> <p>Greece:—Lord Palmerston's note to the Greek government produces a great sensation at Athens. Nov.</p> <p>Chili:—Earthquake at Valparaiso—the most violent since that of 1822, few lives lost, but great destruction of property, April 2. Insurrection at Santiago, suppressed after two hours' street-fighting, April 20. Rebels under Cruz defeated by Bulnes at Longomilla, Dec. 8.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.												
1851	<p>The town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by an English force, with a loss of thirty killed, and 69 wounded, because the native chief refused to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. The chief is deposed, and another substituted in his place, Dec. 26-27.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1851.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>U. S.</th> <th>EUROPE.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>J. J. Audubon,</td> <td>J. Pye Smith, Bexley,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. Olin,</td> <td>Joanna Baillie, Codrington,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. P. Cooper,</td> <td>Sheil, Lingard,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T. H. Gallaudet,</td> <td>Daguerre, Soult,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. G. Morton.</td> <td>Oersted, Jacobi.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	J. J. Audubon,	J. Pye Smith, Bexley,	S. Olin,	Joanna Baillie, Codrington,	J. P. Cooper,	Sheil, Lingard,	T. H. Gallaudet,	Daguerre, Soult,	S. G. Morton.	Oersted, Jacobi.	<p>1851. Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire, together with paintings, statuary, models, and about 35,000 volumes of books, Dec. 24.</p> <p>By joint resolution, the Governor of Georgia is authorized and requested to withdraw the block of marble contributed to the Washington monument by the resolution of the General Assembly of Febr'y, 1850, with the inscription, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was," and to cause another to be prepared of Georgia marble, with the State arms thereon, and to be sent to the monument, Dec. 31.</p> <p>Immigration, June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, 553,000.</p>	
U. S.	EUROPE.														
J. J. Audubon,	J. Pye Smith, Bexley,														
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S. G. Morton.	Oersted, Jacobi.														
1852	<p>Immigration into California, U. S., from Asia is so large as to require special Legislation—April.</p> <p>Extensive fires in the Antilles, March 2; California, U. S., June 17 and Nov. 2 (nearly destroying two cities); Canada, (at Montreal) July 8.</p>	<p>1852. Deputations from the various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, wait upon President Fillmore—Jan. 23.</p> <p>The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire. Some of the papers saved, but a large mass of documents destroyed—Feb. 1.</p> <p>Señor Laborde, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans at the time of the Cuban riots, and who fled the city from fear of violence, arrives at New Orleans, is saluted, and resumes his duties as consul—Feb. 9.</p> <p>Gold Medal presented to Henry Clay by citizens of New York. Feb. 16.</p> <p>Memorial presented to House of Representatives of California, from 1,213 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking permission "to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than 2,000 slaves." Feb. 10.</p> <p>Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, mobbed and interior destroyed, in consequence of remains of subjects, taken from the burial-ground, being discovered near the College. Feb. 16.</p>	<p>1852. Lord Granville, by his note to the American minister, in relation to the firing into the American steamer Prometheus by the British man-of-war Express, states to Mr. Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her majesty's government entirely disavow the act, and has no hesitation in offering ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements. Jan. 10.</p> <p>Dr. Rae returns unsuccessful from his search for Sir John Franklin, down the McKenzie river, from its mouth eastward 500 miles. He was sent out in the spring of 1851 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Feb.</p>												

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851			<p>1851. China:—Imperial court seriously alarmed at the progress of the disturbance in the Southern provinces. June. A large portion of the Chinese part of Hong Kong destroyed by fire: from 470 to 500 houses destroyed, including all the printing offices and the finest edifices and public buildings. Many lives lost. Dec. 26-28.</p>
1852	<p>President Bonaparte orders the confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22.</p>	<p>1852. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, May 8.</p>	<p>1852. Argentine Confederation:—General Urquiza, Commander of the liberating army, completes the passage of the Parana with 28,000 men, 50,000 horse, and 50 pieces of artillery, and prepares to approach Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8. Battle of Santos Lugares, (10 miles from Buenos Ayres,) between Urquiza with 30,000 men and 50 cannon, and the troops of Rosas, 25,000 men and 90 cannon; results in the total defeat of Rosas and his flight to England. During the night, the city is saved from pillage by detachments from the various ships of war of all nations in the harbor, Feb. 3. The allied army enters Buenos Ayres Feb. 18.</p> <p>—Urquiza, Director of the Argentine Confederation, deposed, Sept. 10.</p> <p>—The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres declares the river Parana open to the navigation of all nations, Oct. 13.</p> <p>Belgium:—Formation of a new ministry at Brussels, of the moderate party under M. de Bronckere, Nov. 1. The law against the liberty of the press is adopted in the Chamber of Representatives, Dec. 1.</p> <p>Cuba:—The police of Havana discover and capture the press of the paper, "The Voice of the People," with the materials and forms for the fourth number. The proprietors and employés are arrested, Aug. 23. The barque Cornelia, having cleared at Havana, is brought to and boarded at the mouth of the harbor, and the mail-bags rifled, Sept. 23. A few days after, the United States mail steamship Crescent City is refused permission to land her passengers and mails at Havana, and ordered to quit the port—Captain-General Cañedo objecting to the purser of the vessel, Mr. Smith, alleged to be the reporter of false news to the New York papers. On Oct. 14, the Crescent City again enters Havana harbor, with Mr. Smith as purser. Gov. Cañedo refuses to allow passengers or mails to be landed, and forbids all intercourse between the ship and shore. The Captain protests to the American Consul, and leaves the harbor.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.	
1852	<p>Great floods in the United States, March, April, Sept., and Dec.; in England, Nov. and Dec.; on the continent of Europe, Sept.</p> <p><i>Zebruyphas</i> across the English Channel.</p> <p>Earthquakes in Cuba August 2 and Nov. 26; in Manila and adjacent parts, Sept. 16, Oct. 18; at Acapulco, Dec. 4; in the Eastern Archipelago, Nov. 27 and Dec. 21.</p> <p>At Stafford House, in London, some English ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, adopt an address to the women of America on the subject of negro slavery. It subsequently receives 576,000 signatures. Nov. 26.</p> <p><i>Punishment of Death</i> restored in Tuscany.</p> <p>Fall in England of the protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, after an existence of nine months—Dec. 20.</p>	<p>1852. Southern Rights convention at Montgomery, Ala., passes resolutions against making resistance to the compromise measures an issue of their party, and against intervention, March 5.</p> <p>Riot during election at St. Louis, April 5.</p> <p>First national agricultural convention, at Washington, D. C., consisting of 151 members, representing 22 States, and the District of Columbia, organized by the choice of Marshal P. Wilder, of Mass., president, June 24.</p> <p>Convention for revising the Constitution of Louisiana, July 5.</p> <p>Kossuth continues to be fettered in different cities, and finally quits the country under the name of Alexander Smith, July 16.</p> <p>Henry Clay dies, June 29. Obsequies celebrated at New York with great pomp and magnificence, July 20.</p> <p>Great Britain insists upon the respecting North American fisheries, being carried out by the United States, and sends armed vessels to the coast of New Brunswick, etc. The United States government dispatches the war steamer Mississippi, with Commodore Perry on board, to the disputed fishing grounds; some sixty fishing vessels are boarded, and furnished with information and advice, July—Aug.</p> <p>Commodore McCauley, commander of the United States naval forces in the Pacific, by proclamation, withdraws his protection from American vessels proceeding to the Lobos Islands for guano, Oct. 18.</p> <p>This difficulty with Peru settled by the withdrawal of American pretensions, Nov. 16.</p> <p>Daniel Webster dies, Oct. 24. Funeral solemnities celebrated at Boston with much state, Nov. 15.</p> <p>The United States declines the tri-partite convention respecting Cuba proposed by England and France, Dec. 1.</p> <p>Immigration, 375,000.</p>	<p>1852. Submarine telegraph wires coated with gutta serena, laid across St. George's Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, and releases Abel-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16.</p> <p>A decree of the President convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire, Oct. 19.</p> <p>The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7.</p> <p>The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria, Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,189 in favor of re-establishing the empire, against 253,145 negative, and 68,226 void ballots.</p> <p>The Senate goes in a body to St. Cloud, to announce officially the result of the election to Louis Napoleon, and hail him Emperor, Dec. 1.</p> <p>At the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed Emperor of the French, under the name of NAPOLEON III, Dec. 2.</p>	<p>Sept. 14. His funeral obsequies take place in London with great pomp, Nov. 18.</p> <p>Fall of the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, after an existence of nine months, Dec. 20.</p> <p>By a decree of the Governor General of British India, the province of Poona is annexed to the British dominions, Dec. 20.</p>

- Deaths in 1852.*
- U. S. Eminent.
- H. Clay,
 - S. Noah,
 - M. Stuart,
 - D. Drake,
 - J. H. Paine,
 - H. Greenough,
 - Amos Leno,
 - Milledoler,
 - J. Vanderlyn,
 - D. Webster,
 - J. L. Kingdley,
 - J. P. Norton.

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1852	<p>President Bonaparte commences his tour through Southern France, Sept. 16.</p> <p>Visits the Chateau d'Amboise, and releases Abel-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16.</p> <p>A decree of the President convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire, Oct. 19.</p> <p>The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7.</p> <p>The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria, Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,189 in favor of re-establishing the empire, against 253,145 negative, and 68,226 void ballots.</p> <p>The Senate goes in a body to St. Cloud, to announce officially the result of the election to Louis Napoleon, and hail him Emperor, Dec. 1.</p> <p>At the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed Emperor of the French, under the name of NAPOLEON III, Dec. 2.</p>	<p>1852. The Emperor of Austria visits the King of Prussia at Berlin, Dec. 17.</p> <p>Prussia.—The bill for bills, amendments, becomes a law, Dec. 23.</p>	<p>1852. Greece.—Signing of a convention in London by the five powers, England, France, Prussia, Bavaria and Greece, in reference to the affairs of Greece. None but a prince of the Greek religion is hereafter to ascend the throne of Greece, Nov. 18.</p> <p>Hawaii.—Eruption of Mauna Loa; lasts several weeks, Feb.</p> <p>India.—The Burmese evacuate and burn Prome, Sept. 10. The British under Godwin take it with a loss of 38 men, Nov. 21.</p> <p>Italy.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany, refuses to give audience to an English Protestant deputation in favor of Rosa and Francisco Madrid, Oct. 25.</p> <p>—The punishment of death is re-established in Tuscany, for treason, crimes against religion, murder, and robbery with violence, Nov. 10.</p> <p>—The Pope addresses a letter to the King of Sardinia, strongly adverse to the bill under consideration in the Piedmontese parliament, permitting marriages without religious ceremonies; he is consequently withdrawn by the ministry, Dec. 20.</p> <p>—At Rome, Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, U. S., formerly an Episcopalian, is received into the Catholic Church by the Pope, Dec. 26.</p> <p>Liberia.—President Roberts attacks and gains possession of the native chief Boyer's principal town, Jan 13.</p> <p>A treaty of peace between the courts of Vienna and Rome is ratified stipulating that the former shall maintain in the territories of the Pope, 12,000 infantry and 1,400 cavalry, for whom \$18,000 monthly are to be paid by the Papal government. Nov. 10.</p> <p>Mexico.—Carvajal attacks Camargo and is defeated, Feb. 21.</p> <p>The French Count Boulban de Raousset, who led an enterprise upon Sonora, is defeated at Hermosillo, and his expedition completely overthrown, Nov. 1.</p> <p>Spain.—A priest, aged 63, attacks with a dagger, and wounds the Queen of Spain, on her return from celebrating at the altar the <i>Te Deum</i> for the birth of her child, Feb. 2. He is tried, convicted, degraded from his priestly office, and suffers death from the gall, Feb. 7th.</p> <p>—Ninety-five Americans belonging to the Lopez expedition, who had been sent to Spain, arrive at New York, March 13, having been liberated by the Queen.</p> <p>—The Cortes dissolved by royal decree, for having elected De la Rosa, the anti-ministerial candidate their president, Dec. 2.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1852	Firmans accorded to all subjects of the Porte (not Mussulmans) confirming their religious rights, June 22.	1852. Caloric ship Ericsson makes her trial trip to the Potomac, Jan. 11. Adverse decision of Napoleon, arbiter between the United States and Portugal, in case of the General Armstrong, read at Washington, Jan. 17. Franklin Pierce and William B. King declared duly elected President and Vice-President for four years from 4th March next, Feb. 9. W. E. King sworn in as Vice-President, at Cumbre, Island of Cuba, Consul Sharkey administering the oath, March 24. Second American Arctic expedition leaves New York, May 31. Important amendments to the city charter of New York, restraining the power of municipal officers in money matters, adopted by a vote of 36,672 in favor, 3,851 against, June 7. Crystal Palace at New York opened in presence of the President of the United States, etc., July 14.	1852. Mr. Ingersol, American envoy, feted at Liverpool and Manchester, Jan. 4-7. Sandhill and other Caffre chiefs send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war, Feb. 10. Peace concluded, March 9. Doncaster church, built in 1070, destroyed by fire, Feb. 28. Warlike stores, supposed to be for Kossuth, seized, April 14. Mrs. H. B. Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England, May 7. Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, May 12. The "strike" at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 men resume labor, having accomplished their object, an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, August 8. Similar strikes occur at Leeds, Kidderminster, and other cities
	The first Norwegian railway opens July 4. The American expedition under Com. Perry arrives at Japan, July 8. On the 14th he lands and delivers to the Imperial commissioners the letter from the American President; a few days after leaves the island, to return in the spring. Over 60,000 pilgrims enter Aix-la-Chapelle, to visit the exhibition of the relics, July 17.		

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1852	The Pantheon at Paris reopened as the Church of St. Genevieve, Jan. 8. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, at last acknowledge Napoleon III. Emperor of the French, Jan. 11. Marriage of the Emperor and Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, celebrated at Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. Amnesty granted to 4,312 political prisoners and exiles, Jan. 30. General St. Priest, and many other legitimists, secretly arrested in Paris, on the charge of political communication with the Count of Chambord, and some of having sent false intelligence to foreign journals, Feb. 5. Application is made by the French government to the English for Napoleon's will, Feb. 17. Subsequently granted. Funeral of Mme. Raswail at Paris, the occasion of a formidable socialist demonstration. 40,000 persons march in procession to Père la Chaise, March 13. Fleet sent to Turkish waters, March 20. A peace address, signed by 4,000 English merchants, bankers and traders, is presented to Napoleon III. at the Tuilleries, by Englishmen, March 23. A bill restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the Emperor, or to subvert the Imperial government, is passed, May 28.	1853. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins, Feb. 1. Attempt on the life of Emperor of Austria at the ramparts of Vienna, Feb. 18. Baden:—Prof. Gervinus tried for high treason, in publishing his "Introduction to the History of 19th century," Sentence, ten months' imprisonment, and book to be destroyed, March 5. Prussia:—Democratic conspiracy discovered at Berlin, March 29. Austria recalls her minister from Berne, May 20.	1852. Switzerland:—The Canton of Ticino suppresses the order of Capuchin monks, and expels all of that order under 65 years of age, Nov. 25. Turkey:—War breaks out between the Turks and Montenegrins, Dec. 15. 1853. Belgium:—A maritime congress assembles at Brussels, Aug. 23. —Marriage of the Duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne, and the Arch-Duchess Maria, Aug. 23. Canada and New Brunswick:—Gavazzi lectures at Quebec and Montreal; riots ensue; military called out; June 6-9. —The first soil of the European and North American Railroad turned at St. Johns, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor, in presence of 25,000 persons, Sept. 14. China:—Nankin taken by the rebels; Tartar garrison (20,000) massacred; March 19. Amoy captured, May 19. Denmark:—Parliament prorogued, and a "fundamental" law issued, by which the government becomes hereafter an absolute one, July 19. Hawaii:—Small-pox rages, having carried off since May 1,805 out of a population of 60,000 persons, Aug. 31. Holland:—The first chamber adopts the much-disputed law on religious liberty, Sept. 8. India:—Battle of Donabew, in Burmah; Sir J. Cheape defeats Mea Toon, March 19. Italy:—An insurrection breaks out at Milan, but is vigorously suppressed by Radetsky, Feb. 6. The property of the Lombardo-Venetian refugees sequestered till they can prove they are not implicated in this outbreak, and 10,000 Tiedese expelled from Austrian Italy, Feb. 26. Protracted diplomatic controversies between Austria and both Sardinia and Switzerland, follow—Sardinia solemnly protesting, April 16. —The Pope prohibits the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in his dominions, May 10. Guorazzi tried at Florence for high treason, and found guilty, June 11. —Conspiracy in Rome, 146 arrests, Aug. 15. —Order signed for immediate release of Miss Cunningham at Lucca, Oct. 9. —New church, built for the Waldenses, opened and consecrated at Turin, Dec. 15. Mexico:—New revolution; Arista resigns the presidency, Jan. 5. —Santa Anna having been elected President, is received in Mexico with great enthusiasm, April 17.

