Kansas Memory

KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Standard atlas of Decatur County, Kansas

Section 3, Pages 61 - 69

This atlas shows maps of each township with the names of landowners. It has a patrons' directory, and plats of towns as of the year of publication, a map of the state, United States, and world. It has illustrations, portraits and photographs of homes.

Creator: Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

Date: 1905

Callnumber: Oversize K 912.781 D35 1905

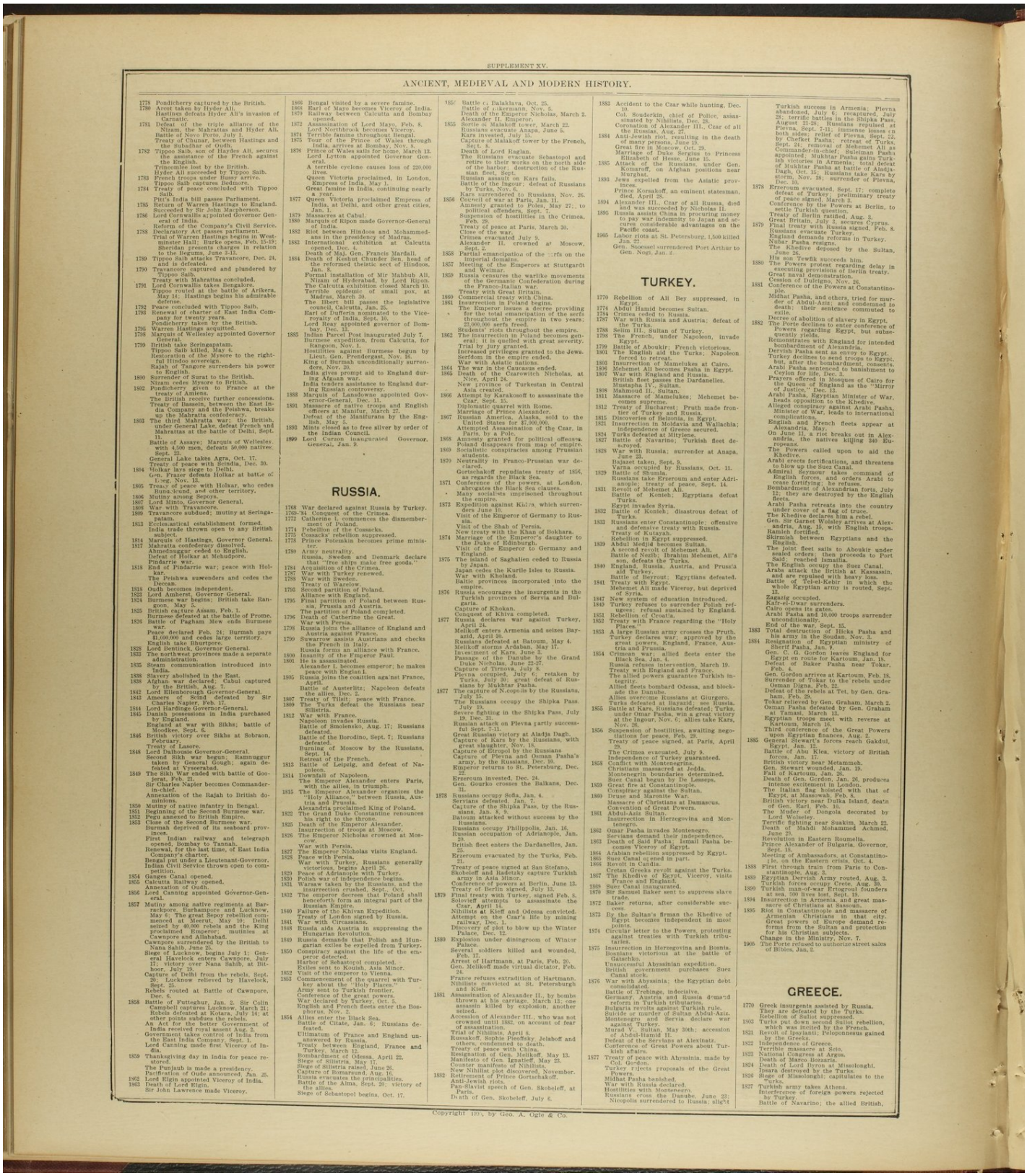
KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 223988

Item Identifier: 223988

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SUPPLEMENT XV.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.
1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadhar of Oudh.
1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Hayder Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.
Trincomalee lost by the British.
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.
1783 French troops under Bussy arrive.
Tippoo Saib captures Bednore.
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.
1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.
1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.
1788 Declaratory Act passes parliament.
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-15.
1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.
1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.
Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.
1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.
Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.
1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
Pondicherry taken by the British.
1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.
1799 British take Seringapatam.
Tippoo Saib killed, May 4.
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.
Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to English.
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.
Nizam cedes Mysore to British.
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
The British receive further concessions.
Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.
1803 The third Mahratta war; the British under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.
Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.
General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.
Treaty of peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.
1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.
Gen. Fraser defeats Holkar at battle of Lieg, Nov. 13.
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund, and other territory.
1806 Mutiny among sepoys.
1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.
1808 War with Travancore.
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
India trade thrown open to any British subject.
1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.
1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.
Ahmednuggur ceded to English.
Defeat of Holkar at Mehidpore.
Pindarrie war.
1818 End of Pindarrie war; peace with Holkar.
The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.
1818 Oudh becomes independent.
1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General.
1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.
1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.
Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.
1826 Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese war.
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmah pays $1,000,000 and cedes large territory.
English take Ilhurtpore.
1828 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.
1832 The northwest provinces made a separate administration.
1833 Steam communication introduced into India.
1838 Slavery abolished in the East.
1838 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.
1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor-General.
1843 Ameers of Scinde defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.
1844 Lord Hardinge Governor-General.
1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.
England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 8.
1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon, February.
Treaty of Lassore.
1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor-General.
Second Sikh war begun; Ramnuggur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vysserabad.
1849 The Sikh War ended with battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21.
Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-chief.
Annexation of the Rajah to British dominions.
1850 Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.
1851 Beginning of the Second Burmese war.
1852 Pegu annexed to British Empire.
1853 Close of the Second Burmese war.
Burmah deprived of its seaboard provinces.
First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.
Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.
Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor, Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.
1854 Ganges Canal opened.
1855 Calcutta Railway opened.
Annexation of Oudh.
1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor-General.
1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Burhampore and Lucknow, May 6; The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Cawnpore surrendered by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.
Siege of Lucknow, begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19.
Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.
Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.
1858 Battle of Futtegbur, Jan. 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21; Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at other points subdued.
An Act for the better Government of India received royal assent Aug. 2.
Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1.
Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.
1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.
The Punjaub is made a presidency.
Partition of Oude announced, Jan. 25.
1862 Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.
1863 Death of Lord Elgin.
Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.
1866 Bengal visited by a severe famine.
1868 Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.
1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.
1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.
Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.
1874 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.
1875 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India, arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.
1876 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13.
Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.
A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.
Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1.
Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.
1878 Massacres at Cabul.
1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor-General of India.
1882 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.
1883 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.
Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.
1884 Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.
Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.
The Calcutta exhibition closed March 10.
Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 20.
The ilbert bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.
Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.
Lord Reay appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.
1885 Indian Postal Post inaugurated July 7.
Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1.
Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergrast, Nov. 16.
King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.
India gives prompt aid to England during Afgnan war.
India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.
1888 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, Dec. 11.
1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manipur, March 27.
Defeat of the Manipurans by the English, May 6.
1893 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.
1899 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor, General, Jan. 9.

RUSSIA.