A. D. PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, &c.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
<p>1853 A great national horse-show at Springfield, Mass., U. S., Oct. 19-21.</p> <p>The first Presbyterian Chinese church organized at San Francisco, U. S., Nov. 6.</p> <p>Duel between Soule and De Turgot, American and French ministers to Spain, Dec. 18.</p> <p>Cholera prevails in Europe.</p> <p>Several new asteroids discovered, raising the number to 27, between the planets Mars and Jupiter.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1853:</i> U. S. — E. Adams, Arago, <i>Janus</i> <i>Saiz</i>, Von Buch, W. R. Kohn, Daeres, B. Bates, Mrs. Opla, Sam. Green leaf. Wardlaw.</p>	<p>1853. Great heat throughout the country—highest temperature here 107° Fahr. Deaths from it in New York city in four days, 400, Aug. 11-14.</p> <p>Remaining portion of "Table Rock," at the Falls of Niagara, breaks off, Sept. 9.</p> <p>"Great Republic" vessel of 4,000 tons, largest merchantman in the world, launched at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.</p> <p>Captain Gunnison and party massacred by the Indians in Utah, Oct. 26.</p> <p>Inauguration of the Washington aqueduct. President Pierce turns the first turf, Nov. 9.</p> <p>A mob of men and women demolish the railroad track near Erie, Penn., Dec. 9, and repeat the outrage, Dec. 27.</p> <p>Yellow fever epidemic in the States bordering on Gulf of Mexico, carries off from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.</p> <p>Bedini, the Papal Nun-cio, tries to influence the Roman Catholic hierarchy to give up their church property to the Bishops, but does not succeed. He quits the country ignominiously.</p> <p>Immigration, 868,000.</p>	<p>1853. Naval Review at Spithead, in presence of the Queen, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug. 23.</p> <p>Deputation from the Protestant Alliance, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, waits upon Lord Clarendon, to state the case of Miss Cunningham, arrested at Lucca for distributing Italian Bibles, etc., and to urge the government to procure her immediate liberation, Sept. 23. A deputation of clergymen and lay brothers, wait upon Lord Clarendon and thank him and the government for the exertions which have been made, Oct. 27.</p> <p>Bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel erected in front of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester, Oct. 3.</p> <p>Captain Ingfield, of the Phoenix, arrives from the Arctic regions, with the news of the discovery of the North-west Passage, on Oct. 26, 1850, by Captain McClure of the Investigator, Oct. 7.</p> <p>The first stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral laid at Shrewsbury, by Bishop Brown—the young Earl of Shrewsbury giving £15,000 towards its erection—Dec. 12.</p> <p>The Dublin Exhibition building is formally opened as a winter garden, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Princess St. Germaina Dec. 15.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
<p>1853 Plot to assassinate the Emperor, while on his way to the Opera Comique, discovered at Paris, July 7.</p> <p>A Roman circus of great size discovered at Tours, Aug. 31.</p> <p>The Duke de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orleans House, effects a reconciliation with the Count de Chambord, Nov. 17.</p>	<p>1853. An Austrian war vessel in the port of Smyrna, seizes and attempts to carry off a British merchant. A Hittite and a fugitive travel together to the American passport, who holds proclamation of American flag. An American frigate places the Austrian gun-boat under arms, and Koszka's release is imperatively demanded, June 21. Austrian government pro- tests against proceedings of Captain Ingraham at Suvey- hant, in a circular addressed to the European courts, Aug. 1, and through its envoy addresses a note to the American government on the same subject, Aug. 20.</p>	<p>1853. Passis:—Earthquakes destroy Shiraz, (24,000 lives lost), May 9; and Teheran, July 11.</p> <p>Peru:—Difficulty at Chincha Islands between Peruvian commandant and American shipmasters, Aug. 17.</p> <p>Portugal:—Maria (Queen) dies, Nov. 10.</p> <p>Spain:—New and stringent law against liberty of the press published, Jan. 2. Queen Isabella, in commemoration of her birth-day, orders three screw-frigates to be constructed, to be called after the three queens from whom she derives the crowns of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre, Oct. 10.</p> <p>Switzerland:—Insurrection in Primborg by the Jesuit party speedily suppressed, April 22.</p> <p>Venezuela:—Earthquake at Cumana; 600 persons killed, July 10.</p>	<p>THE WORLD, elsewhere.</p>
	<p>Inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney, on the spot where he was shot, and the anniversary of his execution, Dec. 7.</p>	<p>1853. Prince Menschikoff sent by the Emperor of Russia with demands which are rejected by the Porte, May 21, June 15. The Russians cross the Pruth, 120,000 strong, June 21-23.—The Porte addresses a protest to the Russian cabinet against the occupation of the Principalities, July 14. The Conference of Vienna draw up the celebrated "Vienna note," for the joint acceptance of Russia and Turkey, July 20. Russia at once accepts; Turkey refuses modifications, Aug. 20; which Russia will not accede to, Sept. 14. Military congress at Olmutz, Sept. 20. The note is dropped, Sept. 30. Turkey declares war against Russia, Oct. 3. Hostilities commenced on the Danube, Oct. 30. Turks capture Fort St. Nicholas in the Black Sea, Oct. 31. Turks defeat Russians at Oltenizza, Nov. 4. Russia declares war against Turkey, Nov. 11. The Anglo-French fleet enters the Dardanelles, Oct. 4, and the Bosphorus, Nov. 15. Turks beaten and massacre continues its efforts to effect an arrangement between the belligerents, Dec. Decided maintenance of the people of Constantinople in favor of war, Dec. 21. Russians uniformly victorious in Asia. The religious fanaticism of both parties is aroused.</p>	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1854	<p>Deputation of "Friends" presents to the Emperor of Russia a peace memorial, Feb. 10.</p> <p>Complete equality before the law secured to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, by treaty, March 12.</p> <p>Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan, March 23.</p> <p>In Turkey, the possessions of the Mosques to be declared the property of the State from March 27.</p> <p>The first railway is opened in Brazil, the Emperor and Empress being present at the inauguration, April 30.</p> <p>The changes introduced in the Ottoman Empire by the influence of the Allied Powers, amount to a revolution in its social condition.</p> <p>Marked increase in the numbers and prosperity of Christians in Turkey; Mohammedan population, except in Bosnia, rapidly dying out.</p> <p>Cross raised in a Catholic burying ground belonging to the French, in Turkey.</p>	<p>1854. The steamer San Francisco founders at sea; 240 U. S. troops washed overboard; the rest of 700 rescued by the Three Bells, Kilby, and Antarctic, Jan. 5.</p> <p>Astor Library opened for use of the public, in New York city, Jan. 9.</p> <p>Outrages on the railroad near Erie, Pa., renewed by mobs of women, Jan. 17, 31.</p> <p>Skirmishes between U. S. troops and Apache and Utah Indians, March 3, 30.</p> <p>Certain sections of the "Maine Liquor Law" decided to be unconstitutional in Massachusetts, March 13.</p> <p>Miss Dix's bill for ameliorating the condition of the indigent insane, vetoed, April 20.</p> <p>Great flood in the Connecticut river, hundreds driven from their dwellings, May 1.</p> <p>Mass meetings at Boston, Feb. 23; New Market, N. H., Feb. 27; New York, May 13, against the Nebraska bill, which, however, becomes a law, May 30.</p> <p>Riots in Michigan, April 17; at Boston, (attempt to rescue a fugitive slave,) May 26; at New York and Brooklyn, (papist interference with street-preaching,) May 23, June 4, 11.</p> <p>San Juan, Nicaragua, bombarded and burnt by the U. S. sloop-of-war, Cyana, July 13.</p>	<p>1854. Parliament opened by Queen, who expresses a desire that exertions for an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulties should be persevered in, Jan. 31.</p> <p>The Queen reviews the fleet on its departure for the Baltic, March 11.</p> <p>A day of humiliation and prayer observed, April 26.</p> <p>Launch of the "Royal Albert," the Queen christening the vessel, May 13.</p> <p>Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by the Queen, June 10.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			<p>1854. Brazil:—San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake, causing a loss, in less than one minute, of 200 lives, and \$4,000,000 of property, April 10.</p> <p>Canada:—Parliament House at Quebec burnt, including government library and philosophical apparatus, Feb. 1.</p> <p>India:—The Ganges Canal, a work of vast magnitude opened, April 8.</p> <p>—Day of humiliation and prayer for success of the British arms, observed at Bombay and all over India, by the natives, as well as the Europeans, July 16.</p> <p>Italy:—Shocks of earthquake in the country between Florence and Rome, May.</p> <p>—Railway from Lusa to Turin inaugurated in presence of King and Queen of Sardinia, etc., May 22.</p> <p>Mexico:—Battle of Guaymas, between some Frenchmen under Count Raousset de Boulbon and the Mexicans, July 13. The Count is defeated, taken prisoner, and, Aug. 12, shot.</p> <p>Russia:—An imperial ukase calls out nine men in 1,000 souls in eastern portion of the Empire, May 9.</p> <p>Spain:—Earthquake at Fiana, crumbling down the greatest part of the Alcazaba, an ancient castle of the Moors, and causing large chasms in nearly all the streets, Jan. 13.</p> <p>—Strike at Barcelona; 15,000 artisans demand of the municipal authorities that the price of provisions be reduced, and wages increased, March 31.</p> <p>—The insurrection of the people at Madrid (July 17) triumphs, and the Rivas ministry resign, July 19. Espartero enters the city, and is received with great enthusiasm, July 29. 3,000 defenders of the barricades defile before the Queen's palace, her Majesty presenting herself on the balcony, July 31.</p> <p>—Doña Maria Christina, the Queen Mother, leaves Madrid for Portugal, under escort of troops, but against the will of the people. She was indebted to the State 71,000,000 reals, Aug. 23.</p> <p>Turkey:—Fire at Constantinople, 400 houses destroyed, Jan. 1.</p> <p>—Fire at Salonica, destroys 600 buildings, April 8.</p> <p>—Banquet given by the Sultan to Prince Napoleon, May 3.</p> <p>—Fire at Varna, destroys 130 houses and vast quantities of military stores, Aug. 10.</p>
1854	The Emperor and Empress attend the first agricultural exhibition ever held in Paris, June 9.	1854. Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, signed April 26.	
	The Emperor reviews a division of troops about to proceed to the Baltic, July 12.		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1854	The Sultan issues a firman for the construction of a church at Scutari, Sept. <i>Deaths in 1854.</i> U. S. Europe. N. E. Skank, Jacob Bar- nath, John Davis, Gen. Donovon, J. Harrington, J. Harrison, J. Maitland, John, last sur- vivor of bat- tle of Lex- ington. Mrs. E. Bad- son, Bishop Wain- wright. Talford, Wilson, St. Armand, Derman, Joekhart. "Immaculate Conception" of the Virgin proclaimed as a dogma by the pope, Dec. 8. 1855 Panama railroad com- pleted, first train on it Jan. 29. Financial panic in California, Feb. Suspension <i>Beidant</i> Nica- ra in first crossed, March 14. Difficulty in Philadelphia about slaves of J. H. Wheeler of N. Carolina, July 18. Election riot at Louisville, Ky. between Americans and foreigners, Aug. 6. Passmore Williamson re- leased from jail (where he had been three months in the Wheeler slave case), Nov. 8.	1854. Grist and Marto, the two most renowned lyric ar- tists of the old world, arrive at New York, Aug. 18. Extensive drought pre- vails several weeks. Cholera prevails, June- Nov.; yellow fever prevails, Aug.-Nov. Immigration, about 500,000. "Oxford Conference" be- tween Buchanan, Mason, South, Oct. 10, 11. Law passed for the ex- pulsion of foreigners in the British service, Dec. 22. 1855. Southern Commercial Convention at New Orleans, Jan. 8. Soule quits Madrid Jan. 31. U. S. S. Waterwitch fired on, on the Paraguay, Feb. 1. U. S. Dist. Court in Wis- consin pronounces the Fu- gitive Slave Law unconsti- tutional, Feb. 8. Convention at Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 14. Walker (liberator) takes possession of Granada, Oct. 16. Kansas: Convention at Topeka, Oct. 23.	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1854. Saxony:— The King thrown from Innsbruck, and Killed, Aug. 10. EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The Anglo-French fleet enters the Black Sea, Jan. 4. Turks defeat Russians at Oltio, Jan. 6. Negotiations for peace continue through the Vi- enna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit Lon- don, Feb. 5, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambas- sadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Prin- cipalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Silistria, June 25, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 18. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re- cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the Allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 20. Allies land in the Chi- na, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept. 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaclava, Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5. Siege of Sebastopol progresses, Dec. 31.	1854. Saxony:— The King thrown from Innsbruck, and Killed, Aug. 10. EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The Anglo-French fleet enters the Black Sea, Jan. 4. Turks defeat Russians at Oltio, Jan. 6. Negotiations for peace continue through the Vi- enna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit Lon- don, Feb. 5, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambas- sadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Prin- cipalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Silistria, June 25, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 18. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re- cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the Allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 20. Allies land in the Chi- na, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept. 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaclava, Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5. Siege of Sebastopol progresses, Dec. 31.
	1855. Subscriptions to the French loan of 500 millions of francs amount to 2,000 millions of francs, offered by 177,000 persons. Death of Don Carlos, claimant of the Spanish throne, March 10. Industrial Exhibition open- ed at Paris, May 16.	1855. Russia: Death of the Emperor Nicholas I., March 2. —The allies take possession of Kertch and the Sea of Azoph, May 24. —The allies repulsed in an assault on the outposts of Sebastopol, June 18. —Kars invested by the Russians, June 28. FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—Mexico: Santa Anna abdicates, Aug. 9. Car- ran chosen to succeed him. Terrific attack of the Rus- sians on Kars repulsed, Sep. 29.	1855. Subscriptions to the French loan of 500 millions of francs amount to 2,000 millions of francs, offered by 177,000 persons. Death of Don Carlos, claimant of the Spanish throne, March 10. Industrial Exhibition open- ed at Paris, May 16.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1855	<p><i>Deaths in 1855:</i></p> <p>U. S. EUROPE.</p> <p>S. H. Cone, Sir H. Bishop, Abbott Lawrence, Silk Bucking- John C. Spencer, ham, T. R. Beck. Jos. Hume, Miss Mitford, Nicholas L. "Curren Bell." Sir W. E. Par- ry. Lord Raglan, Saml. Rogers, Ans. Roth- ohild, Lord Truro.</p> <p>Launch of the stm. Adriatic (the largest yet afloat) at N. Y., April 7.</p>	<p>1855. Proclamation against <i>Milbu-</i> <i>terism</i> by President Pierce, Dec. 8.</p> <p>British Arctic vessel <i>Resolute</i> found and brought to New London by an American whaler, Dec. 23.</p>	<p>1855. Visit of the King of Sardinia to England, Nov. 30. Captain McClure receives the re- ward of £5,000 for <i>discovery of "the</i> <i>N. W. passage,"</i> and is knighted Nov</p>
1856	<p><i>Personal Assault</i> on Senator Sumner of Mass., in the U. S. Senate by Brooks of S. Ca., May 22.</p> <p><i>Submarine Telegraph</i> cable laid from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, July 12.</p> <p>Burlingame's acceptance of Brooks's challenge, July 21.</p> <p>Brooks and Keitt re-elected to Congress from S. C., July 28.</p> <p>Dudley Observatory inaug. at Albany, Aug. 28.</p> <p>Preston S. Brooks, the as- saulter of Sumner, publicly welcomed and presented with a cane, at Columbia, S. C., Aug. 29.</p> <p>Charles Sumner received in Boston with public hon- ors, Nov. 3.</p> <p><i>N. Y. and Newfoundland</i> <i>Telegraph line</i>, 1715 miles, opened to St. John's, Nov. 10</p>	<p>1856. N. P. Banks, jr., of Mass., elect- ed Speaker of House of Represent. of U. S., after a contest of 9 weeks, by plurality of 3 votes, Feb. 2. Gubernatorial contest in Wiscon- sin, Jan.—Feb. Mr. Fillmore nominated for Pres't by Amer. Con. at Phila., Feb. 22. Free State Legis. at Topeka, Kansas, elect Reeder and Lane as delegates to Congress, Feb. 8. Kansas Investigation Committee appointed, March 19. Padre Vigil recognised as Minist. from Nicaragua, May 14. President's message announcing difficulty with Brit. Gov. on <i>enlist-</i> <i>ments</i> in the U. S., May 29. Buchanan nominated for Pres't by Dem. Con. at Cincinnati, June 7. Fremont nominated for Pres't by Repub. Conven. at Phila., June 17. H. Repres. U. S. pass a bill ad- mitting Kansas under Topeka Con., July 8. Topeka legislature dispersed by U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, July 4. John W. Geary confirmed as Gov. of Kansas, July 31. Whitefield and Reeder both re- jected by H. Repres. as delegates from Kansas, Aug. 1. Extra session of Congress ad- journed Aug. 30. Municipal electior. riot at Balti- more, 9 E., Oct. 3. U. S. troops in Kansas arrest and disarm parties of emigrants from N. E., Oct. 10. Buchanan elected Pres. Nov. 4</p>	<p>1856. Visit of the King of Sardinia to England, Nov. 30. Captain McClure receives the re- ward of £5,000 for <i>discovery of "the</i> <i>N. W. passage,"</i> and is knighted Nov</p> <p>Brit. fleet hom- bard and partially destroy Canton China, Oct. 23.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1855		<p>1855. Omar Pasha defeats the Russians at the Ingour, Nov. 5. Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder at Sebastopol, Nov. 15. Surrender of Kars to the Russians after a famous de- fence by Gen. Williams, Nov. 25.</p>	<p>1855. <i>Mexico</i>.—Alvarez re- signs the presidency, and is succeeded by Comonfort, Dec.</p>
1856	<p>Peace Conference at Paris opened Feb. 25. Birth of an heir to the throne, March 16. <i>Treaty of Peace with Russia</i> signed at Paris, March 30.</p> <p>Destructive floods near Ly- ons, &c., whole villages de- stroyed, June.</p>	<p>1856. Preliminaries of Peace signed at Vienna, Feb. 1.</p> <p>The Crimea wholly eva- cuated by the Allies, July 12.</p> <p>Russia:—Alexander II. crowned emperor, Sept. 7. — <i>Railways</i> of 2600 miles contracted for by Government. Capital, 10,000 millions of francs, Oct. 28.</p> <p><i>Naples</i>:—French and English ministers leave, Oct. 28.</p>	<p>1856. Costa Rica:—Schlessin- ger and Walker's invasion defeated, March 20. — Walker defeats 3,000 Costa Ricans at Rivas, Ap. 11. Panama:—Riot on the Panama R.R., 30 passengers killed, April 16.</p> <p>Gunpowder explosion at Salonica, Turkey, 700 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, July 17.</p> <p><i>Earthquakes</i> in Egypt, Syria, and isles of Med. About 1200 lives lost, and many thousand buildings destroyed, Oct. 12.</p> <p>Granada, city of, de- stroyed by Walker, Nov 20-25</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.																
1856	<p>Revival of the <i>African Slave Trade</i> recommended by Gov. Adams in S. Ca.</p> <p>Arctic discovery ship <i>Resolute</i> presented to Queen Victoria by Lieut. Hartstone for the U. S. Government, Dec. 30.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1856:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>U. S.</th> <th>EUROPE.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>J. M. Berrien, Ogden Hoffman.</td> <td>Jno. Braham, vocalist.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Com. Morris.</td> <td>Sir W. Hamilton, metropolitan physician.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. G. Perceval.</td> <td>Von Biela, astronomer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jno. C. Warren.</td> <td>Ld Hardinge, Father Matthew.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. M. Clayton, U. S. S.</td> <td>Hugh Miller, naval architect.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>George Steers, T. Crawford, sculptor.</td> <td>Westmacott, Yarell.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Louis M' Lane.</td> <td>Pl. Delaroche.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	J. M. Berrien, Ogden Hoffman.	Jno. Braham, vocalist.	Com. Morris.	Sir W. Hamilton, metropolitan physician.	J. G. Perceval.	Von Biela, astronomer.	Jno. C. Warren.	Ld Hardinge, Father Matthew.	J. M. Clayton, U. S. S.	Hugh Miller, naval architect.	George Steers, T. Crawford, sculptor.	Westmacott, Yarell.	Louis M' Lane.	Pl. Delaroche.	<p>1856. Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, destroyed by U. S. squadron, for an attack on an American boat, Dec. 6.</p> <p>Resolution against the Slave Trade passed by H. of Reprs. U. S., Dec. 18.</p>	
U. S.	EUROPE.																		
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1857	<p>Geo. Peabody gives \$300,000 to establish a free <i>Literary and Scientific Institute</i> at Baltimore, Feb. 12.</p> <p>The Chief-Justice of the U. S. proclaims that <i>negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect</i>, March 6.</p> <p>"<i>Dred Scot decision</i>," denounced by the Legislature of N. Hampshire, June 25.</p> <p>The <i>Atlantic Telegraph Cable</i> first joined at sea by the Niagara and Agamemnon, Aug. 5, but breaks Aug. 11.</p> <p>Loss of the Central America and 450 lives, Sept. 8.</p> <p>Mass meetings of unemployed workmen in N. Y., Nov. 2 and 10.</p> <p>Stm. Adriatic starts on first voyage to Liverpool, Nov. 28.</p>	<p>1857. Four members of H. of Representatives of U. S. from N. Y. and Conn. expelled for corrupt conduct, Feb. 19.</p> <p>Buchanan inaugurated President, March 4.</p> <p>Lord Napier recognised as British minister, March 16.</p> <p>The <i>DRED SCOT</i> Decision delivered by Chief-Justice Taney, March 6.</p> <p>R. J. Walker accepts appointment as Governor of Kansas, March 26.</p> <p>Attempt to arrest Mayor Wood in N. Y. for an assault on the Street Commissioner, June 16.</p> <p><i>General Financial Panic</i> begins with suspension of Ohio Life and Trust Co., Aug. 24.</p> <p><i>Lecompton Convention</i>, Kansas, meets Sept. 7.</p> <p>Suspension of Philad. banks, Sept. 25 and 26, followed by general suspension of banks in Pa., Md., D. C., R. I.</p> <p>Suspension of N. Y. city banks, Oct. 13-14, and Massachusetts banks same day. Payments resumed, Dec. 12.</p>	<p>1857. Treaty of Peace with Persia signed March 5.</p> <p>Palmerston Ministry outvoted on the Chinese question, March 5.</p> <p>New septennial Parliament meets, April 30.</p> <p>The Manchester <i>Art Exhibition</i> opened, May 5.</p> <p><i>Rebellion in India</i> begins May 9; King of Delhi proclaimed sovereign of India.</p> <p>HAVELOCK defeats the rebels under Nana Sahib, and recaptures Cawnpore, Jr 13.</p> <p>The Emp. and Empress toria, Aug. 6.</p> <p>Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the new com-in-chief, arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14.</p> <p>Delhi taken after an assault of 6 days, Sept. 14.</p>																

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1857. Austria:—Amnesty to political offenders in Lombardy, &c., Jan. 25.</p>	<p>1857. Mexico: New constitution promulgated, March 11.</p> <p>Costa Rica:—Walker surrenders Rivas, and agrees to leave Nicaragua, May 1.</p>
	<p>of the French visit Queen Victoria.</p>	<p>Sweden and Norway:—Charles Louis, Prince-Royal, made Regent. Sep. 28.</p>	
	<p>Emperors of France and Russia meet at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.</p>		<p>Nicaragua:—Walker and his men surrender to U. S. ship Wabash, Com. Paulding, Dec. 8.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1857	<p><i>Deaths in 1857.</i></p> <p>U. S. EUROPE.</p> <p>C. Colton. Beranger. E. K. Kane. C. Bonaparte. W. L. Marcy. J. W. Croker. Thos. J. Rusk. Thos. Dick. Eli Smith. Marshall Hall. Earl of Ellesmere. Douglas Jerrold. W. Scoresby. Eugene Sue. And. Ure. Cavaignac. Aug. Compte. Havelock. Chris. Rauch, sculptor.</p>	<p>1857. "Lecompton Constitution" adopted by Convention, Nov. 9.</p> <p>Walker resigns as Governor of Kansas, Dec. 15.</p> <p>W. Walker reaches N. Y. "on parole," and surrenders to U. S. marshal, Dec. 28.</p>	<p>1857. English and French fleets bombard Canton, and capture the city, Dec. 28-30.</p>
1858	<p>Commercial failures in one year, ending Dec. 25, 1857, amount to 5,123; liabilities, \$291,750,000.</p> <p>Launch of the monster steamer <i>Great Eastern</i> at London, Jan. 31.</p> <p>Crawford's <i>Monument to Washington</i>, at Richmond, inaugurated, Feb. 22.</p> <p>Extensive and remarkable religious "revival" throughout the U. S. in February, March, &c.</p> <p>Gold mine excitement in Washington and Oregon territory.</p> <p>New "Divorce Court" opened in London, May 10.</p> <p>Donati's Comet seen in June and July.</p> <p>"Vigilance Committee" in N. Orleans, June 2.</p> <p>New Prohibitory Liquor Law voted in Maine, June 7.</p> <p>Turkish Admiral, Mehemet Pacha, and suite leave Boston, after an extended visit in the U. States, July 14.</p> <p>A few in Brit. Parliament, July 26.</p> <p>ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. National Teachers' Association—1st Ann. Convention at Cincinnati, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Queen Victoria's message to Slaver Echo captured and August 27.</p>	<p>1858. Mr. Buchanan's "Kansas Message" to H. Reps., with Lecompton Constitution, Feb. 2.</p> <p>"Anti-Lecompton Democratic" meetings in Phila. N. Y., &c., Feb. and March.</p> <p>Bill to admit Kansas as a State, under Lecompton Const., passes the Senate, March 23.</p> <p>The House passes another bill.</p> <p>New Free State Convention of Kansas at Leavenworth, March 25.</p> <p>The "English Kansas bill" passed both Houses of Congress, April 30.</p> <p>Minnesota State Government organized at St. Paul, May 23.</p> <p>Atlantic Telegraph fleet sails from Plymouth, England, June 10.</p> <p>The President sends a message announcing peaceable settlement of trouble in Utah, June 10.</p> <p>Treaty of Peace and Amity with China, signed at Tien-Tsin, June 18.</p> <p>News of the completion of Atlantic Telegraph received with joyful demonstrations, Aug. 5.</p> <p>Magnificent celebration at New York, Sept. 1.</p> <p>The English bill voted on by the people of Kansas and rejected, August 9.</p> <p>President Buchanan sent and received, August 16. carried to Charleston, August 27.</p>	<p>1858. French and English the Governor, Feb. Jan. 5.</p> <p>The Princess-Royal of England married to the Prince of Prussia, Jan. 25.</p> <p>Steamer Great Eastern first floated, Jan. 31.</p> <p>Resignation of Palmerston's Ministry, and accession of Lord Derby, Feb. 20.</p> <p>Eng. steam. Cyclops bombards Jeddah, July 25-26.</p> <p>Baron Rothschild take his seat in H. of Common July 26.</p> <p>Queen Victoria and Pr. bourg, Aug. 4.</p> <p>Albert visit the Emperor at Cher-</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1857		<p>1857. <i>Naples</i>: Terrible earthquake, 14,000 persons killed.</p>	
	<p>fleets bombard Canton, and capture the city, Dec. 28-30.</p>		
1858	<p>troops enter Canton and capture</p> <p>Attempt by Orsini and others to assassinate the Emperor with a hand grenade: 3 persons k. and 156 wounded, Jan. 14.</p>		<p>1858. Mexico:—Revolution, Comonfort gives up the Government to Juarez; Zuloaga proclaimed president by a H. of Representatives.</p> <p>Turkey:—Massacre of Christians at Jeddah—45 killed, June 15.</p>
	<p>Albert visit the Emperor at Cher-</p>		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, &c.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.																											
1858	<p>The N. Y. State quarantine buildings at Staten Island destroyed by the citizens as a nuisance, Sept. 1.</p> <p>First <i>overland mail for California</i> leaves St. Louis, Sept. 16.</p> <p>Boston Public (Free) Library opened, costing \$450,000, Sept. 17.</p> <p>The "General Admiral" stm. frigate, built for Russian government, launched at N. Y., Sept. 21.</p> <p>Crystal Palace, N. Y., burnt, Oct. 5.</p> <p>The yacht <i>Wanderer</i> lands 300 Africans near Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 28.</p> <p>The Grand Jury at Columbia, S. C., refuse to indict the slaver "Echo," Nov. 30.</p> <p><i>First railroad in Egypt.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deaths in 1858.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>U. S.</th> <th>EUROPE.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T. H. Benton.</td> <td>R. Brown, botanist.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rob. Hare.</td> <td>Geo. Combe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. W. Herbert.</td> <td>"Rachel."</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Freem'illunt.</td> <td>Marshall Hall.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Com. Perry.</td> <td>Duchess of Orleans.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gen. Quitman.</td> <td>P. F. Smith.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gen. P. F. Smith.</td> <td>Reschid Pacha.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N. W. Taylor.</td> <td>Radetsky.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. F. Butler.</td> <td>Ary Scheffer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parker Cleveland.</td> <td>Robt. Owen.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wm. Jay.</td> <td>Sir W. Reid.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Foresti.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	T. H. Benton.	R. Brown, botanist.	Rob. Hare.	Geo. Combe.	H. W. Herbert.	"Rachel."	Freem'illunt.	Marshall Hall.	Com. Perry.	Duchess of Orleans.	Gen. Quitman.	P. F. Smith.	Gen. P. F. Smith.	Reschid Pacha.	N. W. Taylor.	Radetsky.	E. F. Butler.	Ary Scheffer.	Parker Cleveland.	Robt. Owen.	Wm. Jay.	Sir W. Reid.		Foresti.	<p>1858. U. St. stm. <i>Niagara</i> sails from Charleston for Liberia, with rescued slaves of the "Echo," Sept. 20.</p> <p>1859. New Hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4.</p> <p>to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, introduced Jan. 10.</p> <p>Sickles kills Key at Washington, for seduction of his wife, Feb. 27; he is tried and acquitted, April 26.</p> <p>Southern Convention at Vicksburg discusses the opening of the Slave Trade, May 11.</p> <p>Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss \$2,750,000, May 16.</p>	<p>1859. <i>D'Israël</i> introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28.</p> <p>Lord Lyons, new British minister at Washington, received, April 12.</p> <p>England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21.</p> <p>English court in mourning for the tyrant king of Naples (May).</p> <p>New Parliament meets May 30. J. E. Denison elected speaker.</p>	<p>1858. <i>The East India Company</i> ceases to exist, and its vast possessions pass into the hands of the Brit Government, Sept. 1.</p>
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1859	<p>U. S. Agricultural Convention at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.</p> <p>Siddell's bill, giving \$30,000,000 of Cuba, introduced Jan. 10.</p> <p>Sickles kills Key at Washington, for seduction of his wife, Feb. 27; he is tried and acquitted, April 26.</p> <p>Southern Convention at Vicksburg discusses the opening of the Slave Trade, May 11.</p> <p>Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss \$2,750,000, May 16.</p> <p><i>Telegrams—India to England.</i></p> <p>Several slaves captured by U. S. vessels.</p>	<p>1859. New Hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4.</p> <p>to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, introduced Jan. 10.</p> <p>Sickles kills Key at Washington, for seduction of his wife, Feb. 27; he is tried and acquitted, April 26.</p> <p>Southern Convention at Vicksburg discusses the opening of the Slave Trade, May 11.</p> <p>Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss \$2,750,000, May 16.</p>	<p>1859. <i>D'Israël</i> introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28.</p> <p>Lord Lyons, new British minister at Washington, received, April 12.</p> <p>England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21.</p> <p>English court in mourning for the tyrant king of Naples (May).</p> <p>New Parliament meets May 30. J. E. Denison elected speaker.</p> <p>Telegrams to India accelerated seven days by cable on the Red Sea, June 8</p>	<p>1859. <i>The East India Company</i> ceases to exist, and its vast possessions pass into the hands of the Brit Government, Sept. 1.</p>																										

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1858			<p>1858. Egypt:—First train on the Suez Railroad crosses the isthmus in eleven hours, from Suez to Alexandria, Dec. 6.</p> <p>Haiti:—Revolution—Faustin banished—General Jefferard proclaimed President, Dec. 21.</p>
1859	<p>The Emperor's New-Year's speech to Hubner, Austrian minister, causes a war sensation, Jan. 1.</p> <p>Prince Napoleon marries the Princess Clothilde, Jan. 29.</p> <p>French troops reach Turin and War declared, in alliance with Sardinia, against Austria, May 3.</p> <p>Subscriptions for loan of 500 million francs exceed four times that sum, from 625,000 persons.</p> <p>The Emperor L. Napoleon arrives at Genoa, May 19.</p> <p>Empress made Regent.</p> <p><i>Battle of Montebello:</i> Austrians defeated, May 20.</p> <p>Garibaldi enters Como, May 27.</p> <p><i>Battle of Palestro:</i> Austrians defeated, May 20.</p> <p><i>Battle of Magenta:</i> Allies victorious, June 4; and enter Milan, June 8.</p>	<p>1859. Austria demands that Sardinia shall disarm, Ap. 23. England protests against this menace.</p> <p>Sardinian army on a war footing.</p> <p>Genoa, April 26-30.</p> <p>Tuscany:—Grand Duke abdicates; his troops fraternize with revolutionists, April 27.</p> <p><i>Austria declares WAR AGAINST SARDINIA,</i> and her troops cross the <i>Ticino</i>, April 29.</p> <p>May 19.</p>	<p>1859. <i>Mexico.</i>—Miramon appears before Vera Cruz, March 18-27.</p> <p><i>Peru:</i>—Earthquake destroys part of Quito, March 29.</p> <p>Naples:—Death of Ferdinand II., and accession of Francis II., May 22.</p>

A.P.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.																																												
1859	<p>Remarkable <i>religious revival</i> in Ireland, June, July, etc.</p> <p><i>Excessive heat</i> in California and in Europe, June–July.</p> <p>Wise travels 1900 miles in a balloon from St. Louis to N. York state, July 1.</p> <p>Gold images found in Indian graves at Chiriqui, July.</p> <p>Cosmopolitan celebration of 100th birthday of <i>Schiller</i>, Nov. 10.</p> <p>Brilliant <i>meteor</i> seen in N. Y. and N. England, Nov. 15.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1859:</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>U. S.</td> <td>EUROPE.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. W. Alexander.</td> <td>Dr. Abbott.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W. C. Bond.</td> <td>T. K. Harvey.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rufus Choate.</td> <td>HUMBOLDT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bp. Doane.</td> <td>Leigh Hunt.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOB. MANN.</td> <td>Jejeebhoy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Den. Olmsted.</td> <td>D. Lardner.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W. H. Prescott.</td> <td>C. E. Leslie.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rich. Rush.</td> <td>Lady Morgan.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geo. Bush.</td> <td>Jos. Sturge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. Y. Mason.</td> <td>De Tocqueville.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theo. Sedgwick.</td> <td>Metternich.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Linn Boyd.</td> <td>De Quincey.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHINGTON IRVING.</td> <td>J. A. James.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>J. P. Nichol.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Thos. Nuttall.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>I. K. Brunel.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Carl Ritter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Louis Spohr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Sir J. Stephen.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>MACAULAY.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Robert Stephenson.</td> </tr> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	J. W. Alexander.	Dr. Abbott.	W. C. Bond.	T. K. Harvey.	Rufus Choate.	HUMBOLDT	Bp. Doane.	Leigh Hunt.	HOB. MANN.	Jejeebhoy.	Den. Olmsted.	D. Lardner.	W. H. Prescott.	C. E. Leslie.	Rich. Rush.	Lady Morgan.	Geo. Bush.	Jos. Sturge.	J. Y. Mason.	De Tocqueville.	Theo. Sedgwick.	Metternich.	Linn Boyd.	De Quincey.	WASHINGTON IRVING.	J. A. James.		J. P. Nichol.		Thos. Nuttall.		I. K. Brunel.		Carl Ritter.		Louis Spohr.		Sir J. Stephen.		MACAULAY.		Robert Stephenson.	<p>1859. Gen. Harney takes possession of the island of San Juan (now Vancouver's island) July 9.</p> <p>Kansas Const. Convention meets at Wyandote, July 5.</p> <p>Gen. Harney proclaims possession of the island of San Juan for the U. States, July 27.</p> <p>Mr. Ward, U. S. minister, reaches Peking, July 30.</p> <p>Treaty with China ratified, Aug. 16.</p> <p>J. Y. Mason, U. S. minister to France, dies at Paris, Oct. 8.</p> <p><i>John Brown's Raid</i> for the liberation of slaves, at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 17. 12 of his men and 1 marine killed. 2 of his men hung, Dec. 16; and 2 more March 16, 1860.</p> <p>Congress assembles, Dec. 5.</p>	<p>French and English in the forts of the Peiho, June Com. Tatnall.</p> <p>Builders' strike begins in London, July 25.</p> <p>Captain McClintock returns, bringing relics of Franklin's expedition, Sep. 21.</p> <p>Steamer Royal Charter wrecked in British Channel; 445 persons lost, and £1,000,000 in gold.</p> <p>Death of Lord Macaulay Dec. 28.</p>
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1860	<p>Law passed in Arkansas, Jan. 1, to banish free negroes from the state.</p> <p>Decree by the Emperor of Austria in favor of <i>rights of the Jews</i>, Jan. 10.</p>	<p>1860. Pennington of N. Jersey elected speaker of the House of Representatives, after a balloting for nearly two months, Feb. 1.</p>	<p>1860. Lord Clyde proclaims the rebellion in India as subdued, Jan. 7.</p>																																												

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1859	<p>Perugia sacked by papal troops, June 20.</p> <p><i>Battle of Solferino</i>, June 24. Austrians under the Emperor in person defeated by the allies: great loss on both sides.</p> <p><i>Treaty of Peace</i> signed by the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villafranca, July 11.</p> <p>The Emperor returns to St. Cloud, July 27.</p> <p>Entrance of "the Army of Italy" into Paris, Aug. 14.</p> <p>Political amnesty, Aug. 17.</p> <p><i>Treaty with Japan</i>, ratified at Jeddo, Sept. 22.</p>	<p>1859. Mexico:—Juarez decrees the <i>confiscation of church property</i>, July 12.</p> <p>Venezuela:—Civil war; downfall of Castro, the President, July.</p> <p>Costa Rica:—Revolution—fall of Mora, Aug. 14.</p> <p>1859. Tuscany:—Council of State votes in favour of annexation to Sardinia, July 12.</p> <p>Conference at Zurich opened, August 8.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Cavour dismissed from the ministry, July 13.</p> <p>Tuscany:—The Nation. Assam. decrees the permanent exclusion of the Austrian dynasty, Aug. 16.</p> <p>Modona:—Farini dictator, opens the Nat. Assembly, Aug. 16, and assumes government of Parma, Aug. 18.</p> <p>Rome:—Concordat between the Pope and Spain, Aug. 26.</p> <p>Russia:—Schamyl taken prisoner in Caucasus, Sept. 6.</p> <p>Bologna:—Assemb. Nat. under pres. of Minghetti decrees independence from the Pope, Sept. 7.</p> <p>Sardinia:—The king receives deputations from Modena and Parma, tendering annexation to Sardinia, Sept. 15.</p> <p>Romagna:—Decree of annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 7.</p> <p>Spain declares war against Morocco, Oct. 22.</p> <p>O'Donnell named com.-in-chief of Spanish army.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Prince Carignan made regent of Romagna, Parma, etc., Nov. 6, but declines in favor of Buoncompagni.</p> <p>The Emperor, advising cession of Romagna, Dec. 31.</p>	<p>1860. <i>Spain</i>:—The Moors defeated at Castellejor, Jan. 1.</p> <p>Rome:—The Pope replies to the Emperor, refusing to cede the Legations, Jan. 8.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Cavour recalled to the premiership, Jan. 15.</p> <p>Buenos Ayres:—Battle with the troops of Argentine Confederation, Oct. 28.</p>
1860	<p><i>Treaty with Nicaragua</i> ratified, Jan. 11.</p>		

A.P.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1860	First "Pony Express" reaches Carson Valley in eight and a half days from Missouri; and news thence by telegraph reaches San Francisco in nine days from New York. 1860. The "Corode Committee" (House of Representatives) appointed to examine alleged <i>corruption of the government</i> , March 5. U. S. corvette Saratoga captures Miramoni's vessels at Vera Cruz, March 7. Japanese Embassy arrives at San Francisco, March 25; at Washington, May 14; at Baltimore, June 8; at Philadelphia, June 9; at New York, June 16. Sails for Japan in the U. S. frigate Niagara, June 20. Papal bull against agitators and reformers. Fight of Heenan and Sayers for the <i>championship of England</i> , April 17.	Tornado in Iowa and Illinois destroys whole villages, June 8. Nat. Democratic Convention (adjourned) at Baltimore, June 18, nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick; a succeeding Convention nominates Breckenridge and Lane, respectively for President and V. Pres. of U. S. The Great Eastern arrives at New York, from Southampton, June 28. Dr. Hayes's Arctic Expedition from Boston, sails July 7. Remarkable meteor in various northern states, July 20. Visit of the <i>Prince of Wales</i> to British North America and the United States. He lands at St. John's, July 24; arrives at Quebec, August 18; Montreal, 24th; Ottawa, August 31; Niagara, September 14; Detroit, Sept. 20; Washington, Oct. 8; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, 17th; Portland, 20th; Plymouth, England, Nov. 16. Lincoln and Hamlin elected Pres. and V. Pres. of the U. S. by the votes of all the northern states except New Jersey, which close 4 electors for Douglas and 3 for Lincoln, Nov. 6. This election is made the pretext for rebellion and "secession" of the cotton states—S. Carolina leading—and adopting in Convention an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Dec. 20.	French treaty ratified by 116 majority in the Comm. Irons, Feb. 24. Lord J. Russell proposes a new Reform Bill, March 1, but abandons it, June 11. Ministers defeated on a bill for repeal of paper duty passed by the Commons but rejected (89 majority) by the Lords, May 21.