1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.
1768-74 Conquest of the Crimea.
1772 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland.
1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.
1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
1778 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.
1780 Army neutrality.
Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships make free goods."
1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.
1787 War with Turkey renewed.
1788 War with Sweden.
Treaty of Warelow.
1793 Second partition of Poland.
Alliance with England.
1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.
The partition of Poland completed.
1796 Death of Catherine the Great.
War with Persia.
1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.
1799 Suwarrow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.
Russia forms an alliance with France.
1800 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.
1801 He is assassinated.
Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.
1805 Russia joins the coalition against France, April.
Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.
1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.
1809 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria.
1812 War with France.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Battle of Smolenski, Aug. 17; Russians defeated.
Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.
Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.
Retreat of the French.
1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.
1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
Alexander is proclaimed King of Poland.
The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.
1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.
Insurrection of nobles at Moscow.
1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.
War with Persia.
1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.
1828 Peace with Persia.
War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 26.
1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.
1830 Polish war of independence begins.
1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crushed, Sept., Oct.
1832 The emperor decrees that Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian Empire.
1840 Failure of the Khivan Expedition.
Treaty of London signed by Russia.
1841 War with Circassians.
1848 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.
1849 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.
1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.
Harbor of Sebastopol completed.
Exiles sent to Koulsh, Asia Minor.
1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.
1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."
Army sent to Turkish frontier.
Conference of the great powers.
War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.
1854 Allies enter the Black Sea.
Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated.
Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.
Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
Siege of Silistria, May 7.
Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
Russia evacuates the principalities.
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.
Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.
1854 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.
Alexander II. Emperor.
1855 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.
Russian armies assemble, June 5.
Kars invested, July 15.
Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.
Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept. 9.
Russian assault on Kars fails.
Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.
Council of war at Paris, Jan. 31.
1856 Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
Close of the war.
Crimea evacuated July 9.
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 7.
1858 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.
1857 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgardt and Weimar.
1859 Russia censures the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.
Treaty with Great Britain.
1860 Commercial treaty with China.
1861 Insurrection in Poland begins.
The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.
Students' riots throughout the empire.
1862 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.
Trial by jury granted.
Increased privileges granted to the Jews.
Serfdom in the empire ended.
War with Asiatic nations.
1864 The war in the Caucasus ended.
1865 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.
1866 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15.
Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.
Marriage of Prince Alexander.
1867 Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for $7,200,000.
Attempted Assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.
1868 Amnesty granted for political offenses.
Poland disappears from map of empire.
1869 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.
1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared.
Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.
1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.
Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.
1873 Expedition against Khiva which surrenders June 10.
Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia.
Visit of the Shah of Persia.
New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.
1874 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.
Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.
1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.
Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.
War with Khokand.
Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.
1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.
Capture of Khokan.
Conquest of Khiva completed.
1877 Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.
Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.
Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.
Melikoff storms Ardahan, May 17.
Investment of Kars, June 3.
Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.
Capture of Tirnova, July 8.
Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Russians by Mukhtar Pasha.
1877 The capture of N.copolis by the Russians, July 16.
The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.
Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19. Dec. 31.
Russian attack on Plevna partly successful Sept. 7-11.
Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.
Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18.
Capture of Etropol by the Russians.
Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10.
Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.
Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24.
Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 28.
1878 Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
Servians defeated, Jan. 7.
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8, 9.
Batoum surrendered, without success by the Russians.
Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16.
Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20.
British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 23.
Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21.
Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.
Skobeleff and Radetsky capture Turkish army of Plevna.
Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13.
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
1879 Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 5.
Solovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14.
Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted.
Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.
Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
1880 Explosion in the dininground of Winter Palace.
Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.
Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20.
Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24.
France refuses extradition of Hartmann.
Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburgh and Kieff.
1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized.
Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.
Trial of Nihilists, April 4.
Russakoff, Grineffsky Jelshoff and others, condemned to death.
Treaty of peace with China.
Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 13.
Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.
Counter manifesto of Nihilists.
New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
1882 Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff.
Anti-Jewish riots.
Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skobeleff, at Paris.
Death of Gen. Skobeleff, July 6.
1883 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 10.
Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.
Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.
1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 15.
Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29.
Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.
1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghai.
1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.
Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, died, April 28.
1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.
1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.
1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed Jan. 22.
Gen. Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi, Jan. 2.

TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt.
1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.
1784 Crimea cedes to Russia.
1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.
1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.
1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.
1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.
1803 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.
1806 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
1807 War with England and Russia.
British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
Mustapha IV., Sultan.
1808 Mahmoud II., Sultan.
1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.
1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.
1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.
1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.
1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.
1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.
1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 25.
Bajazet taken, Sept. 9.
Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.
1829 Battle of Shumla.
Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianople; Treaty of peace, Sept. 14.
1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Koniech; Egyptians defeat Turks.
Egypt invades Syria.
1832 Battle of Koniech; disastrous defeat of Turks.
1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.
Treaty of Kutayah.
Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.
1839 Abdul Medjid, Sultan.
A second revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.
1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.
Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated.
1841 Treaty with Egypt.
Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.
1847 New system of education introduced.
1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees; refusal sustained by England.
1851 Rebellion of Kurds.
1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."
1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth.
Turkey declares war, followed by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.
1854 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4.
Russia refuses intervention, March 19.
Treaty with England and France.
The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.
Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.
Allies overcome Russians at Giurgero.
Turks defeated at Bayazid; see Russia.
1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 28.
1856 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 29.
Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29.
The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
1858 Conflict with Montenegrins.
Christians massacred at Jedda.
Montenegrin boundaries determined.
Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps.
1859 Great fire at Constantinople.
Conspiracy against the Sultan.
1860 Druse and Maronite wars.
Massacre of Christians at Damascus.
Convention Treaty of Lebanon.
1861 Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro.
1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.
Servians demand their independence.
1863 Death of Said Pasha; Ismail Pasha become Viceroy of Egypt.
1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.
1865 Suez Canal opened in part.
1866 Revolt in Candia.
Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.
1867 The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France and England.
1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.
1870 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.
1872 Baker returns, after considerable success.
1873 By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points.
1874 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.
1875 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnians victorious at the battle of Gatalenka.
Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.
British fleet manoeuvres Suez Canal stock.
1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated.
Battle of Trebinge, indecisive.
Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries.
Bulgarian revolt against Turkish rule.
Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz.
Montenegro and Servia declare war against Turkey.
Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul-Hamid II.
Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz.
Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.
1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon.
Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.
Midhat Pasha banished.
War with Russia declared.
Hostilities with Montenegro.
Russians cross the Danube, June 22; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief, Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 21; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3.
Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question.
Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 2.
Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus.
1879 Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8.
Russians evacuate Turkey.
England demands reforms in Turkey.
Nubar Pasha resigns.
The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26.
His son Tewfik succeeds him.
1880 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty.
Great naval demonstration.
Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26.
1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.
Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz, and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile.
Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.
1882 The Porte decides to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields.
Reconstructs with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.
Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt.
Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents.
Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3.
Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 12.
Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive.
Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications.
English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.
On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 340 Europeans.
The Powers called upon to aid the Khedive.
Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal.
Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses.
Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets.
Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce.
The Khedive declares him a rebel.
Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 16, with English troops.
Ramleh fortified.
Skirmish between Egyptians and the English.
The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders, and proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailia.
The English occupy the Suez Canal.
Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss.
Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 13.
Zagazig occupied.
Kafr-el-Dwar surrenders.
Cairo opens its gates.
Arabi Pasha and all such troops surrender unconditionally.
End of the war, Sept. 15.
1883 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan, Nov. 5.
1884 Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7.
Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Kartoum, Jan. 18.
Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb.
Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.
Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Osman Digna, Feb. 22.
Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 29.
Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2.
Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamasi, March 13.
Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16.
Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian affairs, Aug. 2.
1885 General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul, Egypt, Jan. 12.
Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17.
British victory near Metammeh.
Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.
Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26.
Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces intense excitement in London.
The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, at Massowah, Feb. 5.
British victory near Dulka Island, death of Gen. Earle, Feb. 16.
The Muder of Dongola decorated by Lord Wolseley.
Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22.
Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 23.
Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18.
Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
1888 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.
1889 Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 3.
Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.
1890 Turkish man-of-war Ertogrol founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.
1894 Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoun.
1895 Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city. Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects.
Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.
1905 The Porte refused to authorize street sales of Bibles, Jan. 2.