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A.P.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
(148)	Thouvenel foreign minister, Jan. 24. "L'Univers," ultra-montane journal, suppressed, Jan. 29. Diplomatic correspondence of Antonelli, Feb.—March. Negotiations respecting <i>annexation of Nice and Savoy</i> . Treaty for cession to France signed at Turin, March 24; but Switzerland protests. Nice votes for annexation to France 24,448 for, and 100 against. Savoy gives 181,744 for and 233 against.	1860. Spain.—Decisive victory over the Moors at Tétouan, Feb. 4. Sarvotina.—The army raised to 50,000, Feb. 26. Thouvenel with Cavour and Buoncompagni resigns as governor of <i>Cent. Italy</i> , March 3. Tuscany.—Result of voting on annexation to Sardinia pub. viz: For, 896,571; against, 14,925 (for separate Kingdom) Austria advertises for new loan, March 24, and protests against Sardinian occupation of Tuscany. See Spain.—Peace with Morocco ratified, March 20. Rome:— <i>Papal bull</i> against revolutionists, March 29. Revolution in Sicily begins at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4. Rome.—Antonelli protests against Sardinian annexation of Romagna. Sicily.— <i>Garibaldi</i> takes <i>Marsala</i> , with 2,000 men, from Genoa, May 10. Proclaims himself dictator on behalf of Victor Emmanuel, 14th. Naples.—Concessions proclaimed to the people, May 19. Garibaldi takes Palermo, May 27. A liberal ministry formed at Naples, June 28. The King grants new constitution and amnesty, June 25. Garibaldi's victory at Me-lazzo, July 30-31. Sicily (excepting the <i>chateau of Messina</i>) evacuated by the Neapolitans, July 30. Garibaldi's troops land in Calabria, Aug. 8. Enters Naples. The King of Naples retreats to Gaeta, Sept. 4, and is besieged there by the troops of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. Garibaldi resigns his power to Victor Emmanuel, and retires to Caprea.	1860. Argentine Confed. Der qui president, Feb. 5.
	The Emperor refuses an application from Naples to act as mediator, June 7. French troops sent to Syria to punish the murderers of Christians, Aug. 5. A French fleet placed before Gaeta; for which site is not proclaimed.	Mexico.—Miramon at Tlaxcala Vera Cruz, March 7-18. Japan.—The Regent wounded in a riotous attack. Mexico.—Zuloaga proclaims himself president, and denounces Miramon, May 1. Asia Minor.—Horrible massacre of the Christians and Maronites, May. 3,000 killed at Damascus, July 9. London:—W. Walker the "fillbuster," taken prisoner and shot, Sept. 12. Smyrna.—Fasad Pasha sent against the Druses, Aug. 9. 137 Moslems implicated in the massacre are executed at Banniseus, Aug. 26.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1861	<p>History of "SECESSION" or Treason in the United States.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1861:</i> Prince Albert, Mrs. Brown-ing, Count Cavouy, Czar torvski, Dr. J. W. Francis, Geol. St. Hilaire, Fr. Gortchakoff, Nathaniel Lyon, Eug's Saribe.</p> <p>July.—First War Loan of the United States Government, \$50,000,000.</p> <p>Oct. 1. Commercial treaty betn France, England and Belgium ores.</p> <p>Nov. 1. <i>Telegraph</i> betn Green M. Lake and Alexandria opened.</p>	<p>1861. This example followed by Mississippi, Jan. 9, Alabama, Jan. 21, Florida, Jan. 10, Georgia, Jan. 19, Louisiana, Jan. 26, attempt to carry Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas for secession defeated, Jan.—March, 1861. Texas carried for secession, but a strong reaction for union follows. Gen. Twiggs surrenders the U.S. forces in Texas, and the military stores, to the state, Feb.</p> <p>INAUGURATION OF LINCOLN, (Repub.) President U. S., March 4.</p> <p>WAR OF REBELS against U. S.</p> <p>April 13. Fort Sumter surrenders to rebels.</p> <p>April 15. 75,000 men called for by proclamation.</p> <p>April 15. Great meeting in New York to support the Government.</p> <p>April 19. Attack on Massachusetts troops in Baltimore.</p> <p>April 21. Harper's Ferry arsenal burned by its garrison.</p> <p>April 25. Virginia secedes.</p> <p>May 6. Arkansas secedes.</p> <p>May 20. North Carolina secedes.</p> <p>May 21. Tennessee secedes.</p> <p>June 8. The Savannah privateer captured.</p> <p>June 10. Big Bethel defeat.</p> <p>July 1. Congress meets.</p> <p>July 11. Rich Mountain victory.</p> <p>July 21. Bull Run defeat.</p> <p>Aug. 28. Fort Easters taken.</p> <p>Oct. 21. Bull's Bluff disaster.</p> <p>Nov. 1. McClellan Commander-in-Chief.</p> <p>Nov. 6. Union loyal forces taken.</p> <p>Nov. 8. Vicks seizes Sidel and Mason.</p> <p>Nov. 30. Gen. Davis elected President of the D. C. 2. Union armies have 660,971 men.</p>	<p>1861. Queen's proclamation of neutrality in the American conflict.</p> <p>Nov. 8. Excitement about seizure of British steamer <i>Franklin</i> and <i>Sidell</i> at FRENCH ALBERT.</p>
1862	<p>May 1. International Exhibition at London.</p>	<p>1862. Union armies have 660,971 men.</p> <p>Jan. 10. Mifflin Springs released.</p> <p>Feb. 6. Fort Henry taken.</p> <p>Feb. 7. Roanoke taken by Burnside.</p> <p>Feb. 16. Fort Donelson taken.</p> <p>Feb. 23. Nashville taken.</p> <p>March 9. The Cumberland and Congress lost at Hempstead Roads.</p> <p>March 10. Tennessee found evacuated by Rebels and occupied by Union troops.</p> <p>March 11. McClellan takes command of Army of Potomac.</p> <p>March 14. Nocton taken by Burnside.</p> <p>April 1. Heintz taken by Burnside.</p> <p>April 5. Slavery abolished in D. Columbia.</p> <p>April 5. McClellan "business" Yorktown.</p> <p>April 6. Shiloh defeat. A. Johnson killed.</p> <p>April 11. Fort Pulaski taken.</p> <p>April 20. New Orleans taken.</p> <p>May 5. Yorktown occupied by McClellan.</p> <p>May 10. New York taken.—the Monitor sunk.—PARAGUAY ascends the Mississippi.—Little Rock taken.</p>	<p>1862. U. S. to suppress slave trade.</p> <p>May 1. International Exhibition at London opened at London.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1861	<p>June 10. "Neutrality" in American conflict proclaimed by the Emperor.</p> <p>Oct. 31. Convention with England and Spain for intervention in Mexico.</p>	<p>1861. <i>Gaeta</i> surrenders to 1861 Victor Emmanuel's troops, Feb. 13.—The King and Queen escapes on board a French frigate.</p> <p>Exp. of BOURBON RULE in Italy.</p> <p>The Italian Parliament declares VICTOR EMANUEL KING OF ITALY, Feb. 1861.</p> <p>"Italy" recognized by England, March 31, and by France, June 24.</p>	<p>1862. Jan. 7. French army lands at Vera Cruz.</p> <p>Feb. 13. Military revolt in Greece.</p>
1862	<p>March 28. French victories in Cochin China—six provinces ceded to France.</p> <p>April 16. War against Mexico declared.</p>		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.	
1862	<p><i>Deaths in 1862:</i> Brodie (surgeon), M. Van Buren, T. Hartwell Horne, Sam. Houston, G. J. Jackson, A. S. Johnson, Phil. Kearney, Duchess of Kent, J. Sher. Knowles, Sir James Ross, Joseph Wolf.</p> <p>September — <i>Internal Revenue Tax</i> enforced in the U. S.</p>	<p>May 27. Hanover C. H., Va., taken.</p> <p>May 31. Fair Oaks battle—indecisive. Corinth taken.</p> <p>June 6. Memphis taken.</p> <p>June 27. Pope takes command of U.S. forces in N. Virginia.</p> <p>June 25-30. McClellan's skirmishes on Peninsula.</p> <p>June 26-July 1. Seven days' battles on the Chickahominy.</p> <p>July.—Tariff duties raised—300,000 more volunteers called for.</p> <p>July 17. Emancipation and Confiscation Act signed by the President.</p> <p>July 26. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief. U. S. debt \$1,222,000,000.</p> <p>Aug. 9. Banks defeated at Cedar Mountain.</p> <p>Aug. 16. McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing.</p> <p>Aug. 30. Second defeat at Bull Run.</p> <p>Sept. 5. McClellan again Commander-in-Chief.</p> <p>Sept. 17. Antietam victory.</p> <p>Sept. 18. Harper's Ferry lost.</p> <p>Sept. 22. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued.</p> <p>Sept. 25. Habeas Corpus suspended.</p> <p>Oct.—Premium on gold, 29.</p> <p>Oct.—Piracies of the Alabama.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Democratic victory in New York elections.</p> <p>Nov. 7. Burnside supersedes McClellan.</p> <p>Dec. 10-13. Defeat at Fredericksburgh, 1863.</p>	<p>Jan. 1. Murfreesboro' victory (Rosecrantz over Bragg).</p> <p>Jan. 2. Proclamation of Emancipation issued.</p> <p>Jan. 26. Hooker supersedes Burnside.</p> <p>April 7. Monitors repulsed at Charleston—the Keokuk lost.</p> <p>May 2-4. Chancellorsville defeat—Jackson killed.</p> <p>May 18. Vicksburgh invested by GRANT.</p> <p>June 14. Maryland and Pennsylvania invaded by Lee.</p> <p>June 27. Meade supersedes Hooker.</p> <p>July 1-3. GETTYSBURGH victory.</p> <p>July 4. VICKSBURG occupied.</p> <p>July 8. Port Hudson taken.</p> <p>July 13-16. Riots at New York.</p> <p>Aug. 7. Sioux war ended by Gen. Pope.</p> <p>Aug. 20. Chickamauga defeat.</p> <p>Aug. 21. Fort Sumter bombarded.</p> <p>Oct. 19. GRANT, THOMAS and SHERMAN supersede Rosecrantz in Tennessee.</p> <p>Oct. 17. President calls for 300,000 more volunteers.</p> <p>Nov. 23. Chattanooga victory by Sherman and Thomas.</p> <p>1864.</p> <p>Feb. 1. Draft for 500,000 men ordered.</p> <p>Feb. 20. Olustee (Fla.) defeat.</p> <p>Feb. 27-March 1. Kilpatrick and Dalghren's raid on Richmond.</p>	<p>Mar. 10. Marriage of Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark.</p>
1863	<p>Jan. 2. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY in the U. S., by proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief.</p> <p>Feb. 9. The <i>Geo. Griswold</i>, with food given by New Yorkers for Lancashire operatives, arrives at Liverpool.</p> <p>Mar. 4. <i>Nat. Academy of Arts and Sciences</i> founded by Congress.</p> <p>June—Grant and Speke arrive in England from <i>Source of the Nile</i>.</p> <p>July 13-16. Irish anti-<i>syro</i> and anti-<i>draft</i> riots at New York.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1863:</i> R. Hildreth, Mar. Lansdowne, Mulready, Mrs. Trollope, Archbishop Whately.</p> <p>Sept.—Russian squadron entertained at New York.</p> <p>Dec. 24. <i>Thackeray</i> dies.</p>	<p>Jan. 1. Murfreesboro' victory (Rosecrantz over Bragg).</p> <p>Jan. 2. Proclamation of Emancipation issued.</p> <p>Jan. 26. Hooker supersedes Burnside.</p> <p>April 7. Monitors repulsed at Charleston—the Keokuk lost.</p> <p>May 2-4. Chancellorsville defeat—Jackson killed.</p> <p>May 18. Vicksburgh invested by GRANT.</p> <p>June 14. Maryland and Pennsylvania invaded by Lee.</p> <p>June 27. Meade supersedes Hooker.</p> <p>July 1-3. GETTYSBURGH victory.</p> <p>July 4. VICKSBURG occupied.</p> <p>July 8. Port Hudson taken.</p> <p>July 13-16. Riots at New York.</p> <p>Aug. 7. Sioux war ended by Gen. Pope.</p> <p>Aug. 20. Chickamauga defeat.</p> <p>Aug. 21. Fort Sumter bombarded.</p> <p>Oct. 19. GRANT, THOMAS and SHERMAN supersede Rosecrantz in Tennessee.</p> <p>Oct. 17. President calls for 300,000 more volunteers.</p> <p>Nov. 23. Chattanooga victory by Sherman and Thomas.</p> <p>1864.</p> <p>Feb. 1. Draft for 500,000 men ordered.</p> <p>Feb. 20. Olustee (Fla.) defeat.</p> <p>Feb. 27-March 1. Kilpatrick and Dalghren's raid on Richmond.</p>	<p>Mar. 10. Marriage of Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark.</p>	<p>Oct. 15. Drouyn de L'huys, Foreign Minister.</p> <p>Oct. 30. Mediation proposed in Amer. conflict declined by Russia and Gt. Britain.</p>
1863	<p>Jan. 9. Mediation of France again offered to U. S.</p>	<p>Jan. 18. Egypt: Ismail, Viceroy; succeeds Said Pasha.</p>	<p>March 30. Greece. George I of Schleswig-Holstein proclaimed King—England agreeing to give up Ionian Isles to Greece.</p>	<p>July—Income-Tax Bill passed in Italy.</p> <p>Aug. 16. Congress of German Sovereigns at Frankfurt—"One Federal State" proposed—Russia dissents.</p> <p>Nov. 15. Denmark: Christian IX. succeeds Frederick VII.</p> <p>1864.</p> <p>Jan. 21. War of Austria and Prussia against Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein—German troops enter Holstein.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1862		<p>June 7. Greece: Insurrection spreads.</p>	
1863	<p>Oct. 15. Drouyn de L'huys, Foreign Minister.</p> <p>Oct. 30. Mediation proposed in Amer. conflict declined by Russia and Gt. Britain.</p>	<p>Aug. 15. Garibaldi in Sicily, proclaims a Provisional Government.</p> <p>Aug. 29. He is wounded and taken prisoner by the king's troops.</p> <p>Sept. 30. BISMARCK, Premier of Prussia.</p> <p>Oct. 5. Garibaldi and his followers released under general amnesty, and the state of siege in Sicily abolished.</p>	
1863	<p>Jan. 9. Mediation of France again offered to U. S.</p>	<p>Jan. 18. Egypt: Ismail, Viceroy; succeeds Said Pasha.</p>	
1864		<p>March 30. Greece. George I of Schleswig-Holstein proclaimed King—England agreeing to give up Ionian Isles to Greece.</p>	
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A	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1864	<p>Feb. 20. Peabody fund — <i>Dwellings for the poor</i> in London — First block opened.</p> <p>April 3. Garibaldi's visit to England.</p> <p>May 16. Convention between France and Spain, <i>see telegraph to America</i>.</p> <p>June—Oct. <i>see 1865</i> <i>plague</i> in England.</p> <p>Aug.—Abd-el-Kader's visit to England.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1864:</i> Frank Bagestock, Bates, W. J. Fox, T. C. Graham, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Leonard Horner, Archbishop Harcourt, Jasmin Hunt, C. M. Kirkland, W. S. Laver, J. R. Macaulay, J. R. Mayne, W. Curtis, Noyes, Pellsler, Jos. Robinson, H. R. Schoolcraft, H. B. Taney, J. G. Totten.</p>	<p>March 2. Grant succeeds Halleck as Commander-in-Chief.</p> <p>May 5-6. Battle of the Wilderness.</p> <p>May 11-12. Battle of Spotsylvania.</p> <p>June 15. Grant takes Petersburg.</p> <p>June 19. <i>Acetone</i> sinks the Alabama.</p> <p>July 1-13. Maryland again invaded by a Rebel raid.</p> <p>July 19-20. Sherman's victories at Atlanta, Brazil, Italy, Fort-Gen.</p> <p>July 30. Chambersburg, Pa., burnt by Rebels.</p> <p>July 30. Grant's mine at Petersburg, Va., exploded.</p> <p>July 30. Secretary Chase resigns—Vassenden Secretary of the Treasury.</p> <p>Sept. 5. Sherman's victory in Mobile Bay.</p> <p>Sept. 6. McClellan nominated for President.</p> <p>Sept. 19. Sherman's victory at Winchester.</p> <p>Sept. 19. Cedar Creek defeat made a victory by Sheridan.</p> <p>Oct. 21. Rebel raid at St. Albans, Vt.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Lincoln re-elected President—McClellan resigns his command in army.</p> <p>Nov. 30. Thomas repulses Hood at Nashville.</p> <p>Dec. 15-16. And again totally defeats him in the same place.</p> <p>Dec. 13. Fort McAllister stormed, and Savannah occupied by Sherman.</p> <p>Dec. 24-5. Butler and Porter repulsed at Wilmington.</p> <p>Feb. 1. Congress abolishes slavery by an amendment to the Constitution.</p> <p>Feb. 3. Lincoln and Seward's interview with Rebels at Fort Monroe.</p> <p>Feb. 15. Lee takes command Rebel armies, and urges arming of negroes.</p> <p>Feb. 22. Wilmington captured by Schofield.</p> <p>Feb. 22. Charleston, evacuated by Rebels.</p> <p>April 1. New and larger tariff comes in force.</p> <p>April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by U. S. forces, after three days' fighting.</p> <p>April 6. Grant's victory at Fairview.</p> <p>April 9. Surrender of Lee with his whole army.</p> <p>April 12. Mobile taken.</p> <p>April 14. Fort Sumter occupied.</p> <p>April 14. Assassination of President Lincoln and attack on Seward.</p> <p>April 15. Andrew Johnson sworn in as President.</p> <p>April 18. Sherman's convention with Johnston.</p> <p>April 25. Johnston's surrender.</p> <p>April 26. Booth, the assassin, shot.</p> <p>May 4. Gen. Dick Taylor surrenders.</p> <p>May 10. Jeff. Davis captured.</p> <p>May 26. Kirby Smith surrenders in Texas.</p> <p>END OF THE REBELLION.</p>	<p>April 24. European Conference at London on Schleswig-Holstein question.</p> <p>July 10. Pulmerston sustained in the general election.</p> <p>Aug. 15. English fleet visits Cherbourg.</p> <p>Aug. 30. French fleet visits Portsmouth.</p> <p>Oct. 18. Death of Lord Palmerston.</p>
1865	<p>SLAVERY ABOLISHED in the U. States.</p>	<p>Feb. 22. Rebel Congress decrees the arming of slaves.</p> <p>April 2. Death of Richard Cobden.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1865:</i> Bishop Brownell, Adm. DeBout, Val. Mott, Eaw. Everett, Mrs. Gaskell, Sir W. J. Hooker, F. K. Kiss (sculptor), Leopold L. Ab. Lincoln, Dr. Lindley.</p>	<p>March.—Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.</p> <p>May 6. Reform League meeting in Hyde Park in defiance of Government.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1864	<p>May 22. Death of Marshal Pöhliser.</p> <p>May 20. Convention between France and Japan signed.</p>	<p>1864.</p> <p>March 10. Louis II., King of Bavaria.</p> <p>April 18. Drupel taken by Prussians.</p> <p>June 1. Ionian Isles made over to Greece.</p> <p>July 8. Prussians take Alsen.</p>	<p>1865.</p> <p>May 7. <i>Hayti</i>: Military surrection against Estrad</p>
		<p>Sept. 15. Franco-Italian Convention signed—French troops to quit Rome in two years.</p> <p>Florence made the capital of Italy—Riots at Turin in consequence, Sept. 21-22.</p> <p>Oct. 30. Peace between Denmark and the Allies, to whom Schleswig and Holstein are surrendered.</p> <p>Prussia retaining possession of them.</p>	<p>July 18. China: Nankin taken (a heap of ruins) by Gordon for the Imperialists.</p>
			<p><i>Famine</i> in Bengal and Madras.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1865	Aug.—Treaty of Commerce between Italy and Japan. Sept.—Several Southern States pass ordinances annulling <i>Seneca</i> , <i>abolishing slavery</i> , &c. Rinderpest or cattle-plague in England. July, 1865, to Feb., 1866. Cholera prevails in France, Spain, and Naples. Jan. 27. Death of Gibson, Eng. sculptor. July 23. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH successfully completed; cable landed at Newport and re-ports PEACE between Prussia and Austria. Deaths in 1865: Marquis D'Azeglio, Jared Sparks, Wm. Whewell.	May 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports and exceptional amnesty. June 1. National Fast. June 29. Trial of assassins ended. July 7. They are hung. July 29. Prisoners of war released on oath of allegiance. July 31. U. S. debt \$2,757,283,000. August—Rebel privateer Shenandoah destroyed about thirty vessels. Nov. 2. National Thanksgiving. Nov. 9. <i>Shenandoah</i> at Liverpool—crew released. Nov. 10. Witz executed for cruelty to U. S. prisoners. 1866. May 3. Colorado bill vetoed. May 29. Death of Winfield Scott. June—Resignation of Speed, Att. Gen.; Dennison, P. M. Gen.; and Harlan, Sec. Int. July 28. Congress adjourns, having passed Freedmen's Bureau (continuation) bill; Civil Rights bill; Pacific Railway (supp.) bill; Army bill, and other important measures. July—GRAANT appointed General-in-Chief; Sherman, Lieut.-General; Farragut, Admiral; Porter, Vice-Admiral. Aug. 14. "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia. Sept. 3. Southern Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia. Sept. 6. Corner stone of Douglas Monument laid at Chicago by President Johnson. Oct. 6. Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa result in increased Republican majorities. Nov.—Republicans also victorious in Mass., N. H., N. Y., N. J., Mich., Minn., Nevada, and Mo. In Delaw. and Md. the Democrats are successful. Dec. 13. Suffrage given to colored men in Dist. Columbia, by act of Congress. 1867. Feb. 9. Nebraska admitted into the Union as a State. March 2. "Tenure of Office" bill passed. March 3. <i>Military government for the South</i> —bill passed over the President's veto by 136 to 48 in the House, and 38 to 10 in the Senate. March 4. 40th Congress meets. March 23. Supplementary Bill on Military Government of the South, passed over President's veto—Senate, 40 to 7; House, 114 to 25. Southern States divided into five military districts, under Gen. Schofield, at Richmond; Sickles, at Columbia, &c.; Pope, at Montgomery; Ord, at Vicksburg; Sheridan, at New Orleans. April 10. Treaty for purchase of Russian America approved by the Senate.	British and French Governments rescind their recognition of American "Confederates." October 18. Death of Lord Palmerston. Oct.—Movements of Fenians at New York, Phila., &c. October 7. Riots in Jamaica; Governor, a Baptist, shot, hanged by Governor Eyre as a traitor. November 27. Trial of Fenians at Dublin. 1866. Jan. 6. Gov. Eyre in Jamaica superseded by Stokes; hot discussions in England as to conduct in the riot. May 9. Conference at London on the question of ready money, and the neutral territory—fortress to be razed. July—The Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey visit London.
1866		May 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports and exceptional amnesty. June 1. National Fast. June 29. Trial of assassins ended. July 7. They are hung. July 29. Prisoners of war released on oath of allegiance. July 31. U. S. debt \$2,757,283,000. August—Rebel privateer Shenandoah destroyed about thirty vessels. Nov. 2. National Thanksgiving. Nov. 9. <i>Shenandoah</i> at Liverpool—crew released. Nov. 10. Witz executed for cruelty to U. S. prisoners. 1866. May 3. Colorado bill vetoed. May 29. Death of Winfield Scott. June—Resignation of Speed, Att. Gen.; Dennison, P. M. Gen.; and Harlan, Sec. Int. July 28. Congress adjourns, having passed Freedmen's Bureau (continuation) bill; Civil Rights bill; Pacific Railway (supp.) bill; Army bill, and other important measures. July—GRAANT appointed General-in-Chief; Sherman, Lieut.-General; Farragut, Admiral; Porter, Vice-Admiral. Aug. 14. "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia. Sept. 3. Southern Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia. Sept. 6. Corner stone of Douglas Monument laid at Chicago by President Johnson. Oct. 6. Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa result in increased Republican majorities. Nov.—Republicans also victorious in Mass., N. H., N. Y., N. J., Mich., Minn., Nevada, and Mo. In Delaw. and Md. the Democrats are successful. Dec. 13. Suffrage given to colored men in Dist. Columbia, by act of Congress. 1867. Feb. 9. Nebraska admitted into the Union as a State. March 2. "Tenure of Office" bill passed. March 3. <i>Military government for the South</i> —bill passed over the President's veto by 136 to 48 in the House, and 38 to 10 in the Senate. March 4. 40th Congress meets. March 23. Supplementary Bill on Military Government of the South, passed over President's veto—Senate, 40 to 7; House, 114 to 25. Southern States divided into five military districts, under Gen. Schofield, at Richmond; Sickles, at Columbia, &c.; Pope, at Montgomery; Ord, at Vicksburg; Sheridan, at New Orleans. April 10. Treaty for purchase of Russian America approved by the Senate.	1865
1867	April 1. Opening of the Great Exposition of Industry of all nations at Paris. July 1. Awards of the Great Exposition. July—1800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom celebrated at Rome.	Jan. 22. Railway between Boulogne and Calais opened. Jan. 19. Emperor decrees greater freedom of discussion in Legislature and the Press. April 1. Great Exposition opened by the Emperor. <i>Walsworth</i> resigns as Pres. of <i>Chas. IV's</i> . May 18. Emperor signs Luxembourg treaty. June 6. Arrest on life of the Czar, while riding with the Empress in Paris. The Sultan, Viceroy of Egypt, King of Prussia, Prince of Wales, and other notables, also visit the Great Exposition in Paris in June and July.	1867

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1865	Sept. 7. Death of Lamortiere.		
1866		Jan. 15. Death of D'Azeglio, the patriot. June 18. Prussia and Italy declare war against AUSTRIA. June 24. Italians defeated at Custoza. June 27-29. Austrians defeated by Prussians in three battles won by <i>readic pass</i> . July 3. Great Battle of SADOWA; 230,000 on each side. Prussians victorious; Austrians lose 45,000. K. and W., and 100 guns. July 11. Prussians defeat Bavarians at Kissingen. July 14. Prussians occupy Frankfurt. July 18. Italian fleet defeated off Tarentum. July 26. Preliminary treaty of peace. Prussia requires Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt. October 3. Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna. Nov. 3. Venice proclaimed to be part of Kingdom of Italy. Nov. 7. K. Victor Emmanuel's public entry into Venice. 1867. Jan. 18. Vapario bombarded by Spanish fleet. May 15. Mexico, Maximilian and his generals captured at Queretaro. Egypt declared by the Sultan to be a separate sovereignty after June 11, 1867. July 1. Execution of Maximilian in Mexico. July 1. Cuba. Decree of the Queen of Spain freeing all children of slave parents born after this date.	
1867	January—Railway between Boulogne and Calais opened. Jan. 19. Emperor decrees greater freedom of discussion in Legislature and the Press. April 1. Great Exposition opened by the Emperor. <i>Walsworth</i> resigns as Pres. of <i>Chas. IV's</i> . May 18. Emperor signs Luxembourg treaty. June 6. Arrest on life of the Czar, while riding with the Empress in Paris. The Sultan, Viceroy of Egypt, King of Prussia, Prince of Wales, and other notables, also visit the Great Exposition in Paris in June and July.	Jan. 15. Death of D'Azeglio, the patriot. June 18. Prussia and Italy declare war against AUSTRIA. June 24. Italians defeated at Custoza. June 27-29. Austrians defeated by Prussians in three battles won by <i>readic pass</i> . July 3. Great Battle of SADOWA; 230,000 on each side. Prussians victorious; Austrians lose 45,000. K. and W., and 100 guns. July 11. Prussians defeat Bavarians at Kissingen. July 14. Prussians occupy Frankfurt. July 18. Italian fleet defeated off Tarentum. July 26. Preliminary treaty of peace. Prussia requires Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt. October 3. Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna. Nov. 3. Venice proclaimed to be part of Kingdom of Italy. Nov. 7. K. Victor Emmanuel's public entry into Venice. 1867. Jan. 18. Vapario bombarded by Spanish fleet. May 15. Mexico, Maximilian and his generals captured at Queretaro. Egypt declared by the Sultan to be a separate sovereignty after June 11, 1867. July 1. Execution of Maximilian in Mexico. July 1. Cuba. Decree of the Queen of Spain freeing all children of slave parents born after this date.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1867	July.—England visited by the Sultan; first time in history. <i>Espresso in Liverpool.</i> <i>Deaths in 1867:</i> Victor Cousin, Charles Authon.	May 13. Jeff Davis released on bail. July 1. Congress meets in extra special session and enacts over President's veto a bill to confirm and strengthen the Military Government passed in March. Aug. 10. Jury on trial of Surratt (assassin of Lincoln) disaggrees. Surratt discharged, Nov. 6, 1868. Aug. 13. Secy of War Stanton removed after refusing to resign. Replaced by Sen. at. Jan. 14-15, 1868. Sept. 9. Pres. Johnson proclaims general amnesty. Antislavery cemetery dedicated. Sept. 17. Antislavery cemetery dedicated. Dec. Treaty for purchase of Danish islands, St. Thomas and St. John, for \$7,500,000, signed.	July 15. Passage of British Reform Bill , nominally Chartist, really Gladstone's, really Chartist's. Sept. 24-27. Parliamentary synod at Lambeth.
1868	Jan. 15. Education conference opens at Manchester, England. Feb. 6. A horse-fish dinner at the Lang-ham hotel, London. June 25. Luther monument inaugurated. Sept. 9. Bismarck's International Congress of Workmen resolve that arbitration is better than strikes. Oct. 5. Papal emissaries and Greek Patriarch of Constantinople disagree as to general council. Deaths, 1868: Ex-pres. Buchanan; Thad. Stevens; ex-secy Bates.	Jan. 21. Senate transfers jurisdiction over the Southern States from Johnson to Grant. Feb. 24. House votes to impeach Pres. Johnson. March 6. Impeachment trial. May 21. Republican Convention nominates Grant and Colfax. May 26. Senate adjourns, after refusing to impeach Pres. Johnson. June 5. Chinese embassy received at Washington. July 7. Democratic Convention nominates Seymour and Blair. July 22. Wyoming territory organized. Nov. 3. Grant and Colfax elected. Dec. 14. House of Representatives denounces repudiation of national debt.	Jan. 28. 113,674 special constables sworn in in the United Kingdom, from apprehension of Fenians. Feb. 25. Derby ministry resigns; 29th, prem. 29th, nearly 21,000 extra deaths from the hot summer. Dec. 2. D'Israeli ministry out; Gladstone's succeeds, 9th.
1869	Jan. 24. First Protestant meeting for worship in Madrid. Apr. 3. Bibles in foreign languages admitted into Spain. May 10. Railway connection completed in U. S. between Atlantic and Pacific. July 14. French Atlantic telegraphic cable completed. Deaths, 1869: W. P. Fessenden; Admiral Stewart ("Old Ironside"); G. Peabody; Ex-pres. Pierce; Gen. Wool; Ex-secy Stanton.	Jan. 14. Clarendon and Johnson convention on Alabama claims signed. Feb. 6. Nolle prosequi ends prosecution against Jeff. Davis. Feb. 24. Fifteenth amendment (negro suffrage) passed. March 8 and 15. Schenck bill passes, declaring that all national obligations will be paid in coin. Apr. J. L. Motley appointed Minister at London. Apr. 15. Naturalization treaty with Great Britain ratified. June 15. Peace Jubilee at Boston.	July 26. Irish Church Disestablishment bill passed.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1867	July 1. The Emperor dis-tributes medals of honor at the Great Exposition. Oct. 30. French troops enter Nov. 18. Pacific speech of Emperor on opening Chamber. Dec. 9. Rouher declares (for government) that Italy shall never seize upon Rome.	1867 July. Great excitement in Europe respecting the death of Maximilian in Mexico. Russian America sold to the United States. July 1. Great assemblage of Prelates of R. C. Church at Rome. Aug. 6. Violent outbreak of cholera at Albano, Italy. Sept. 8. International Peace Congress at Geneva; broke up 12th, from furious quarrelling of members. Sept. 24. Garibaldi arrested while preparing to invade Papal States, and sent to Caprera. Oct. 13. Garibaldi escapes from Caprera; 29, defeats Pope's troops at Monte Rotondo; 27, King of Greece marries Grand Duchess Olga; 31, French troops enter Rome. Nov. 4. Garibaldi beaten and taken at Mentana.	1867 Feb. 10. Brazilians force the pass of Humaita against Paraguayan batteries. Apr. 13. Capture of Magdala, Abyssinia, by British; death of King Theodore. May 22. Russians occupy Samarcand. June 25. Paraguayans evacuate Humaita, after over 2 years' siege. Nov. 17. Suez canal formally opened.
1868	Jan. 1. Army bill amounts to furnishing an army of 1,200,000. Jan. 1. New press law, less strict. Aug. 1. Rochefort's <i>L'Aspersion</i> suppressed; he escapes to Belgium.	1868 March 21. Defeat of papal party at Vienna on civil marriage bill. Sept. 29. Queen of Spain flees into France; provisional government set up. Nov. 24. Croatian deputies sit together with Hungarian, met for first time. Dec. 30. Final surrender of revolutionary Greek government announced at Constantinople.	1868 May 20. Spanish Cortes votes 214 to 71 for monarchical government. June 16. Serrano chosen regent of Spain. Dec. 8. Vatican Council opened at Rome.
1869	June 9. Violent election riots at Paris. June 26. Great increase of opposition in Assembly. July 13. Ministerial responsibility introduced by the Emperor. Aug. 15. Centenary of birth of Napoleon I.; pensions, amnesty, etc. Sept. 10. New constitution promulgated.	1869 June 9. Violent election riots at Paris. June 26. Great increase of opposition in Assembly. July 13. Ministerial responsibility introduced by the Emperor. Aug. 15. Centenary of birth of Napoleon I.; pensions, amnesty, etc. Sept. 10. New constitution promulgated.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1870	<p>Jan. 2. Railway from Calcutta to Bombay opened.</p> <p>Apr. 10. Keshub Chunder Sen conducts religious services in London.</p> <p>May 19. English House of Lords rejects bill permitting to marry deceased wife's sister, 77 to 72.</p> <p>May 25. Organization of English committee to revise authorized version of Bible.</p> <p>Dec. 25. Mount Couis tunnel completed.</p> <p>Deaths, 1870: Admirals Dahlgren and Farragut; Gen. Lee.</p>	<p>Jan. 26. Darien canal scheme approved by Congress.</p> <p>March. Mr. Revels, first colored member of House (from Mississippi), takes his seat.</p> <p>Apr. 16th, his first speech, for universal amnesty and suffrage.</p> <p>April. Fifteenth amendment ratified.</p> <p>July. New tariff adopted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1871.</p> <p>July. Mr. Motley recalled.</p> <p>Oct. 1. Internal taxation begins to be reduced.</p> <p>Nov. Republican majority in Congress greatly reduced by the fall elections.</p> <p>Dec. 6. President Grant's message regrets failure of proposal to annex St. Domingo.</p> <p>Dec. 21. General Schenck Minister to London.</p> <p>Dec. Census makes value of U. S. \$21,000,000,000.</p>	<p>July 19. Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed.</p> <p>Aug.-Nov. Foot and mouth disease in cattle.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1870	<p>Jan. 3. Liberal (Olivier) ministry formed.</p> <p>Jan. 15. Victor Noir murdered by Prince de Montpensier.</p> <p>Jan. 22. R. Defekt fined and imprisoned for libel.</p> <p>May 8. Plebiscite on government amendments to constitution adopted by 9 to 1.</p> <p>May 14. Riots and barricades in Paris.</p> <p>July 2. Orleans family demand to return to France; refused by Assembly, 173 to 100.</p> <p>July 31. Prince Leopold declines candidacy for Spanish throne; P. and A. opposes annexation of Italy, France declines war.</p> <p>July 23. Empress retreats; Emperor joins army; 30th, first shot at Metz; Prussia, 30th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.</p> <p>Aug. 9. French take Saarbrück.</p> <p>Sept. 4. German withdraws from French Wissembourg and Giesberg; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 7. Siege of Metz; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 10. Great increase of army; 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16, of Verdun; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Error of Paris; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Marston army retreating north; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Napoleon III.; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Diers flee to Belgium; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16. France is in the wrong; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Favre reports failure to agree with 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Paris with milk by balloon; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Paris put down at Lyons.</p> <p>Oct. 7. Gambetta escapes from Paris by balloon; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Nov. 4. German army leaves Metz; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Hostilities continue in various parts of France; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Means take Thionville; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.</p> <p>Nov. 4. 30, Great sortie of 130,000 men from Paris; they retreat, Dec. 2.</p>	<p>June 12. Pope's decree condemning the Tonians.</p> <p>May 17. Espartero declines the crown of Spain.</p> <p>June 25. Queen Isabella of Spain abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso.</p> <p>July. Vatican Council votes the Pope's infallibility.</p> <p>July 30. Austrian government dissolves the concordat with Rome.</p> <p>Sept. 20. Italian troops occupy Rome.</p> <p>Oct. 2. Vote of people of Papal States for annexation to Italy, 133,681 votes to 1,807 nays.</p> <p>Nov. 16. Prince Arnaldo of Italy elected king of Spain by the Cortes; accepts, Dec. 5.</p> <p>Nov. 26. Pope excommunicates all concerned in annexing Rome to Italy.</p> <p>Dec. 10. German empire voted at Berlin by the Reichstag; crown presented to King Wilhelm of Prussia at Versailles, 18th.</p> <p>Dec. 27. High and damaging flood in the Tiber at Rome.</p> <p>Dec. 28. Marshal Prim assassinated at Madrid.</p> <p>Dec. 31. King Victor Emmanuel arrives at Rome.</p>	<p>Jan. 15. Salnave shot in Hayti; Sugest president.</p> <p>March 1. Defeat and death of the Paraguayan leader Lopez.</p> <p>May 23. Fenian raid into Canada repulsed by volunteers.</p> <p>June 21. Mob at Tientsin in China; French consul and residents murdered.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1870	1870	1870	1870
1871	Sept. 22. Old Catholic meeting at Bonn, against new dogma of infallibility. Dec. 28. Gradual slave-emption law passed in Brazil. Deaths, 1871: G. Tickner; Alice and Phoebe Cary; Gen. R. Anderson; R. Chambers; Schanyh, the Circassian chief; Omer Pasha; Thalberg; Herschel; Anber; G. Grote; Princess Belgiojoso; Paul de Kook; R. Bentley; O. Babbage; Sir R. Murchison; Marshal Benedek; G. Hudson ("railway king").	Jan. 12. Great meeting in New York for Italian unity. Apr. 6. Report of commissioners to St. Domingo, in Senate. May 26. Treaty for Alabama claims commission, etc., ratified. June 4. U. S. army on peace footing of 38,264 men. June 10. Statute of S. F. B. Morse unveiled in N. Y. June 30. Polar expedition sails for North Pole. July 12. Riot in New York, Romanists against Orangemen; 63 killed, 117 wounded. July 16. First expense of Tammany Ring in N. Y. Times. Oct. Great fires in Minn., Wisc., and Mich. forests. Oct. 8-9. Great fire at Chicago; 18,000 buildings destroyed; \$200,000,000 lost. Nov. Russian Minister Otcenoy dismissed for discourtesy to U. S. authorities.	Apr. 3. 8th census taken. July 20. Purchase of army commissions stopped by royal warrant. Sept. 30. South Kensington Exhibition closed (open air May 1).