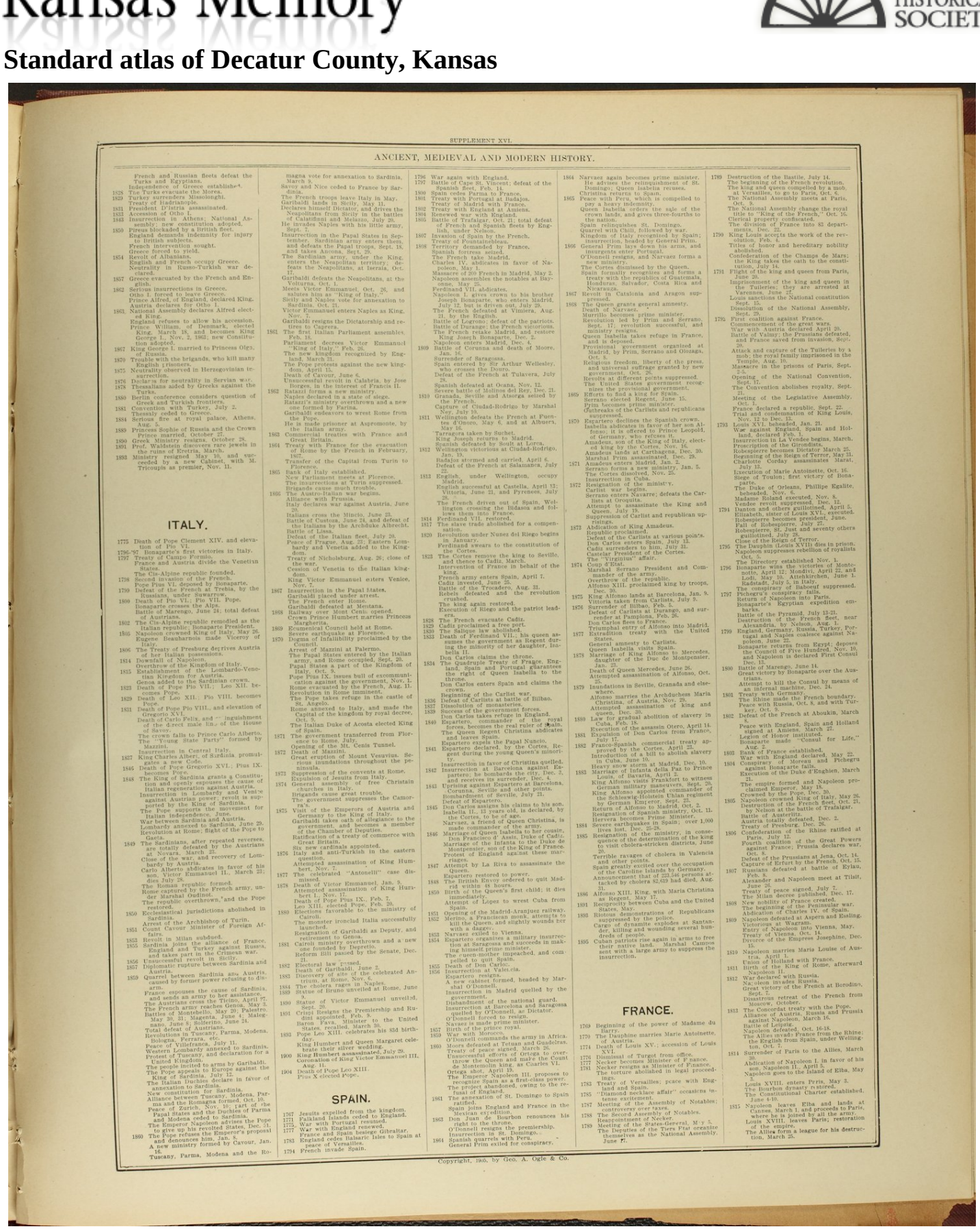
GREECE.

1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia.
They are defeated by the Turks.
Rebellion of Suliot suppressed.
1803 Turks put down second Suliot rebellion, which was incited by the French.
1821 Revolt of Ipsylanti; Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks.
1822 Independence of Greece.
Terrible massacre at Scio.
1823 National Congress at Argos.
Death of Marco Bozzaris.
1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
Insans destroyed by the Turks.
1826 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the Turks.
1827 Turkish army takes Athens.
Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey.
Battle of Navarino; the allied British,

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SUPPLEMENT XVI.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.
Independence of Greece establish-d.
1828 The Turks evacuate the Morea.
1829 Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.
Treaty of Hadrianople.
1831 President D'Istria assassinated.
1833 Accession of Otho I.
1843 Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.
1850 Pireus blockaded by a British fleet.
England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.
French intervention sought.
Ams forced to yield.
1854 Revolt of Albanians.
English and French occupy Greece.
Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared.
1857 Greece evacuated by the French and English.
1862 Serious insurrections in Greece.
Otho I. forced to leave Greece.
Prince Alfred, of England, declared King.
Austria declares for Otho I.
1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King.
England refuses to allow his accession.
Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitution adopted.
1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.
1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English r-sidents.
1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection.
1876 Declares for neutrality in Servian war.
1878 Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks.
1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.
1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2.
Thessaly ceded to Greece.
1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.
1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.
1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28.
1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March.
1893 Ministry resigned May 16, and succeeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11.

ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pio VI.
1796-'97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
France and Austria divide the Venetian States.
The Cis-Alpine republic founded.
1798 Second invasion of the French.
Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suwarrow.
1809 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.
Bonaparte crosses the Alps.
Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of Austrians.
1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remodled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President.
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy.
1806 The Treaty of Presburg derives Austria of her Italian possessions.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy.
1815 Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria.
Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.
1823 Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.
1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes Pope.
1831 Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI.
Death of Carlo Felix, and "" inguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.
The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto, the "Young Italy Party" formed by Mazzini.
Insurrection in Central Italy.
1837 King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code.
1845 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope.
1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia.
The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.
War between Sardinia and Austria.
Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29.
Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.
1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 25.
Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.
Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.
The Roman republic formed.
Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.
The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.
1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.
Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.
1851 Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.
1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily.
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.
1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.
France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance.
The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27.
The French army reaches Genoa, May 3.
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8; Solferino, June 24.
Total defeat of Austrians.
Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
Peace of Villafranca, July 11.
Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia.
Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.
The people incited to arms by Garibaldi.
The Pope appeals to Europe against the
King of Sardinia, July 12.
The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
New constitution for Sardinia.
Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10.
Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.
The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 21.
1860 The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 2.
A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16.
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9.
Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.
The French troops leave Italy in May.
Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.
Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatifini and Melazzo, July 26.
He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.
Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 28.
The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory, defeats the Neapolitans, at Isernia, Oct. 11.
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, Oct. 1.
Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."
Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.
Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.
Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.
1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18.
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy:" Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 21.
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
Death of Cavour, June 6.
Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borgzes, in the interest of Francis II.
1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry.
Naples declared in a state of siege.
Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.
Garibaldi raises an army to wrest Rome from the Pope.
He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.
1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.
Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.
1865 Bank of Italy established.
New Parliament meets at Florence.
The insurrections at Turin suppressed.
Brigands cause much trouble.
1866 The Austro-Italian war begins.
Alliance with Prussia.
Italy declares war against Austria, June 20.
Italians cross the Mincio, June 23.
Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.
Battle of Lissa.
Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.
Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom.
Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war.
Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.
King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.
1867 Insurrection in the Papal States.
Garibaldi placed under arrest.
The French enter Rome.
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.
1868 Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita.
1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome.
Severe earthquake at Florence.
1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council.
Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.
The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.
Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 2.
Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.
Revolution in Rome imminent.
The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 3.
The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain.
1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome July.
Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
1872 Death of Mazzini.
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula.
1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome.
Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.
1874 General assembly of free Christain churches in Italy.
Brigands cause great trouble.
The government suppresses the Camorra.
1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.
Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
Six new cardinals appointed.
1876 Italy and anti-Italian in the eastern question.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.
1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.
Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7.
Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.
1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.
The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched.
Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and reinstatement to Genoa.
1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one minded by Depretio.
Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21.
1882 Electoral law passed.
Death of Garibaldi, June 2.
1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrium, at Rome, Nov. 6.
1884 The cholera rages in Naples.
1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 9.
1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 1.
1891 Crispi Resigns the Premiership and Rudini succeeds him, Feb. 9.
Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30.
1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday.
King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.
1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 29.
Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III. July 11.
1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII.
Pius X elected Pope.

SPAIN.