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1870	1870	1870	1870
1871	1871	1871	1871
1870	Dec. Obstinete fighting by the army of the Loire; other hostilities; Germans mainly successful; 11, Gambetta's government moves to Bordeaux.	Jan. 2. King Amadeo arrives at Madrid. Jan. 11-10. Bombardment of Paris; hostilities in other parts of France continuing; mostly German successes; 19, great sortie of 100,000 men from Paris repulsed; 23, Trochu resigns; 24, Vinoy governor of Paris; 28, Paris capitulates; 30, Bonaparte's army of 80,000 driven into Switzerland and interned; 29, treaty of peace, ceding Alsace and part of Lorraine, and to pay Germany \$1,000,000,000; preliminaries signed Feb. 26.	Jan. 11. U. S. and French storm Corsica strongholds and punish Corsicans for insults. Oct. 1. Military revolt in city of Mexico; suppressed, with much bloodshed.
1871	March 1-3. German troops enter Paris, and remain 48 hours. Treaty concluded May 10, ratified by French Assembly, May 18. March 18. Insurrection at Paris, and commune established there; 20, regular government at Versailles; 28, government of the commune proclaimed at Paris. April 2. Military operations begin between government and commune; 4, communist insurrection suppressed at Marselles. May 14. House of M. Thiers destroyed by commune; 10, column Vendoume pulled down; 21, government troops enter Paris and occupy part; 23-24, Tuilleries, Hotel de Ville, etc., burned by communists; 28, fighting ends and communists suppressed; about one-fourth of Paris burned, and loss of property through commune, \$100,000,000; 29, decree disarming Paris. Sept. 1. Thiers made President for 3 years; 20, Germans evacuating forts around Paris. Nov. 28. Communist leaders shot. Dec. Said to be sixteen political parties; 13, Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Orleans take seats in the Assembly.	Jan. 3. King Amadeo arrives at Madrid. Feb. 8. Complicite amnesty for political offences in Austria. June 16, 35th anniversary of pope's death. Nov. 18. Unlucky carnage law enacted in Germany.	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1872	<p>Aug. 6. Spain prepares to free slaves in Porto Rico and Cuba.</p> <p>Aug. 22. International statistical congress at St. Petersburg.</p> <p>Sept. 8. Australia connected by submarine telegraph with the Indo-European telegraph system.</p> <p>Oct. 16. Railway opened from Yokohama to Yeddo, in Japan.</p> <p>Deaths, 1872: J. Gillett; Duc de Persigny; Abp. Spalding; John Poole; J. Mazzini; Rev. F. D. Maurice; Lord Dalling; O. Lever; J. G. Bennett; Rev. N. McLeod; L. Feuerbach; Charles XV. of Sweden; Mrs. Parton ("Fanny Fern"); T. Gautier; Sir J. Bowring; Gen. Halleck; W. H. Seward; H. Greeley.</p>	<p>1872</p> <p>Jan. 16. General amnesty bill passed.</p> <p>June 17. Boston peace jubilee opens.</p> <p>July 10. Democrats and Liberals join to nominate Greeley for president.</p> <p>Aug. 19. Judge Barnard removed and disqualified, for corruption in office.</p> <p>Sept. Geneva award (Alabama claims) announced.</p> <p>Oct. 23. Island of San Juan awarded to U. S.</p> <p>Nov. 5. Grant re-chosen president.</p>	<p>1872</p> <p>Feb. 29. Arthur O'Connor presents empty pistol at Queen.</p> <p>March. Agricultural laborers' strike in Warwickshire.</p> <p>June. Strikes in various trades.</p> <p>Sept. 14. Final Alabama award.</p> <p>Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with France.</p> <p>Nov. 24. Serious illness of Prince of Wales; begins to recover Dec. 14.</p>
1873	<p>Jan. 1. European calendar introduced into Japan.</p> <p>May 5. Treaty of Great Britain with Zanzibar to suppress slave trade.</p> <p>Deaths, 1873: Napoleon III.; M. F. Maury; Rev. T. Guthrie; C. Knight; Baron Liebig; W. C. Macready; Dr. Livingstone; A. Manzoni; F. von Raumer; H. Powers; M. Odillon-Barrot; Duke of Brunswick; Mrs. Mundt; Sir E. Landseer; Sir H. Holland; U. Ratazzi; S. P. Chase.</p>	<p>1873</p> <p>Jan. Modoc war begins.</p> <p>Feb. Fighting and disturbances in New Orleans.</p> <p>March. Credit Mobilier scandal in Congress.</p> <p>Apr. 11. Gen. Canby and others murdered by Modocs.</p> <p>June. Modocs surrender.</p> <p>Nov. Excitement over execution by Spaniards of Americans from steamer Virginian.</p>	<p>1873</p> <p>Jan. Strikes of colliers; coal very scarce.</p> <p>June-July. Shah of Persia visits England.</p>
1874	<p>June 22. Telegraph opened between Great Britain and Brazil.</p>	<p>1874</p> <p>Feb. Women's whiskey-war; women try to stop liquor-selling, by prayer, etc., in Ohio and N. Y.</p>	<p>1874</p> <p>Jan. 23. Duke of Edinburgh marries Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1872	<p>1872</p> <p>April 23. Law against the "International" society.</p> <p>Sept. Government is established at Paris.</p> <p>Oct. 6. Pilgrimages of some 20,000 persons to Lourdes.</p> <p>Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with Great Britain.</p>	<p>1872</p> <p>Jan. Insurrectionary movements begin in north of Spain.</p> <p>Apr. 1. Tercentenary of Dutch independence observed.</p> <p>May 1. University of Strasburg reopened (closed by French, 1792).</p> <p>May 2. Don Carlos enters Spain; 6. flees back to France.</p> <p>June 12. Jesuits expelled from Germany.</p> <p>July 18. 1000th anniversary of Kingdom of Norway celebrated.</p> <p>July 31. Extradition treaty signed, Belgium and Great Britain.</p> <p>Sept. 20. Revolt in Montenegro.</p> <p>Dec. 18. Coinage made uniform in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.</p> <p>Dec. 31. Diplomatic relations broken off between the Pope and Germany.</p>	<p>1872</p> <p>March 1. War between Honduras and San Salvador.</p> <p>March 26. Attempt to assassinate the Mikado of Japan.</p> <p>July 22. Military revolt at Lima; President Balta killed.</p> <p>Aug. 17. Japanese embassy in England.</p>
1873	<p>1873</p> <p>Feb. Letter of Comte de Chambord, destroying all hope of Bourbonist fusion.</p> <p>March 15. Convention for complete evacuation by Germans on payment of whole indemnity.</p> <p>May 24. Thiers and his ministry resign; 26. MacMahon chosen president by the assembly.</p> <p>Aug. 2. Germans have left France, except Verdun; 5. the Orleansists recognize Comte de Chambord as chief.</p> <p>Sept. 5. Last installment of German indemnity paid; 13. Germans leave Verdun; 16. last Germans leave France.</p> <p>Nov. 20. MacMahon's term made 7 years.</p> <p>Dec. 12. Bazaine condemned to death for surrender of Metz; commuted to 20 years' imprisonment.</p>	<p>1873</p> <p>Feb. 9. Extradition treaty signed, Italy and Great Britain.</p> <p>Feb. 11. King Amadeo of Spain abdicates.</p> <p>May 1. International exhibition at Vienna opened.</p> <p>Oct. 21. Jesuits expelled from their convents and colleges at Rome.</p>	<p>1873</p> <p>Feb. 23. Emperor Tong-Chi of China assumes government.</p> <p>March 25. Netherlands declare war against Aitchinese.</p>
1874	<p>1874</p> <p>March 16. Imperialist demonstration at Chiselhurst, at majority (18 years) of prince imperial.</p>	<p>1874</p> <p>Apr. 13. Revised constitution adopted in Switzerland.</p> <p>July 23. Extradition treaty ratified, Netherlands and Great Britain.</p>	<p>1874</p> <p>Feb. 5. British force under Sir G. Wolseley occupies Coomassie.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1874	International congress at Brussels on laws of war. Sept. 15. International postal congress at Bern; adopts a system Oct. 7. Deaths, 1874: Ex-pres. Fillmore; C. Sumner; F. Guizot; A. von Rotenschild; Chang and Eng (Siamese twins); J. D. F. Strauss; J. Michalek.	1874 Apr. 22. President Grant vetoes bill for inconvertible paper money. July. Beecher scandal breaks out. Aug. 17. Riots at Austin, Miss., negroes and whites; so-called negro insurrection also in Aug., at Trenton, Tenn. Sept. Centennial of meeting of colonial delegates at Philadelphia. Sept. 18. Gov. Kellogg of La. deposed by a rising of whites; restored by U. S. forces. Oct. 27. Tronimal Episcopalian convention; canon against ritualism. Dec. Senate passes bill to resume specie payment Jan. 1, 1875.	1874 Feb. 21. Gladstone's ministry out; Disraeli succeeds him. May 12-21. Visit of Czar of Russia.
1875	Jan. Civil registration and civil marriage adopted by law in Germany. May 20. International convention at Paris for adopting metric system. 13 nations represented. May 23. People of Switzerland accept civil marriage by vote. Nov. 28. Italian government buys the Northern Italian railroads. Deaths, 1875: Ex-pres. Johnson; A. Helpe; E. Ferehe; E. Quienet; Tong-Oh, emperor of China.	1875 Feb. 4. Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Ottawa. Feb. Civil rights bill (for negroes) passed. Apr. 19. Centenary of Bunker Hill. June 17. Beecher trial ends. Jury disagrees (9 to 3 for Beecher). Sept. 30. First American Cardinal (McClokey) received at Rome. Oct. Indianist defeats in Ohio and Iowa.	1875 March 9. Moody and Saxeby, the revivalists, arrive in London; sail (on return) Aug. 4. Sept. 27. Railway jubilee at Darlington. Nov. 25. Government purchases of Suez canal shares announced.
1876	Feb. 1. International courts in Egypt begin to sit. Feb. 6. Turkey replies to Andrássy note, promising reforms, which are decreed March 9. March 9. Egyptian invading force beaten by Abyssinians. Oct. 27. Capt. Nares's Arctic expedition returns; reports that North Pole cannot be reached. Dec. 21. New penal code adopted for German Empire. Deaths, 1876: Vice-pres. H. Wilson; F. Deak; Reverdy Johnson; Abdul-Aziz, ex-sultan of Turkey; Gen. Santa Anna; C. Perier; Cardinal Antonelli.	1876 Jan. 1. Centennial year, great demonstrations in Philadelphia. March. Minister Schenck resigns in consequence of Emma Mine scandal. April. Senate rejects R. H. Dana's nomination as minister to England. Apr. 14. Lincoln monument, erected by negroes, unveiled at Washington. May 10. International exhib. opened at Philadelphia. June 16. Hayes and Wheeler nominated at Cincinnati. June. Winslow released at London; extradition treaty thus ended. June 25. Custer and his command ambushed and destroyed by Sioux. June 29. Thiden and Hendricks nominated at St. Louis. July 9. Hamburg (S. O.) massacre of negro militiamen by Butler and others. Aug. 1. Gen. Belknap, ex-secretary of war, impeached for corruption, but acquitted by Senate (two-thirds must con-vict). Aug. 3. Colorado admitted into the Union. Oct. 17. President Grant's proclamation against unlawful combinations to effect elections in South.	1876 May 1. Queen proclaimed Empress of India.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1874	Aug. 31. Vendome column restored.	1874 Dec. 31. Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, proclaimed King of Spain, enters Madrid and assumes government, Jan. 14, 1875.	1874 Feb. 13. King of Ashantee makes peace. Feb. 22. Bishop of Pernambuco condemned to 4 years' imprisonment for disobedience to law. Feb. 26. Insurrection at Nagasaki, Japan.
1875	Feb.-March. Changes in a republican direction. June 23. Destructive floods at Toulouse. Dec. Reports on trial of communists shows 9,596 convictions and 110 death sentences.	1875 Oct. 6. Turkey announces suspension of payment on half the interest of her public debt.	1875 Apr. 6. Island of Saghalien ceded by Japan to Russia. May 18. Seven Chilian towns of 30,000 population, destroyed by an earthquake.
1876	Jan. French revenue for 1876 the largest ever received by any government. Feb.-March. Republican majority elected to Chambers. Nov. 3. France announces her neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war. Dec. 12. New ministry under Jules Simon.	1876 Jan. 21. Andrássy note presented to Turkey, suggesting reforms. March 20. Triumphant entry of Alfonso into Madrid, the Carlist insurrection being suppressed. May 6. Assassination of French and German consuls at Salonica in Turkey. May. Riots in Bulgaria, cruelly put down by Turks. May 20. Sultan Abdul-Aziz deposed; Murad V. succeeds. July 9. Turkey repudiates payments on public debt until better times. Aug. 31. Sultan Murad deposed; Abdul Hamid II. succeeds. Nov. 1. Six weeks' armistice between Turkey and Servia.	1876 Feb. 20. Khokand annexed to Russia, as Ferghana. July 17. Gen. Canal president of Hayti. Oct. 31. Terrible cyclone in Bengal; immense loss of property and life. Dec. 10. Baez, President of St. Domingo.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1876	1876 Invention of telephone.	1876 Nov. 7. Presidential election; Hayes and Wheeler chosen by 185, to 184 for Tilden and Hendricks.	1876
1877	1877 Invention of phonograph. Deaths: Taylor Lewis, J. L. Motley, Gen. Changarnier, Dr. Muhlenberg, E. L. Davenport, Gen. Forrest, Geo. L. Fox, Henry Peters Gray, Thiers, Brigham Young.	1877 Jan. U. S. Government commission report Darien canal practicable. Jan. Extradition treaty signed with Spain. Jan. 8. Two governors (Nicholls and Kellogg) inaugurated in Louisiana; Kellogg maintained by U. S. troops. Jan. Fourteen fishing schooners, overdue at Gloucester, Mass., given up for lost with all on board. Jan. Moody and Sankey opened meeting in Boston. Apr. 10. U. S. troops evacuated South Carolina state house; Gov. Chamberlain has to yield to Hampton. Apr. 24. U. S. troops evacuate state house at New Orleans; Kellogg government yields to Nicholls. June 6. Civil suit against P. B. Sweeney compromised for \$400,000. June 29. Pres. Hayes's letter prescribing that national office-holders must not be managing party officials, nor be assessed for party expenses. July. An Indian war under chief Joseph breaks out in Idaho. Oct. 5. Nez Percés Indians under Chief Joseph surrender. Oct. 15. Forty-fifth Congress meets in extra session. Nov. 23. Halifax Fisheries Commission decrees that the United States is to pay Great Britain \$3,500,000.	1877. July 2-9. Pan-Presbyterian conference at Edinburgh.
1878	1878 Dec. 17. Gold sells at par in New York City for the first time since Jan. 13, 1863. Deaths: W. C. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Geo. H. Lewes, Wm. M. Tweed, George Cruikshank, Princess Alice, Bp. Dupanloup, Joseph Henry.	1878 Jan. 30. Senate ratifies Samoan treaty which gives U. S. naval vessels use of harbor of Pago Pago. May 17. House of Representatives appoints a (Potter) committee to investigate alleged frauds in presidential election of 1876. Nov. 5. Elections favorable to the Democrats. Southern States visited with yellow fever, causing 20,000 cases of sickness and 7,000 deaths.	1878 June 4. Defensive treaty with Turkey signed, by which Cyprus is ceded to Great Britain. Sept. 3. "Princess Alice" sunk near London; 600 lives lost. Oct. 2. City of Glasgow Bank, Scotland, closed with liabilities of \$51,000,000.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1876	1876	1876	1876
1877	1877	1877 Jan. 18. Turkey rejects proposals of the European powers. Jan. 23. New Turkish constitution proclaimed. Apr. 24. Russia declares war against Turkey, and enters Roumania. May 21. Jubilee at Rome, 50th anniversary of Pope's episcopate. June. Russians cross the Danube at Galatz; 25, at Hirsova. July 6. Over 120,000 Russians have crossed at Sistova. July. The German quarrel with Rome has caused the deposition of 4 bishops and 6 archbishops; expulsion of 600 persons (120 priests) from Cologne alone; vacancy of 478 parishes in 7 bishoprics alone. Oct. 14. Elections favorable to Republicans. Nov. 20. Resignation of the De Broglie ministry. Dec. 14. Formation of the Dufaure ministry.	1877 Feb. Diaz is in possession of power in Mexico; ex-president Lerdo escapes to San Francisco. May 9. Great earthquake and tidal wave, coast of Peru; loss, \$20,000,000 and 600 lives. Only railroad in China closed by the Chinese government. Aug. 18. Russians defeated at Jahnlar; 25, and at Kizil Tepe. Sept. 3. Russians storm Lovatz; 8, Montenegrins capture Nisic. Nov. 17. Insurrection along Greek frontier. Nov. 18. Russians capture Kars. Dec. 10. Russians capture Plevna.