1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
1771 Falkland Islands ceded to England.
1775 War with Portugal resumed.
1777 War with England renewed.
France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
1783 England cedes Balearic Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.
1794 French invade Spain.
1796 War again with England.
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.
1800 Spain cedes Parma to France.
1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.
Treaty of Madrid with France.
1802 Treaty with England at Amiens.
1804 Renewed war with England.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.
1807 Invasion of Spain by the French.
Treaty of Fontainebleau.
1808 Territory demanded by France.
Spanish fortress seized.
The French take Madrid.
Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.
Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2.
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.
Ferdinand VII. abdicates.
Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29.
The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English.
Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots.
Battle of Durango; the French victorious.
The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2.
Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4.
1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
Surrender of Saragossa.
Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.
Defeat of the French at Talavera, July 28.
Spanish defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12.
Severe battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21.
1810 Granada, Seville and Atsorga seized by the French.
Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.
1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16.
Tarragona taken by Suchet.
King Joseph returns to Madrid.
Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca.
1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19.
Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6.
Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22.
1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid.
English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28.
The French driven out of Spain. Wellington crossing the Bidassoa and follows them into France.
1814 Ferdinand VII. restored.
1817 The slave trade abolished for a compensation.
1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January.
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes.
1823 The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.
Intervention of France in behalf of the king.
French army enters Spain, April 7.
Cadiz invested, June 25.
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.
Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed.
The king again restored.
Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders.
1828 The French evacuate Cadiz.
1829 Cadiz declared a free port.
1830 The Salique law abolished.
1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
Don Carlos claims the throne.
1834 The Quadruple Treaty of Prague, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.
Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
Beginning of the Carlist war.
1836 Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
1837 Dissolution of monasteries.
1838 Success of the government forces.
Don Carlos takes refuge in England.
1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.
The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.
Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio.
Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.
Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
1842 Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.
1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points.
Bombardment of Seville, July 21.
Defeat of Espartero.
1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.
Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.
1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d' Assis, Duke of Cadiz.
Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France.
Protest of England against these marriages.
1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.
Espartero restored to power.
1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.
1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
Departure of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
1851 Operation of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger, Dec. 4.
1853 Narvaez exiled to Vienna.
1854 Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister.
The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.
1855 Death of Don Carlos.
1856 Insurrection at Valencia.
Espartero resigns.
A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.
Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.
Disbandment of the national guard.
Insurrection at Pamplona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator.
O'Donnell forced to resign.
Navaez is made prime minister.
1857 Birth of the prince royal.
1859 War with Morocco.
O'Donnell commands the army in Africa.
1860 Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadelras.
Treaty of peace signed, March 26.
Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.
Ortega shot, April 19.
The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.
The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.
1861 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.
Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.
1863 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.
O'Donnell resigns the premiership.
Insurrection in St. Domingo.
1864 Spanish quarrels with Peru.
General Prim exiled for conspiracy.
1864 Narvaez again becomes prime minister. He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses.
Christina returns to Spain.
1865 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity.
Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation.
Spain relinquishes St. Domingo.
Quarrel with Chili, followed by war.
Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.
1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal.
O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry.
The Cortes dismissed by the Queen.
Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.
1868 The Queen grants general amnesty.
Death of Narvaez.
Murrillo becomes prime minister.
Revolution led by Prim and Serrano, Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns.
Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed.
Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga, Oct. 5.
Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 6.
Revolts at different points suppressed.
The United States government recognizes the provisional government.
1869 Efforts to find a king for Spain.
Serrano elected Regent, June 15.
Prim becomes prime minister.
Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed.
1870 Esparero declines the Spanish crown.
Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses it.
Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16.
Amadeus lands at Carthagena, Dec. 30.
Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.
1871 Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2.
Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5.
The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25.
Insurrection in Cuba.
1872 Resignation of the ministry.
Carlist war begins.
Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Oroquieta.
Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19.
Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings.
1873 Abdication of King Amadeus.
Republic proclaimed.
Defeat of the Carlists at various points.
Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13.
Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31.
Castelar President of the Cortes.
The "Virginius" affair.
1874 Coup d'Etat.
Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army.
Overthrow of the republic.
Alfonso XIII. proclaimed King by troops, Dec. 30.
1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9.
1876 Surrender of Pamplona, Feb. 5.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 28.
Don Carlos flies to France.
Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
1877 Extradition treaty with the United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.
Queen Isabella visits Spain.
1878 Marriage of Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 23.
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25.
1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.
Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, at Madrid, Nov. 29.
Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.
1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.
Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.
1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.
1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23.
Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 13.
Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.
1883 Marriage of Infanta Isabella de Paz to Prince Louis, of Savoy, April 2.
King Alfonso visits Frankfort to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20.
King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schwedt Prussian Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.
Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.
Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11.
Hervera becomes Prime Minister.
Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-31.
1884 Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit certain districts, June 20.
Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points.
Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany.
Announcement that of 220,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,616 had died, Aug. 31.
1886 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.
1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.
1892 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police.
Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.
1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

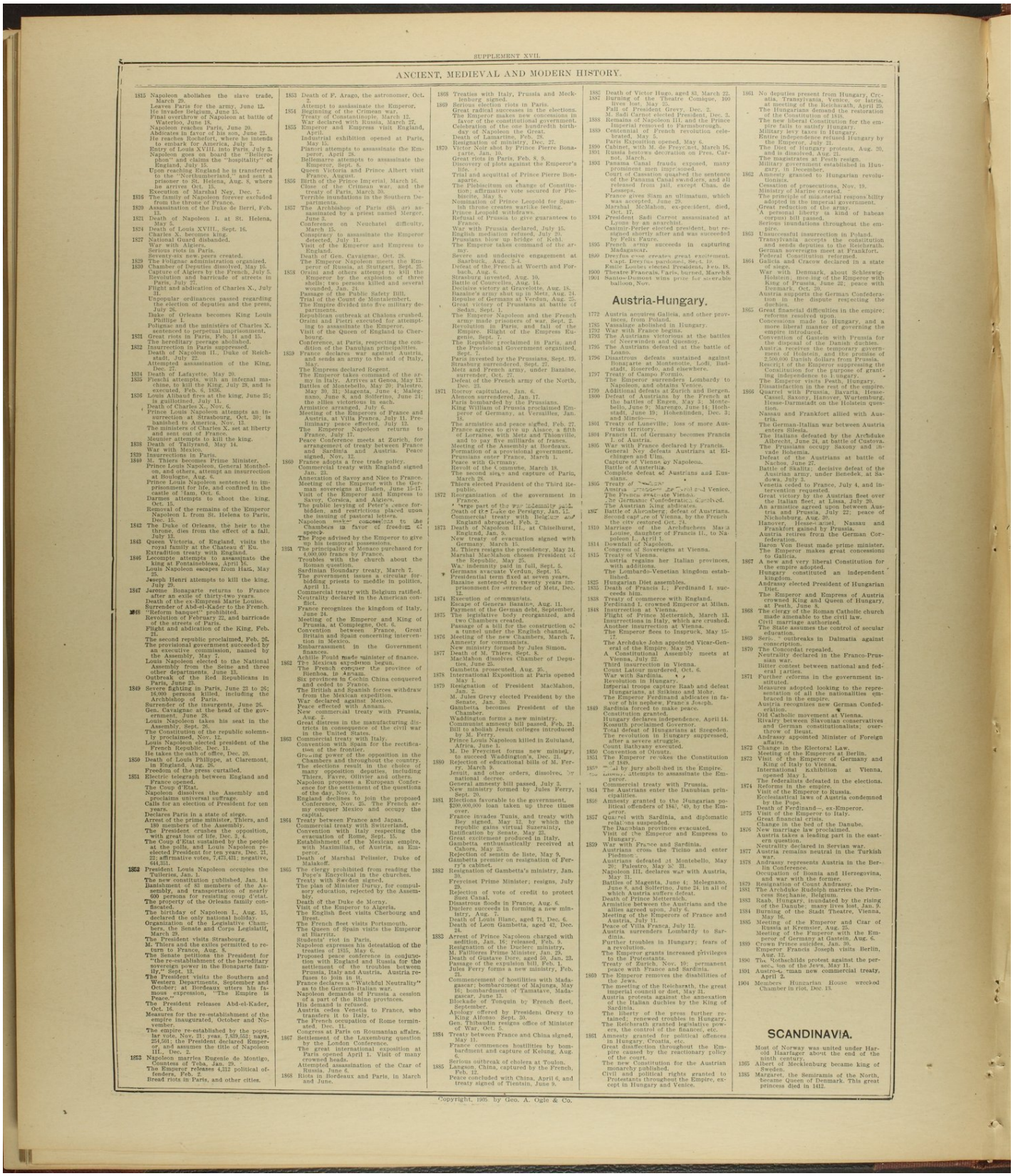
FRANCE.