1878	1878 May 1. International Exposition opens at Paris.	1878 Jan. 3. Russians capture Sophia; 9, and a Turkish army of 25,000 men in Shipka Pass; 20, and enter Adrianople. Jan. 9. King Victor Emanuel of Italy dies, and is succeeded by his son, King Humbert. Jan. 29. King Alfonso of Spain marries Princess Mercedes. Feb. 7. Pius IX. dies; 20, Leo XIII. is elected Pope. May 11. Attempt to assassinate Emperor William of Germany. June 2. Another attempt to assassinate Emperor of Germany. June 13. Meeting of European Powers at Berlin. June 26. Death of Queen Mercedes of Spain. July 13. Treaty of Berlin signed by European Powers. Aug. Opposition in Bosnia to Austrian occupation. Oct. 19. Anti-Socialist Bill passed by Germany. Oct. 25. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain. Nov. 17. Attempt to assassinate King Humbert of Italy.	1878 Jan.-Feb. Famine in Northern China, in which several millions of persons starve to death. Feb. 4. An asylum for women and children in Tien-tsin, China, is burned, and nearly 3,000 lives lost. April 11. Tornado at Canton, China, in which 10,000 persons are estimated to be killed. Aug. Marquis of Lorne is appointed Governor-General of Canada. Sept. Protectionists are successful at Canadian elections; Sir John A. Macdonald becomes premier; and tariff laws are passed. Nov. 21. British troops invade Afghanistan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1879	<p>Jan. 2. Specie payments resumed in U. S.</p> <p>April 30. Treaty between Great Britain and Germany for suppressing slave trade.</p> <p>May 18. Switzerland permits each Canton to restore capital punishment.</p> <p>July 9. "Jeannette" sails from San Francisco for Arctic regions.</p> <p>Oct. 25. Flogging in the navy abolished in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Nov. 15. Seventh cable laid under the Atlantic (Cape Cod to Brest).</p> <p>The Northeast (Polar) passage made by Nordenskjöld.</p> <p>Invention of a universal language (Volapük) by J. M. Schleyer, a German.</p> <p>Construction of the first electric railroad (at Berlin).</p> <p>Deaths: Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, Von Bulow, R. H. Dana, Gen. Dix, W. L. Garrison, Gen. Hood, Gen. Hooker, Baron Rothschild, Gen. Richard Taylor.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>Mar. 18. Extra session of Forty-sixth Congress.</p> <p>Sept. 29. Maj. Thornburgh and ten soldiers killed by the Indians in Colorado.</p> <p>Oct. 16. The Apaches kill forty settlers in New Mexico.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>Mar. 13. Marriage of Duke of Connaught to Princess Louise of Prussia.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1879	<p>1879</p> <p>Jan. 30. Marshal Mac Mahon resigns the presidency and Jules Grévy is elected in his place.</p> <p>Feb. 2. Resignation of the Dufaure ministry.</p> <p>Feb. 5. Appointment of the Waddington ministry.</p> <p>June 1. Prince Louis Napoleon killed by the Zulus.</p> <p>Aug. 2. Seat of government removed from Versailles to Paris.</p> <p>Dec. 20. Resignation of the Waddington ministry.</p> <p>Dec. 28. Appointment of the Freycinet ministry.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>Feb. 8. Definite treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey signed.</p> <p>Mar. 12. River Theiss in Hungary breaks its dykes and destroys 300 lives.</p> <p>Mar. 20. Russian troops evacuate Adrianople.</p> <p>Apr. 29. Prince Alexander of Battemberg elected Prince of Bulgaria.</p> <p>Nov. 29. King Alfonso of Spain marries the Archduchess Marie Christina.</p> <p>Dec. 30. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>Jan. 8. British troops enter Candahar (Afghanistan).</p> <p>Jan. 10. British troops enter Zululand; 22, are defeated at Isandhuna.</p> <p>Feb. 12. Chilians take possession of disputed Bolivian territory.</p> <p>Feb. 16. King of Burmah assassinates princes of royal house at Mandalay.</p> <p>Feb. 20. Death of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan; succeeded by Yakob Khan.</p> <p>Mar. 23. Chilians capture Calama.</p> <p>April 2. Zulus defeated at Gingholova.</p> <p>April 6. Chili formally declares war against Peru; 11, Peruvians defeated in naval battle off Loa.</p> <p>June 24. Zulus invade Natal; 28. General Wolseley lands at Durban.</p> <p>June 25. Ismail, Khedive of Egypt, abdicates and is succeeded by his son, Tewfik Pasha.</p> <p>June 26. Afghans sign treaty of peace.</p> <p>July 1. Zulus defeated at Ulundi.</p> <p>July 16. Chilians bombard Iquique; 21, Peruvians bombard Caldera.</p> <p>Aug. 8. Second bombardment of Iquique by Chilians; 16, Battle at San Pedro de Acatama; and, 28, at Antofagasta.</p> <p>Aug. 28. The Zulu King, Cetewayo, captured.</p> <p>Sept. 1. Bolivians and Peruvians capture Calama; 16, Naval battle off Iquique; 19, Chilians victorious at San Francisco.</p> <p>Sept. 3. Maj. Cavagnari and British Embassy assassinated in Cabul.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1880	1880	1880	1880
1881	1881 Feb. 7. Work begun on Panama Canal. May 17, 19. Revised New Testament published in England and America. June 11. "Jeannette" destroyed by ice in Siberian seas. Aug. Electrical Exhibition opened at Paris. Deaths: Beaconsfield, Gen. Burnside, Carlyle, Dean Stanley, J. G. Holland, J. T. Fields, Emile Littré.	1881 Mar. 4. Garfield inaugurated as President. May 5. New treaty with China confirmed (regulating immigration). June 2. Great Britain pays \$75,000 for Fort-tune Bay fisheries damages. July 2. Garfield shot by Guiteau in Washington. July 20. Indian Chief Sitting Bull surrenders at Fort Buford. Sept. 19. Garfield dies at Elberon, N. J. Sept. 20, 22. Arthur takes oath of office as President. Oct. 5. International Cotton Exhibition opened at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 18. Centennial celebration of Battle of Yorktown; British flag saluted by order of the President. Oct. 31. Cashier of Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, embezzles \$2,000,000. Nov. 14. Beginning of trial of Guiteau for murder of Garfield.	1881 Jan. 24. House of Commons sits continuously for 41 hours to pass coercion bill. Jan. 25. Irish State trial ends in disagreement of the jury. Mar. 17. Passage of Irish arms bill. Apr. - June. 1,063 families in Ireland evicted for not paying rents. July 30. Passage of Irish land bill.
1882	1882 J. F. Slater gives \$1,000,000 for education of the colored people of the South. Great increase in use of electric light.	1882 Jan. 25. Guiteau trial ended in his conviction of murder in the first degree. Feb. 28. Congress passes apportionment bill giving House of Representatives 325 members. May. Outbreak of Apache Indians in Arizona. May 8. Congress passes bill suspending Chinese immigration for ten years.	1882 Mar. 2. Attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria. Apr. 27. Marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helena of Waldeck.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1880	1880	1880	1880 July 25. Abdul Rahman recognized by British as Ameer of Cabul; 27, British defeated in Candahar. Sept. 1. Afghans defeated at Candahar. Sept. 6. Insurrection of Basutos; 25, defeated. Sept. 14. Offer of U. S. to mediate in Chilian war accepted. Oct. 1. International Exhibition opened at Melbourne. Oct. 14, 19. Basutos defeated. Nov. 15. Rising of the Boers in the Transvaal against the British government. Nov. 25. Negotiations for peace between Chili, Peru, and Bolivia broken off. Dec. 21. General rising of the Boers in the Transvaal; 23, they declare their independence; and, 28, occupy Potchefstroom.
1881	1881 May 12. City of Tunis surrenders to French. July 11. French army bombards Sfax. Nov. 10. Resignation of the Ferry ministry; 15, Formation of the Gambetta ministry.	1881 Mar. 13. Assassination of Czar of Russia; succeeded by his son, Alexander III. Apr. 15. Execution of five Nihilists for assassination of the Czar. Apr. 27. Beginning of outrages against the Jews in Russia. Dec. 8. Ring Theatre in Vienna burned, and 794 lives lost.	1881 Jan. 23. Callao and Lima surrender to Chilians. Mar. 23. Boer war in S. Africa ended. Apr. Earthquake at Chios, Asia Minor, destroying forty-five villages and 5,000 persons. Nov. False Prophet appears in Soudan.
1882	1882 Jan. Failure of the Union Générale. Jan. 30. Resignation of the Gambetta ministry and formation of the Freycinet ministry. May 2. French capture Ha-Noi in Southeastern Asia.	1882 Feb. Twenty-one Nihilists in Russia condemned to death or to penal servitude. Apr. Prince Gortschakoff resigns Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Russia. May. Assassination of Gen. Strel-nikoff at Odessa.	1882 May. Renewal of political massacres in Mandalay. June 11. Riots in Alexandria; 340 Europeans killed.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1882	Deaths: Longfellow, Darwin, Emerson, Gambetta, Garibaldi, Pusey, Abp. Tait, Anthony Trollope, Thurlow Weed, G. P. Marsh, R. H. Dana, jr., Auerbach, Dr. Draper, Dr. Bellows.	1882 June 30. Guiteau hanged in Washington. Aug. 2. Congress passes over the President's veto the largest River and Harbor bill ever passed—\$18,743,875. Nov. Elections throughout the country generally favorable to the Democrats.	1882 May 6. Assassination of Lord F. C. Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin. July 12. Queen signs new coercion bill. Aug. Passage of Irish arrears of rent bill. Dec. Parliament adopts new rules of procedure. Dec. 20. Archbishopric of Canterbury accepted by Bishop Benson.
1883	1883 May 12. Opening of hygienic exhibition at Berlin. May 14. Opening of international fisheries exhibition at London. July. First use of storage electricity in propelling boat (Thames River, London). Aug. 16. Opening of electrical exhibition at Vienna. Nov. 18. Standard time substituted for local time in U. S. and Canada. Deaths: Dord, Flotow, Wagner, A. H. Stephens, J. R. Green, Gortchakoff, Peter Cooper, Jules Sandeau, Laboulaye, Abd-el-Kader, Bp. Colenso, Abp. Purcell, Montgomery Blair, J. S. Black, Comte de Chambord, Turgeneff, Hendrik Conscience, Mayne Reid, Karl Marx, H. Martin, Sir E. Sabine.	1883 Jan. 5. Defalcation of the State Treasurer of Tennessee (\$400,000). Mar. 4. Tariff bill signed by the President. July 16. Civil-Service-Reform Act (passed by Congress in Jan.) goes into operation. July 19. Strike of 5,000 telegraph operators. (Collapsed Aug. 17.) July 23. <i>Proteus</i> , sent to rescue the Greely Arctic expedition, crushed by the ice in Smith's Sound. Sept. 8. Northern Pacific Railroad completed. Oct. 1. Letter postage reduced from 3c. to 2c. per half ounce. Oct. 15. Civil-Rights Act (giving colored people equal privileges in hotels, theatres, etc., with whites) pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court. Nov. 1. Gen. Sherman succeeded by Gen. Sheridan in the command of the army.	1883 Feb. 10. Identification of murderers of Burke and Cavendish. (Apr. 13, 18. Condemnation to death of two of them.) June 16. Suffocation of 186 children at Victoria Hall, Sunderland. July. Shooting at Cape Town of James Carey, the identifier of the Burke and Cavendish murderers. Aug. 23. Annexation of Sherbro and other territories on west African coast to British Empire.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1882	1882 Aug. 7. Formation of the Duclerc ministry. Passage of divorce bill.	1882 Sept. Turkey cedes 5,000 square miles to Greece. Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate King Milan of Servia. Dec. Conviction of forty-five Socialists at Prague.	1882 July 11. British fleet bombards Alexandria; 12, Egyptians evacuate and fire Alexandria. Aug. 15. Gen. Wolseley arrives at Alexandria; 20, seizes the Suez Canal, and, 24, defeats Egyptians at Magfar and (25) at Kassasin Lock. Sept. 13. British capture Tel-el-Kebir and Zagazig; 14, Arabi is captured; 23, Damietta surrenders; and, 25, Khedive returns to Cairo. Dec. 3. Arabi sentenced to death; commuted by Khedive to perpetual exile.
1883	1883 Jan. 28. Resignation of the Duclerc ministry and formation of the Fallières ministry. Feb. 9. Release of Prince Napoleon after three weeks' imprisonment. Feb. 18. Resignation of the Fallières ministry and formation of the Ferry ministry. Feb. 25. Royal princes dismissed from the army. Sept. 29. King of Spain insulted in Paris; 30, apologies offered by President Grévy.	1883 Jan. Great floods in Europe. Mar. 29. Murder at Pesth of the Lord Chief Justice of Hungary. April. Resumption of specie payments in Italy. (Suspended since 1866.) May 27. Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of Russia, at Moscow. May-Aug. Persecutions of Jews in Russia. July 28. Earthquake on island of Ischia (near Naples) destroying 5,000 lives. Aug. Military revolt in Spain. Sept. 27. Unveiling of the great statue "Germania," on the Niederwald, Rudesheim. Oct. Resignation of Spanish ministry of Sagasta, and formation of new ministry under Posada-Herrera. Nov. 10. Celebration in Germany of fourth centennial of Luther's birth. Dec. 4. Insurrection in Crete.	1883 Jan. 16. Return of Cetewayo to Zululand. Feb. 12. Coronation of King Kalakaua in Honolulu. Apr. 29. Followers of El Mahdi defeated by Egyptian troops. June. French aggressions in Madagascar. June. Cholera causes panic in Egypt; over 26,000 deaths. July 6. Cetewayo defeated in battle by Oham. July 14. Discovery of Lake Mantumba in Africa by Stanley. Aug. Volcanic eruptions in Java and neighboring islands; nearly 100,000 deaths. Aug. 15-20. Skirmishes between French and Anamite troops in Tonquin. Aug. 25. French protectorate established over Anam. Oct. 16. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British. Oct. 20. Treaty of peace signed between Chili and Peru.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1883	1883	1883	1883
1884	1884 May 19. Discovery of inoculative remedy for rabies announced by Pasteur. May 24. Opening of N. Y. and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge. June 20. Introduction of railroads into China sanctioned by the government. July 1. Opening of international forestry exhibition at Edinburgh. Aug. 4. Opening of international educational conference at London. Oct. 13. International conference at Washington adopts meridian of Greenwich as the universal prime meridian. Greely expedition penetrates to Lat. 83° 24' N., the farthest point yet reached in Arctic exploration. Deaths: Dr. Lasker, Wendell Phillips, Guyot, Mignét, Prince Leopold, Chas. Reade, Tagliani, J. P. Benjamin, Chas. O'Connor, Count Todleben, Lepsius, Sir E. Wilson, H. G. Bohn, Hans Makart, Paul Lacroix, Fanny Elsler, Channing.	1884 Jan. 21. Iron-clad oath (enacted during Civil War) repealed by Congress. Feb. 10-21. Great floods in Ohio Valley: \$500,000 appropriated by Congress for relief. May 29. People's (Labor and Greenback) party nominate B. F. Butler and A. M. West for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. June 2. Republican party nominate J. G. Blaine and J. A. Logan for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. June 22. Rescue off Cape Sabine of Lieut. Greely and six survivors of his Arctic expedition—17 of the party having perished. July 10. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. July 24. Prohibition party nominate J. P. St. John and Wm. Daniel for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Nov. 4. Election of Cleveland and Hendricks. Dec. 8. Collection of immigrant head money declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court. Dec. 16. Opening of Cotton Exposition at New Orleans.	1884 Apr. 16. Celebration of ter-centennial of Edinburgh University. June 28. Opening of Egyptian conference in London. Nov. Passage of new franchise bill by Parliament. Dec. 13. Attempt to wreck London Bridge with dynamite.
1885	1885 Jan. 1. Time of reckoning the beginning of the day changed from noon to midnight at Greenwich observatory.	1885 Jan. 20. Passage of bill submitting French spoliation claims to Court of Claims. Feb. 21. Dedication of the Washington Monument (555 feet high) at the city of Washington. Mar. 2. Importation of foreign contract laborers prohibited by Congress.	1885 Jan. 24. Dynamite explosion in Houses of Parliament and in the Tower, London: twenty persons injured.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere
1883	1883	1883	1883 Oct. 31. Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada. Nov. 3-5. Defeat of Egyptian army under Hicks Pacha by El Mahdi in the Soudan. Dec. 4. Opening at Calcutta of the first East Indian international exhibition.
1884	1884 June 19. Annexation of Cambodia (part of China) to French territories. June 25. Appearance of Asiatic cholera; 6,000 deaths within three months. July 19. Adoption of a divorce law. Aug. 15. Declaration of war by China. Aug. Revision of Constitution.	1884 Jan. 15. Formation of a new Spanish ministry under Cánovas del Castillo. Feb. 14. Annexation of Merv (Central Asia) by Russia. Feb. 17. Attempt to assassinate King of Italy. June 12. Regulation of succession to Dutch throne. June 21. Death of Prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland. June-Aug. Persecutions of Jews in Russia. July 13. Attempt to assassinate Emperor of Austria. July 17. Discovery of plot to assassinate Czar of Russia. Oct. 3. Destruction by fire of royal castle of Christiansborg. Oct. 5. German annexations on African slave coast; Dec. 19, in South Sea.	1884 Jan. 25. "Chinese" Gordon appointed Governor of the Soudan. Feb. Massacre of Christians in Tonquin: 225 lives lost. Feb. 4. Defeat of Baker Pacha by Egyptian rebels under Osman Digma, near Tokar. Feb. 9. Death of Cete-wayo. Feb. 29. Osman Digma defeated by Gen. Graham near Tokar. Mar. 30. Epidemic of small-pox at Madras. May 23. Berber captured by Egyptian rebels. Sept. 10. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the vice-royalty of India. (He assumes office Nov. 13.) Nov. 25. Earthquake in Peru. Dec. 1. Gen. Diaz becomes Prest. of Mexico. Dec. 12. Revolution in Corea.