1769 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry.
1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.
1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.
1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.
1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.
The torture abolished in legal proceedings.
1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.
1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement.
1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes.
1788 The Second Assembly of Notables.
Reappointment of Necker.
1789 Meeting of the States-General, May 5.
The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.
1789 Destruction of the Bastile, July 14.
The beginning of the French revolution.
The king and queen compelled by a mob at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6.
The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.
The National Assembly change the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 15.
Clerical property confiscated.
The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.
1790 King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4.
Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished.
Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the King takes the oath to the constitution, July 14.
1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.
Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuileries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 22.
Louis sanctions the National constitution Sept. 15.
Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 29.
1792 First coalition against France.
Commencement of the great wars.
War with Austria declared April 20.
Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20.
Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10.
Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 2-6.
Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17.
The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21.
Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.
France declared a republic, Sept. 22.
Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 12 to Dec. 12.
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21.
War against England, Spain and Holland, declared Feb. 1.
Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March.
Proscription of the Girondists.
Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25.
Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31.
Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, July 13.
Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16.
Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte.
The Duke of Orleans, Phillipe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6.
Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8.
Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.
1794 Danton and others guillotined, April 5.
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.
Robespierre becomes president, June.
Fall of Robespierre, July 27.
Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28.
Close of the Reign of Terror.
1795 The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
1796 Bonaparte wins the victories of Montenotte, April 12; Mondivi, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Attehkirchen, June 1. Radstadt, July 5, in Italy.
The conspiracy of Baboeuf suppressed.
1797 Pichegru's conspiracy fails.
Return of Napoleon into Paris.
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.
Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21.
Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
1799 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.
Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.
1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14.
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.
Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
1801 Treaty with Germany.
The Rhine made the French boundary.
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.
1802 Defeat of the French at Aboukir, March 8.
Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
Legion of Honor instituted.
Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
1803 Bank of France established.
War with England declared, May 22.
1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.
The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.
Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.
Battle of Ulm, Oct. 17.
Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.
Treaty of Presburg.
1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.
Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14.
Entry of Napoleon into Berlin, Oct. 25.
1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8.
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 25.
Treaty of peace signed, July 7.
The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.
1808 New nobility of France created.
The beginning of the Peninsular war.
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.
1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.
Victorious at Wagram.
Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.
Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.
Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15.
1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria, April 1.
Union of Holland with France.
1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.
1812 War declared with Russia.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.
Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.
1813 The Concordat of 1801 with the Pope.
Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16.
Battle of Leipsic.
Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.
The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7.
1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 31.
Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5.
Napoleon sent to the Island of Elba, May 3.
Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.
The Bourbon dynasty restored.
The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10.
1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army.
Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire.
The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.

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Standard atlas of Decatur County, Kansas



SUPPLEMENT XVII.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29.
Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.
He invades Belgium, June 15.
Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18.
Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20.
Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.
Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15.
Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15.
Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.
1816 The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.
1820 Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb. 13.
1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.
1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.
Charles X. becomes king.
1827 National Guard disbanded.
War with Algiers.
Serious riots in Paris.
Seventy-six new peers created.
1829 The Polignac administration organized.
1830 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16.
Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5.
Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27.
Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31.
Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 28.
Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philipe I.
Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.
1831 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15.
The hereditary peerage abolished.
1832 Insurrection in Paris suppressed.
Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22.
Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27.
1834 Death of Lafayette, May 20.
1835 Fieschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.
1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the king, June 25; is guillotined, July 11.
Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13.
The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
Meunier attempts to kill the king.
1838 Death of Tallyrand, May 14.
War with Mexico.
1839 Insurrections in Paris.
1840 M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.
Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6.
Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15.
Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13.
1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d' Eu.
Extradition treaty with England.
1846 Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.
Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.
Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29.
1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of sixty-two years.
Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise.
Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.
1848 "Reform banquet" prohibited.
Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris.
Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 24.
The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.
The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7.
Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13.
Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.
1849 Severe fighting in Paris, June 22 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.
Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.
Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.
Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.
The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.
Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11.
He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26.
Freedom of the press curtailed.
1851 Electric telegraph between England and France opened.
The Coup d'Etat.
Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage.
Calls for an election of President for ten years.
Declares Paris in a state of siege.
Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly.
The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4.
The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re-elected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,475,431; negative, 644,351.
1852 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.
The new constitution published, Jan. 14.
Banishment of 32 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat.
The property of the Orleans family confiscated.
The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday.
Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29.
The President visits Strasbourg.
M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, Aug. 8.
The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereignty power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. 13.
The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace."
The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 16.
Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and November.
The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21, yeas, 7,839,552; nays, 254,501; the President declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.
1853 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montigo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29.
The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2.
Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.
1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.
1854 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
Beginning of the Crimean war.
Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
War declared with Russia, March 27.
1855 Emperor and Empress visit England, April.
Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.
Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.
Bellemare attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.
1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sibour) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3.
Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15.
Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 14.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England.
Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
1858 Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24.
Passage of the Public Safety Bill.
Trial of the Count de Montalembert.
The Empire divided into five military departments.
Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg.
Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities.
1859 France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.
The Empress declared Regent.
The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
Armistice arranged, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11, Preliminary peace effected, July 12.
The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 10.
1860 France adopts a free trade policy.
Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.
Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.
Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers.
The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters.
Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech.
The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.
1861 The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France.
Troubles with the church about the Roman question.
Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7.
The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11.
Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified.
Neutrality declared in the American conflict.
France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24.
Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.
Embarrassment in the Government finances.
Achille Fould made minister of finance.
1862 The Mexican expedition begun.
The French conquer the province of Bienhoa, in Annam.
Six provinces in Cochin China conquered and ceded to France.
The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.
War declared against Mexico.
Peace effected with Annam.
New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.
Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
1863 Commercial treaty with Italy.
Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier.
Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
The election result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others.
Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9.
England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.
1864 Treaty between France and Japan.
Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.
Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.
Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.
1865 The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches.
Treaty with Sweden signed.
The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.
Death of the Duke de Morny.
Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.
The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest.
The French fleet visits Portsmouth.
The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.
Students' riot in Paris.
Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6.
Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it.
France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war.
Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces.
His demand is refused.
Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.
The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.
Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs.
1867 Settlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference.
The great international exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.
Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6.
1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.
1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed.
1869 Serious election riots in Paris.
Great Liberal successes in the elections.
The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government.
Celebration of the two hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great.
Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10.
Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.
Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.
The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8.
Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling.
Prince Leopold withdraws.
Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France.
War with Prussia declared, July 15.
English mediation refused, July 20.
Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl.
The Emperor takes command of the army.
Severe and undecisive engagement at Saarbuck, Aug. 2-4.
Defeat of the French army at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 6.
Strasburg invested, Aug. 10.
Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14.
Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18.
Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.
Defeat of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.
Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.
The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 4.
The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.
Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27.
Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27.
Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.
1871 Bocroy capitulates, Jan. 6.
Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs.
Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Formation of a provisional government.
Prussians enter Paris, March 1.
Peace with Germany.
Revolt of the Commune, March 18.
The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28.
Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.
1872 Reorganization of the government in France.
Large part of the war indemnity paid.
Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 17.
Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. 2.
1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst, England, Jan. 9.
New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15.
M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.
Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25.
The indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.
Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 15.
Presidential term fixed at seven years.
Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 12.
1874 Execution of communists.
Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.
Payment of the German debt, September.
1875 The legislative body re-organized, and two Chambers created.
Vote of the Assembly for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel.
1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
Amnesty for communists.
New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
1877 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies, June 25.
Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
International Exposition at Paris opened May 1.
1879 Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2.
M. Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30.
Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry.
Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry.
Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1.
M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington, Dec. 28.
1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, March 9.
Jesuit, and other orders, dissolves by national decree.
General amnesty bill passed, July 3.
New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Nov. 14.
1881 Elections favorable to the government. $200,000,000 loan taken up three times over.
France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic of France assumes a protectorate.
Ratification by Senate, May 23.
Great excitement in Italy.
Gambetta enthusiastically received at Cahors, May 31.
Rejection of semitic de liste, May 9.
Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.
1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 28.
Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July 29.
Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.
Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.
Duclerc succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
Death of Lambertenghi of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.
1883 Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, September.
Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso, Sept. 30.
Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 4.
1884 Treaty between France and China signed, May 11.
France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. 6.
Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon.
1885 Langson, China, captured by the French, Feb. 12.
Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.
1882 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.
1887 Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 25.
Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.
M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
1888 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough.
1889 Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5.
Paris Exposition opened, May 6.
Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16.
1891 Russia bestows decoration on Pres. Carnot, March.
1892 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned.
Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lesseps.
France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29.
Marshal Achalich, President, died, Oct. 47.
1894 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist.
Casimir-Perier made president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure.
1895 French army succeeds in capturing Madagascar.
1899 Dreyfus case creates great excitement.
Capt. Dreyfus pardoned, Sept. 19.
Emile Loubet elected President, Jan. 18.
1900 Theatre Francais, Paris, burned, March 8.
1901 Santos Dumont wins prize for steerable balloon, Nov.