1885	1885 Mar. 29. Resignation of the Ferry ministry caused by riots over Chinese victories in Tonquin. Apr. 6. Formation of new ministry under Brisson.	1885 Jan. 1. Earthquake in Spain: many lives and buildings destroyed. Jan. 12. Extradition treaty between Russia and Prussia. May 4. Opening of universal exhibition at Antwerp.	1885 Jan. 20. El Mahdi defeated by the British under Gen. Stewart in the Soudan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1885	<p>1885</p> <p>May 4. Opening of international exhibition of inventions at London.</p> <p>May 15. Publication at London and New York of revised version of Old Testament.</p> <p>Aug. 10. Opening of international telegraphic congress at Berlin.</p> <p>Nov. 18. First election of a workman to the States-General of Holland.</p> <p>Deaths: Colfax, B. Silliman, Jr., About, R. G. White, Frelinghuysen, Hugo, Baron v. Manteuffel, S. I. Prime, Gen. Grant, Montefiore, Lord Houghton, "H. H." Jackson, Abp. McCloskey, H. W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"), Gen. McClellan, John McCullough, Vice-President Hendricks, King Alfonso, W. H. Vanderbilt, Toombs.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Mar. 4. Passage of act retiring U. S. Grant with the rank of General.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Letter postage reduced from two cents per half ounce to two cents per ounce.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Inauguration of President Cleveland.</p> <p>Apr. 16. Passage of bill by N. Y. Legislature creating a public park at Niagara Falls. (Opened to the public July 15.)</p> <p>May 5. Conclusion of treaty with Colombian govt. establishing joint protectorate over Isthmus of Panama.</p> <p>June 21. Ratification of extradition treaty with Japan.</p> <p>Aug. 8. Public funeral of Gen. Grant in New York.</p> <p>Aug. 25. Cyclones at Savannah and Charleston: \$2,000,000 worth of property destroyed.</p> <p>Sept. 2. Five hundred Chinese miners in Wyoming Ter. attacked by whites and fifty of them killed.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Mar. 26. Difficulty with Russia regarding advances of latter in Central Asia: military reserves called out by the Queen.</p> <p>June 8. Defeat in Parliament of the Liberal (Gladstone) ministry.</p> <p>June 23. Formation of Conservative ministry under the Marquis of Salisbury.</p> <p>June 29. Earl of Carnarvon succeeds Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.</p> <p>July 23. Marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg.</p> <p>Sept. 3. Completion of tunnel under Severn River.</p> <p>Oct. 1. Inauguration of sixpenny (twelve cents) telegrams.</p> <p>Nov. Outbreak of war with Burmah; British troops enter Mandalay; surrender of King Thebaw (Nov. 28.)</p>
1886	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. 4. Women allowed to vote in Toronto.</p> <p>Oct. 27. Final abolition of slavery in Cuba.</p>	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. 19. Passage of bill investing presidency temporarily in Secretary of State (or other Cabinet officers) in case of death of both President and Vice-President.</p> <p>Feb. 9. Chinese in Seattle (Washington) driven from their homes by mob.</p>	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. 1. Annexation of Burmah to British Empire.</p> <p>Jan. 20. Opening of tunnel under Mersey River.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1885	<p>1885</p> <p>June 2. Public funeral of Victor Hugo in Paris.</p> <p>June 9. Treaty of peace with China signed.</p> <p>Aug. 25. Reappearance of cholera at Toulon; its rapid spread through France and Spain: 10,000 deaths.</p> <p>Dec. 12. Establishment of protectorate over Madagascar.</p> <p>Dec. 28. Re-election of Grévy as President.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>June 24. Cholera appears in Spain: 82,000 deaths by end of Aug.</p> <p>July 12. Attempt to assassinate Emperor of Germany.</p> <p>Sept. 18. Rebellion in Eastern Roumalia: annexed to Bulgaria.</p> <p>Oct. 1. Outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria.</p> <p>Nov. 1. Renewal for five years of Latin monetary union between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, on basis of silver coin redeemable in gold.</p> <p>Nov. 25. Accession of Mercedes to Spanish throne (on death of her father, Alfonso XII.) under regency of her mother, Queen Christina: new ministry under Sagasta.</p> <p>Nov. 28-Dec. 21. Trial and conviction of twenty-six nihilists at Warsaw: 4 hung and 22 sent to Siberia.</p> <p>Nov. 30. Germany takes possession of Marshall Islands.</p> <p>Dec. 5. Italian annexation of Mas-sowah</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Jan. 26. Khartoum captured by El Mahdi; 27, Gordon killed; British forces withdrawn from Soudan.</p> <p>Feb. Formation of Congo Free State.</p> <p>Feb. 21. Protectorate over Samoan Islands granted Germany by treaty.</p> <p>Mar. 11. Declaration of war by Guatemala against Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica: Mexico sides against Guatemala.</p> <p>Mar. 30. Russians defeat Afghans at Penjdeh.</p> <p>Mar. 30. Pres. Barrios, of Guatemala, killed while advancing against San Salvador.</p> <p>Mar. 31. Colon burned by Panama insurgents.</p> <p>Mar. 31. Indian-French rebellion in Northwest Canada under Riel (who is captured, and hung Nov. 16).</p> <p>Apr. 16. Peace concluded between Central American republics.</p> <p>Apr. 21. King of Belgium assumes sovereignty over Congo State.</p> <p>Apr. 24. Panama taken possession of by U. S. troops for protection of property. (Restored later to Colombian govt.)</p> <p>May 7. Death of El Mahdi.</p> <p>May 15. Earthquakes desolate Vale of Cedar.</p> <p>Sept. 22. Cyclone sweeps over Orissa and Bay of Bengal, destroying 300 lives.</p> <p>Dec. 3. Earthquake in Algeria.</p>
1886	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. 7. Formation of a new ministry under Freycinet.</p> <p>Jan. 15. Amnesty granted political offenders.</p>	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece compelled by the powers to disarm.</p> <p>Mar. 2. Treaty of peace signed between Servia and Bulgaria.</p> <p>Mar. 20. Anarchist riots in Belgium originating in strike of miners.</p>	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. 25. Barillas elected Pres. of Guatemala.</p> <p>Apr. 7. Soto elected Pres. of Costa Rica.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1886	1886 Deaths: Gen. Hancock, Gov. Seymour, Gough, Abp. French, Sir H. Taylor, Dio Lewis, Von Ranke, J. R. Bartlett, King Ludwig of Bavaria, E. P. Whipple, P. H. Hayne, Liszt, Tilden, J. E. Cooke, Von Beust, C. A. Arthur, C. F. Adams, Gen. Logan.	1886 May 1-4. Labor riots in Chicago and Milwaukee incited by anarchists. May 6. Kansas City (Mo.) struck by tornado: many lives and buildings destroyed. May 19. Destructive water spout at Xenia, Ohio. June 2. Marriage at the White House, Washington, of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom. Aug. 20. Seven anarchists convicted of murder for Chicago riots in May. Aug. 30-31. Charleston, S. C., severely damaged by an earthquake; over 50 persons killed and many buildings wrecked. Sept. 4. Geronimo and his band of Apache Indians surrender to Gen. Miles. Oct. 12. Parts of Texas and Louisiana devastated by gales and floods; about 250 lives lost. Oct. 28. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (a gift from France) unveiled in N. Y. harbor. Dec. 6. Reduction in tariff duties recommended to Congress by Prest. Cleveland. Numerous labor strikes throughout the year.	1886 Jan. 26. Defeat in Parliament of Conservative ministry (on question of governing Ireland). Feb. 3. Formation of Liberal ministry under Gladstone. Feb. 20. Earl of Aberdeen succeeds Earl of Carnarvon as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. May 4. Opening of colonial exhibition at London. May 11. Opening of international exhibition at Liverpool. June 8. Defeat of Liberal ministry in Parliament on question of Irish home rule. July. Parliamentary elections favorable to Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists (<i>i. e.</i> , to those opposed to Irish home rule). July 21. Formation of new Conservative ministry under Lord Salisbury. Aug. 1. Annexation of Kermadec Islands to British Empire. Aug. 7. Riots in Belfast, Ireland, between Orangemen and Roman Catholics. Sept. 18. Marquis of Londonderry succeeds Earl of Aberdeen as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
1887	1887 Feb. 16. Women allowed to vote in Kansas. Deaths: Bp. Potter, E. L. Youmans, Sir S. Northcote (Earl of Idlesleigh), Mrs. Henry Wood, Beecher, Féval, Eads, Saxe, J. T. Raymond, ex-Vice-Prest. Wheeler, Mark Hopkins, S. F. Baird, Jenny Lind, F. V. Hayden.	1887 Jan. 20. Passage of presidential electoral count bill. Jan. 21. Passage of inter-state commerce bill. Mar. 4. Repeal of tenure-of-office act (restoring to the President the power of removing officials without consent of the Senate). Mar. 4. Passage of fisheries retaliatory bill (in opposition to Canada). June 29. Jacob Sharp sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and fined \$5,000 for bribery of N. Y. aldermen.	1887 May 1. Cession of Cyprus to Great Britain by Turkey. May 12. Annexation of Zululand to the British Empire. May 14. Opening of the People's Palace in London.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1886	1886 June 22. Passage of law expelling royal princes from French territory. Dec. 1. Formation of a new ministry under Goblet.	1886 May 11. Destructive hurricane in Spain. May 17. Posthumous birth of the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII. June 14. Death by drowning of Louis II, King of Bavaria; accession of his brother, Otto I, under regency of Prince Luitpold. Aug. 2. Celebration by the Univ. of Heidelberg of its 500th anniversary. Aug. 22. Prince Alexander forcibly deposed from Bulgarian throne. Aug. 27. Earthquake in Greece destroyed 600 lives and many towns. Sept. 1. Prince Alexander restored to Bulgarian throne. Sept. 4. He abdicates and a regency is established. Sept. 30. Discovery of plot to assassinate Czar of Russia. Oct. 4. Discovery of plot to destroy Vienna and assassinate Emperor of Austria. Nov. 10. Prince Waldemar, of Denmark declines offer of Bulgarian throne.	1886 May. Santos becomes Prest. of Uruguay. June 3. Caceres becomes Prest. of Peru. June. Selman elected Prest. of Argentine Republic. Sept. 23. French kill 500 Chinese pirates near Tonquin. Dec. 31. Four hundred persons crushed to death at a fair at Madras, India.
1887	1887 May 12. Sale of the crown jewels. May 31. Formation of new ministry under Rouvier. June 1. Ratification of commercial treaty with Mexico. Dec. 4. Election of Carnot as President on resignation of Grévy. Dec. 12. Formation of new ministry under Tirard.	1887 Feb. 23. Earthquakes in Southern Europe: 1,000 lives lost. Mar. 13. Attempt to assassinate Czar of Russia. July 7. Election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Bulgarian throne. Aug. 2. Another attempt to assassinate Czar of Russia.	1887 Feb. 3. Expedition under Stanley leaves Cairo for relief of Emin Pacha in Central Africa. (Returns with Emin, Dec., 1889). Feb. 25-26. Italians defeated by Abyssinians near Massowah. Apr. 22. Destruction of 40 pearl-fishing vessels off Australian coast: 550 lives lost.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1887	1887	<p>1887</p> <p>July 8. Excommunication of Dr. McGlynn in N. Y. for advocacy of land theories of Henry George.</p> <p>Sept. 5. First observance of "Labor Day" as a holiday in State of N. Y. (first Monday in Sept.).</p> <p>Sept. 15. Celebration in Philadelphia of centennial of adoption of U. S. Constitution.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Hanging of four of the anarchists convicted of the Chicago riots of May, 1884: (one of the others had committed suicide; sentence of the other two commuted to life imprisonment).</p> <p>Dec. 23. Strike of employés of Philadelphia and Reading R. R.</p>	<p>1887</p> <p>June 21. Jubilee celebration in London of the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.</p> <p>July 8. Passage of Irish crimes bill by Parliament (abolishing trial by jury in Ireland).</p> <p>Sept. 5. Theatre Royal at Exeter burned with loss of 140 lives.</p> <p>Nov. 13. Riots in London caused by police attempting to prevent meeting of workmen in Trafalgar Square.</p>
1888	1888	<p>1888</p> <p>Mar. 26. Meeting of first international convention of women at Washington.</p> <p>July 27. Celebration at Kieff of 900th anniversary of introduction of Christianity into Russia.</p> <p>Oct. 20. Gift of \$1,000,000 by Dan. Hand for education of Southern negroes.</p> <p>Nov. 20. Extermination of African slave trade resolved upon by European powers.</p> <p>Dec. Suspension of work on Panama inter-ocean canal.</p> <p>Deaths: Bonamy Price, Asa Gray, Mary Howitt, Sir H. S. Maine, Bronson Alcott, Louisa Alcott, Emperor William I., Chief-Justice Waite, Matthew Arnold, Roscoe Conkling, J. F. Clarke, Emperor Frederick III., E. P. Roe, Gen. Sheridan, Lester Wallack, R. A. Proctor, Wm. Warren.</p>	<p>1888</p> <p>Apr. 2. First of a series of brutal murders of women in east end of London: horrible mutilations of victims.</p> <p>Sept. 17. First meeting of commission to investigate London <i>Times's</i> charges against Parnell and other Irish leaders; closed Nov. 22, 1889, after 129 sittings, examining 493 witnesses, and receiving answers to 98,000 questions.</p>
1889	1889	<p>1889</p> <p>Jan. 1. Total eclipse of sun (visible in western North American).</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>June 12. Seventy children killed on an excursion train in Ireland.</p>
	1889	<p>1889</p> <p>Jan. 9. Cyclone in Penna. very destructive of life and property.</p> <p>Feb. 2. Fire in Buffalo destroys nearly \$3,000,000 worth of property.</p>	

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1887	1887	1887	<p>1887</p> <p>May 3. Earthquake in Mexico: 150 lives lost.</p> <p>July 3. King Kalakaua grants Hawaiian islanders more liberal constitution.</p>
1888	1888	<p>1888</p> <p>Feb. 3. Official announcement of treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria.</p> <p>Mar. 9. Accession of Frederick III. to German throne on death of his father, William I.</p> <p>Mar. 21. Adoption of trial by jury in Spain.</p> <p>June 15. Accession of William II. to German throne on death of his father, Frederick III.</p>	<p>1888</p> <p>Mar. 31. Gen. Flores elected Prest. of Ecuador.</p> <p>June 11. Lord Stanley succeeds the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada.</p> <p>June 18. Great floods in Mexico: 700 people drowned.</p> <p>July 9. Gen. Diaz re-elected Prest. of Mexico.</p> <p>July 27. Volcanic eruptions in Japan: 1,000 lives lost.</p> <p>July 30. Dr. Paul becomes Prest. of Venezuela.</p> <p>Aug. 1. Opening of international exhibition at Melbourne in celebration of centennial of foundation of New South Wales.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Gen. Legitimé elected Prest. of Hayti.</p>
1889	1889	<p>1889</p> <p>Feb. 23. Formation of new ministry under Tirard.</p> <p>Mar. 9. Repeal of the decree of banishment of Duc d'Aumale.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>Jan. 30. Suicide of crown prince of Austria.</p> <p>Mar. 5. Abdication of King William of Servia in favor of his son Alexander, 13 years old.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1889	<p>1889</p> <p>Jan. 1. Electricity substituted for hanging as death penalty in N. Y. (for crimes committed after this date).</p> <p>July 20. Close of workers' congress at Paris.</p> <p>Aug. 28. <i>City of Paris</i> crosses Atlantic in 5 days, 19 hrs., 18 mins., the shortest time on record.</p> <p>Sept. 23. Close of railroad congress at Paris.</p> <p>Oct. 16. Opening of international maritime congress at Washington.</p> <p>Nov. 6. Completion of the Forth Bridge (Scotland), the greatest work of its kind in the world.</p> <p>Nov. 22. Commencement of work on Nicaragua inter-ocean canal.</p> <p>Final abolition of slavery in Brazil.</p> <p>Deaths: S. A. Allibone, Prince Rudolph of Austria, Laura Bridgman, John Bright, Eliza Cook, John Ericson, S. C. Hall, Halliwell-Phillipps, King Luis of Portugal, M. F. Tupper, Ulbach, J. G. Wood, F. A. P. Barnard, Simon Cameron, Maria Mitchell, T. D. Woolsey, Wilkie Collins, Jeff. Davis, Rob. Browning.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>Feb. 11. Creation of the Department of Agriculture in national government.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Inauguration of Pres. Harrison.</p> <p>Apr. 22. Oklahoma opened to white settlement.</p> <p>Apr. 29-May 1. Celebration at N. Y. of centennial of Washington's inauguration.</p> <p>May 31. Breaking of dam in Conemaugh valley destroys over 5,000 lives at Johnstown, Pa.</p> <p>Aug. 14. Judge Terry shot by U. S. Marshall Nagle in California in defence of Justice Field.</p> <p>Oct. 2. Opening of the Pan-American conference at Washington.</p> <p>Nov. 2. Admission as States of North and South Dakota; 7, of Montana; 11, of Washington.</p> <p>Nov. 13. Opening at Washington of the Roman Catholic Univ. of America.</p> <p>Ballot reform laws adopted by 11 States during 1887-89.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>July 1-29. Visit of Shah of Persia.</p> <p>July 27. Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife.</p> <p>Oct. 5. Earl of Zetland succeeds the Marquis of Londonderry as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.</p> <p>Numerous prolonged strikes during 1889 kept thousands of workmen out of work and caused much suffering in England.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1889	<p>1889</p> <p>May 4. Centennial celebration of the opening of the States-General at Versailles.</p> <p>May 6. Opening of international exhibition at Paris.</p> <p>July 9. Passage of army bill making service universal.</p> <p>July 14. Centennial celebration of the fall of the Bastille.</p> <p>July 15. Passage of bill forbidding candidates to appear in more than one constituency.</p> <p>Aug. 12. Condemnation of Gen. Boulanger to perpetual imprisonment. (He takes refuge in Great Britain.)</p> <p>Sept. 22. General election favorable to the Republicans.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>Mar. 29-May 17. Discovery of various plots to assassinate Czar of Russia.</p> <p>Apr. 2. King William of Holland pronounced mentally unable to govern. (He subsequently recovers.)</p> <p>Apr. 25. Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern proclaimed heir to Roumanian throne.</p> <p>Apr. 29. Meeting at Berlin of delegates from United States, Germany, and England to arrange Samoan affairs.</p> <p>May. Formidable strike of miners in Germany.</p> <p>July 2. King Alexander of Servia anointed at Zitcha.</p> <p>July 27. Discovery of plot to blow up the Vatican.</p> <p>Aug. 3. Insurrection in Crete.</p> <p>Aug. 17. Destructive hurricane at Granada.</p> <p>Sept. 6. Explosion in cartridge factory at Antwerp: 125 persons killed, 200 others wounded.</p> <p>Oct. 19. Accession of Carlos I. to Portuguese throne on death of his father, Luis I.</p> <p>Dec. General epidemic of influenza in Europe.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>Feb. 25. Marriage of Emperor of China.</p> <p>Mar. 16. Violent hurricane at Samoa; three German and three American men-of-war driven on shore.</p> <p>Mar. 16. Mahdist forces defeated with loss in Africa.</p> <p>Apr. 3. King John of Abyssinia defeated and slain.</p> <p>Apr. 10. Death at Molokai, Hawaii, of Father Damien, the leper priest.</p> <p>July 3. Dervishes defeated by Egyptians.</p> <p>Aug. 3. Dervishes defeated by English in Egypt.</p> <p>Aug. 11. Insurrection in Hawaii.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Gen. Hyppolite chosen Pres. of Hayti (after a year's war with Legitime).</p> <p>Sept. 4. Egyptians defeated by dervishes near Suakim.</p> <p>Nov. 15. Expulsion of Brazilian Emperor and establishment of a republic.</p>