Austria-Hungary.

1772 Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, from Poland.
1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
1792 War with France begins.
1795 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.
1796 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Loano.
1796 Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Badstadt, Roverdo, and elsewhere.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice.
1709 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.
1800 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Minchen.
1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory.
1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.
1805 War with France declared by Francis.
General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.
Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.
1805 Treaty of Pressburg.
Austria cedes Tyrol and Venice.
The French evacuate Vienna.
The Germanic Confederation dissolved.
The Austrian King abdicates.
1807 Battle of Alexsberg, defeat of Austrians.
Second capture of Vienna, by the French; the city restored Oct. 24.
1810 Marriage of Archduchess Maria Louise, daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna.
1815 Treaty of Vienna.
Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.
The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established.
1825 Hungarian Diet assembles.
1835 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.
1838 Treaty of commerce with England.
Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.
1848 Insurrection at Vienna.
Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.
Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed.
Another insurrection at Vienna.
The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May 15-17.
The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.
A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22.
Third insurrection in Vienna.
Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6.
War with Sardinia.
Revolution in Hungary.
Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians, at Szikszo and Mohr.
The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.
1849 Sardinia forced to make peace.
Constitution granted.
Hungary declares independence, April 14.
Kossuth president and Governor.
Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegedin.
The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle.
Count Batthyany executed.
1850 Convention of Olmutz.
1851 The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.
1853 Trial by jury abolished in the Empire.
[illegible] attempts to assassinate the Emperor.
Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1854 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.
1856 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders, May 8, by the Emperor.
1857 Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended.
The Danubian provinces evacuated.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Hungary.
1859 War with France and Sardinia.
Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont.
Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30.
Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31.
Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.
Death of Prince Metternich.
Armistice between Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11.
Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.
Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia.
Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution.
The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.
Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.
1860 The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews.
The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great imperial council or diet, May 31.
Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia.
The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary.
The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.
1861 Amnesty granted for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, etc.
Great dissatisfaction throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.
The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.
Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.
1861 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29.
The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.
The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.
Military levy taxes in Hungary.
Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21.
The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21.
The magnates at Pesth resign.
Military government established in Hungary, in December.
1862 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.
Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19.
Ministry of Marine created.
The principle of ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government.
Great reduction of the army.
A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.
Serious inundations throughout the empire.
1863 Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland.
Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.
German sovereigns meet at Frankfort.
Federal Constitution reformed.
1864 Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.
War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein, meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 30.
Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies.
1865 Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.
Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced.
Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies.
Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia.
Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution for the purpose of granting independence to Hungary.
The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary.
Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire.
1866 Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question.
Nassau and Frankfort allied with Austria.
The German-Italian war between Austria enters Silesia.
The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova.
The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia.
Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachos, June 27.
Battle of Skalitz, decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3.
Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested.
Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20.
An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26.
Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfort annexed by Prussia.
Austria retires from the German Confederation.
Baron Von Beust made prime minister.
The Emperor makes great concessions to Galicia.
1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted.
Hungary constituted an independent kingdom.
Andrassy elected President of Hungarian Diet.
The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8.
1868 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made independent of the civil law.
Civil marriage authorized.
The State assumes the control of secular education.
1869 Serious disturbances in Dalmatia against conscription.
1870 The Concordat repealed.
Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war.
Bitter contest between national and federal parties.
1871 Further reforms in the government instituted.
Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire.
Austria recognizes new German Confederation.
Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and Constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.
Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign affairs.
1872 Change in the Electoral Law.
Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.
1873 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna.
International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.
The federalists defeated in the elections.
1874 Reforms in the army.
Visit of the Emperor to Russia.
Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope.
Death of Ferdinand—, ex-Emperor.
1875 Visit of the Emperor to Italy.
Great financial crisis.
Change in the bed of the Danube.
1876 New marriage law proclaimed.
Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question.
Neutrality declared in Servian war.
1877 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war.
1878 Andrassy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference.
Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.
1879 Resignation of the Beust ministry.
1881 The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.
1883 Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; more than 1 lives lost, Jan. 9.
1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.
1885 Meeting of the Emperor and Czar of Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 25.
Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.
1889 Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.
Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin, Aug. 12.
1890 The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11.
1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty, April 2.
1904 Members Hungarian House wrecked Chamber in riot, Dec. 13.

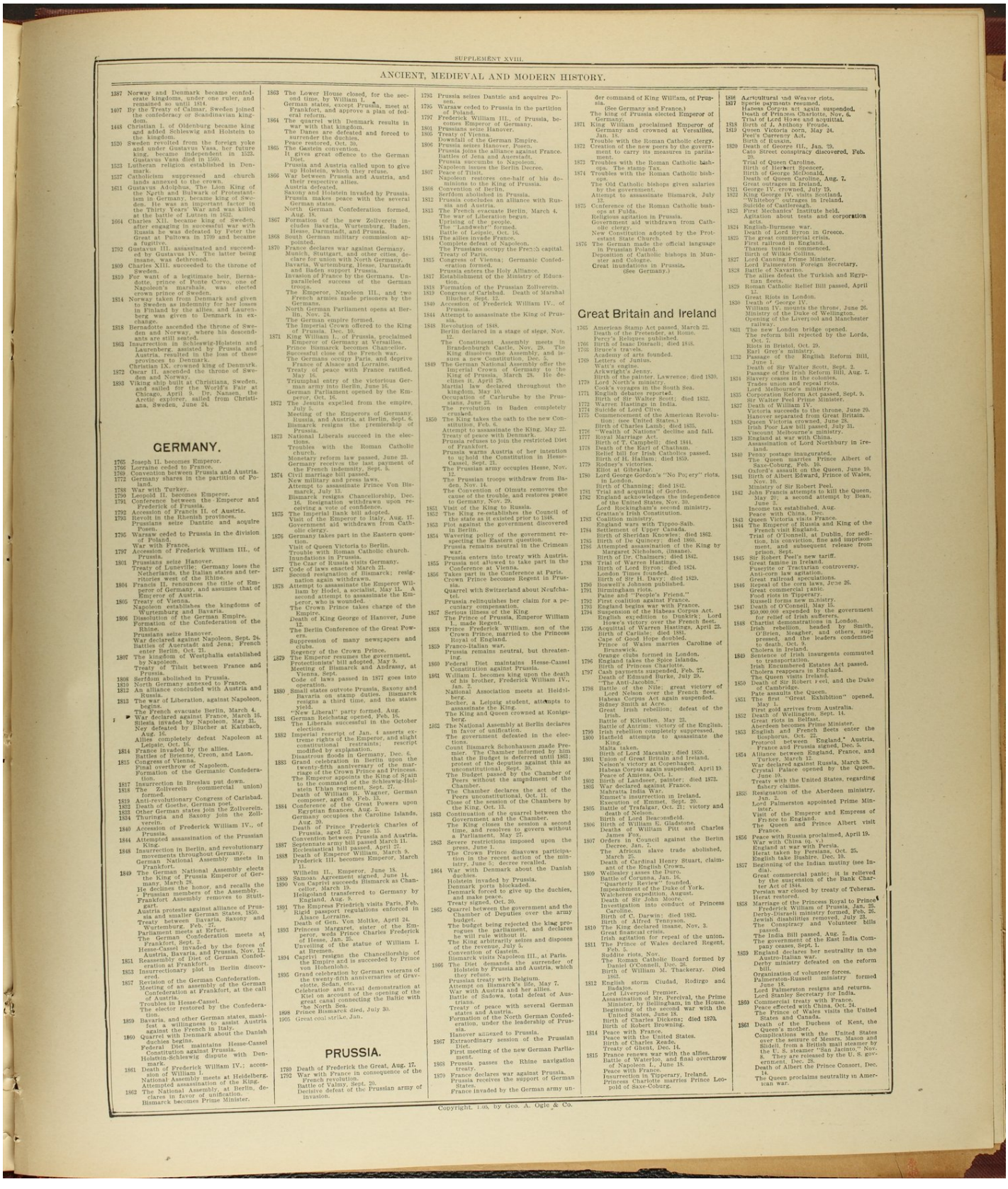
SCANDINAVIA.

Most of Norway was united under Harold Haarfager about the end of the ninth century.
1365 Albert of Mecklenburg became king of Sweden.
1385 Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, became Queen of Denmark. This great princess died in 1412.

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SUPPLEMENT XVIII.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1387 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.
1407 By the Treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.
1448 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.
1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560.
1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.
1537 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus, The Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.
1664 Charles XII. became king of Sweden, after engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive.
1792 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was dethroned.
1809 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.
1810 Por want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.
1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Laurenberg was given to Denmark in exchange.
1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.
1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Laurenberg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loan of these provinces to Denmark.
Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark.
1872 Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.
1893 Viking ship built at Christiana, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiana, Sweden, June 24.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.
1766 Lorraine ceded to France.
1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria.
1772 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.
1788 War with Turkey.
1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.
1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.
1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.
1793 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
Prussians seize Dantzic and acquire Posen.
1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
War with France.
1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia.
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
Treaty of Luneville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.
1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.
Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemburg and Bavaria.
1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.
Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
Prussians seize Hanover.
War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 26.
Battles of Auerstadt and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.
1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.
1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
1810 North Germany annexed to France.
1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Prussia.
1813 The war of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.
The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
War declared against France, March 15.
Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31.
Ney defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 16.
Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipsic, Oct. 18.
1814 France invaded by the allies.
Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.
Congress of Vienna.
Final overthrow of Napoleon.
Formation of the Germanic Confederation.
1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down.
1818 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.
1819 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.
1822 Death of Goethe, German poet.
1828 Other German states join the Zollverein.
1834 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.
1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.
1844 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.
1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.
German National Assembly meets in Frankfort.
1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28.
He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.
Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart.
Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850.
Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg, Feb. 27.
Parliament meets at Erfurt.
The German Confederation meets at Frankfort, March 2.
Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.
1851 Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfort.
1853 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.
1857 Revision of the German Confederation.
Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfort, at the call of Austria.
Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.
The Elector restored by the Confederation.
1859 Bavaria, and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.
1860 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.
Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.
1861 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.
National Assembly meets at Heidelberg.
Attempted assassination of the King.
1862 The National Assembly, at Berlin, declares in favor of unification.
Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.
1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.
German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfort, and approve a plan of federal reform.
1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.
The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.
Peace restored, Oct. 30.
1865 The Gastein convention.
It gives great offence to the German Diet.
Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.
1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.
Austria defeated.
Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prussia.
Prussia makes peace with the several German states.
North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.
1867 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.
1868 South German military commission appointed.
1870 France declares war against Germany.
Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany.
Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hesse, Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.
Invasion of France by the Germans. Unparalleled success of the German troops.
The Emperor, Napoleon III., and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.
North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
The German empire formed.
The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10.
1871 King William I., of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.
Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor.
Successful close of the French war.
The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.
Treaty of peace with France ratified, May 16.
Triumphal entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.
German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.
1872 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 4.
Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.
1873 National Liberals succeed in the elections.
Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.
Monetary reform law passed, June 22.
Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.
1874 Civil marriage bill passed.
New military and press laws.
Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July 13.
Bismarck resigns Chancellorship, Dec. 16. Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.
1875 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.
Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.
Prussian seize Dantzic and acquire Posen.
1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
Trouble with Roman Catholic church.
Inundations in Prussia.
The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
1877 Code of laws enacted March 21.
Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.
1878 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.
The Crown Prince takes charge of the Empire.
Death of King George of Hanover, June 12.
The British Conference of the Great Powers.
Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.
Regency of the Crown Prince.
1879 The Emperor resumes the government.
Protectionists' bill adopted, May 9.
Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at Vienna, Sept.
Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.
1880 Small states outvote Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties. Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states yield.
"New Liberal" party formed, Aug.
German Reichstag opened, Feb. 15.
1881 The Liberals successful in the October elections.
1882 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.
Disastrous floods in Germany, Dec. 6.
1883 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess.
The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment, Sept. 27.
Death of William R. Wagner, German composer, aged 69, Feb. 13.
1884 Conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 20.
Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 15.
Convention between Prussia and Austria.
Septennate army bill passed March 11.
Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.
1888 Death of Emperor William, March 9.
Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.
Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.
1889 Samoan Agreement signed, June 14.
1890 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor, March 19.
Heligoland transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9.
1891 The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb.
Rigid passport regulations enforced in Alsace Lorraine.
Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24.
1893 Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25.
Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Berlin.
1894 Caprivi resigns the Chancellorship of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlohe.
1895 Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Gravelotte, Sedan, etc.
Celebrated naval demonstration at Kiel on account of the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.
1898 Bismarck died, July 30.
1905 Great coal strike, Jan.

PRUSSIA.

1789 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.
Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
Decisive defeat of the Prussian army of invasion.
1793 Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Posen.
1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.
1797 Frederick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.
Downfall of the German Empire.
1806 Prussia seizes Hanover, Prussia, Prussia joins the alliance against France.
Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.
Prussia succumbs to Napoleon.
Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree.
1807 Peace of Tilsit.
Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.
1808 Convention of Berlin.
Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.
1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
The war of Liberation begun.
Uprising of the people.
The "Landwehr" formed.
Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16.
1814 The allies invade France.
Complete defeat of Napoleon.
The Prussians occupy the French capital.
Treaty of Paris.
1815 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.
1817 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.
1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.
1819 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.
1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.
1844 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.
1848 Revolution of 1848.
Berlin declared in a stage of siege, Nov. 12.
The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburgh Castle, Nov. 29. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.
1849 The German National Assembly offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it, April 29.
Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.
Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.
The revolution in Baden completely crushed.
1850 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.
Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.
Treaty of peace with Denmark.
Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort.
Prussia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.
The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.
The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 14.
The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 29.
1851 Visit of the King to Russia.
1852 The King re-establishes the Council of the state as it existed prior to 1848.
1853 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.
1854 Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.
Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.
1855 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.
1856 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.
Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia.
Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufchatel.
Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.
1857 Serious illness of the King.
The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William made Regent.
1858 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.
1859 France-Italian war.
Prussia remains neutral, but threatening.
1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
1861 William I. becomes king upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
National Association meets at Heidelberg.
Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.
"New Liberal" party formed, Aug.
William and Queen crowned at Konigsberg.
1862 The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.
The government defeated in the elections.
Count Bismarck Schonhausen made Premier. The Premier informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1863; protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.
The Budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber.
The Chamber declares the act of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.
Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.
1863 Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.
The King closes the session a second time, and resolves to govern without a Parliament, May 27.
1863 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.
The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, June 12. Decree recalled.
1864 War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.
Holstein invaded by Prussia.
Denmark ports blockaded.
Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.
Treaty signed, Oct. 30.
1865 Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.
The budget being rejected the king prorogues the parliament, and declares he will rule without it.
The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5.
Convention of Gastein.
Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris.
1866 The Diet demands the surrender of Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which they refuse.
Prussian treaty with Belgium.
Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
War with Austria and her allies.
Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austrians.
Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.
Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.
Hanover annexed to Prussia.
1867 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.
First meeting of the new German Parliament.
1868 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.
1870 France declares war against Prussia.
Prussia receives the support of German States.
France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prussia.
(See Germany and France.)
The king of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.
1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
1872 Creation of the new peers by the government to carry its measures in parliament.
1873 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. The Salt Tax.
1874 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops.
The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.
Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 12.
1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.
Religious agitation in Prussia.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.
Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.
Great inundations in Prussia.
(See Germany.)

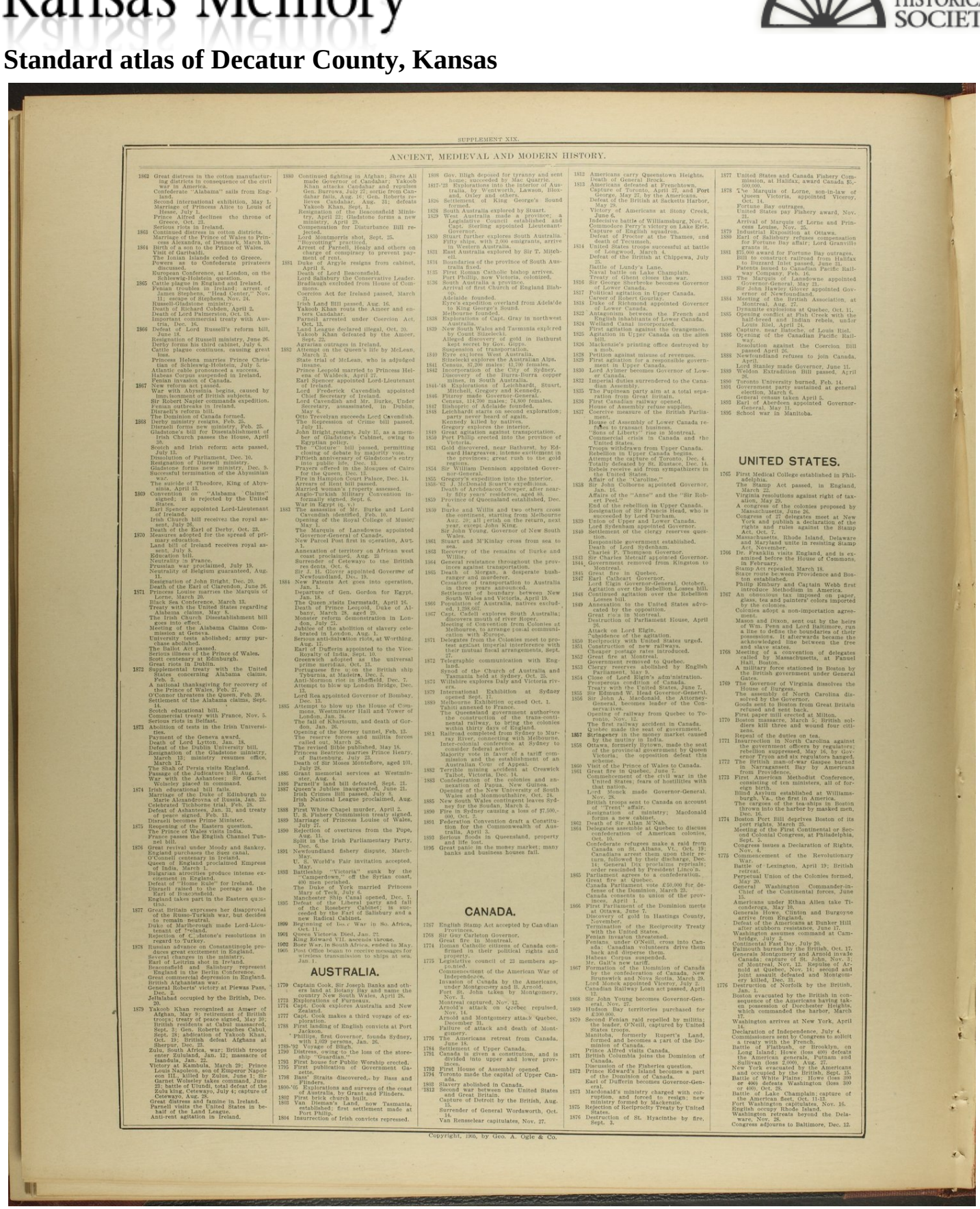
Great Britain and Ireland

1765 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
Percy's Reliques published.
1766 Birth of Isaac Disraeli; died 1848.
1768 Bruce's travels.
Academy of arts founded.
1769 Letters of Junius.
Watt's engine.
Arkwright's Jenny.
Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.
1779 Lord North's ministry.
Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
1771 English debates reported.
Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.
1772 Warren Hastings in India.
1774 Suicide of Lord Clive.
1775 Commencement of the American Revolution: (see United States.)
Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1835.
1776 "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.
1777 Royal Marriage Act.
Birth of T. Campbell: died 1844.
1778 Death of the Earl of Chatham.
Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.
1779 Rodney's victories.
Eliot at Gibraltar.
1780 Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
Birth of Channing; died 1842.
1781 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.
1782 England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30.
Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
Grattan's Irish Constitution.
1783 Coalition ministry.
England wars with Tippoo-Saib.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.
1785 Birth of De Quincey; died 1860.
1786 Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson, (insane).
Birth of Dr. Chalmers; died 1842.
1788 Trial of Warren Hastings.
Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.
London Institution founded.
Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829.
1790 Boswell's Johnson published.
1791 Birmingham riots.
Paine and his "People's Friend."
1792 First coalition against France.
1793 England begins war with France.
1794 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
English expedition to Quiberik; Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.
1795 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23.
Birth of Carlisle; died 1881.
Cape of Good Hope doubled.
Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.
Orange clubs formed in London.
1796 England takes the Spice Islands.
Birth of Princess Charlotte.
1797 Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.
Death of Edmund Burke, July 23.
"The Anti-Jacobin."
1798 Battle of the Nile: great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
Sidney Smith at Acre.
Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the Irish.
Battle of Kilcullen, May 22.
Battle of Antrim: victory of the English.
1799 Irish rebellion completely suppressed.
1800 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the King.
Malta taken.
Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.
Habeas Corpus again suspended April 19.
Peace with France, Oct. 1.
1802 Birth of Landseer, painter; died 1872.
1803 War declared against France.
Mahratta war in India.
Emmet's insurrection in Ireland.
Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson.
Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.
1806 Birth of William E. Gladstone.
Deaths of William Pitt and Charles James Fox.
1807 Orders in Council against the Berlin Decree, Jan. 7.
The African slave trade abolished, March 25.
Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English Crown.
1809 Wellesley passes the Duro.
Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.
"Quarterly Review" founded.
Impeachment of the Duke of York.
Walcheren expedition, August.
Death of Sir John Moore.
Investigation into conduct of Princess Caroline.
Birth of C. Darwin: died 1882.
Birth of Alfred Tennyson.
1810 The King declared insane, Nov. 3.
Great financial crisis.
Irish agitation for repeal of the union.
1811 The Prince of Wales declared Regent, Feb. 5.
Suddite riots, Oct. 24.
The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 29.
Birth of William M. Thackeray. Died 1863.
1812 English storm Ciudad, Rodirgo and Badajos.
Lord Liverpool Premier.
Assassination of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham, in the House.
Beginning of the second war with the United States, June 18.
Birth of Charles Reade; died 1870.
Birth of Robert Browning.
1814 Peace with France.
Peace with the United States.
Birth of Charles Keade.
Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14.
1815 France renews war with the allies.
Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18.
Peace with France.
Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland.
Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.
1816 Agricultural and Weaver riots.
1817 Specie payments resumed.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
Trial of Lord Hone and acquittal.
1818 Birth of J. Anthony Froude.
1819 Queen Victoria born, May 24.
Peel's Currency Act.
Birth of Ruskin.
1820 Death of George III., Jan. 29.
Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 20.
Trial of Queen Caroline.
Birth of Herbert Spencer.
Birth of George McDonald.
Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
Great outrages in Ireland.
1821 George IV. crowned, July 19.
1822 King George IV. visits Scotland.
"Whitebov" outrages in Ireland.
Suicide of Castlereagh.
1823 First Mechanics' Institute held.
Agitation about tests and corporation acts.
1824 English-Burmese war.
Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
1825 The great canal opened.
First railroad in England.
Thames tunnel commenced.
Birth of Wilkie Collins.
1827 Lord Canning Prime Minister.
Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.
1828 Battle of Navarino.
The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
1829 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 12.
Great Riots in London.
1830 Death of George IV.
William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
1831 The new London bridge opened.
The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
Earl Grey's ministry.
1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies.
Trades union and repeal riots.
Lord Melbourne's ministry.
1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.
1837 Death of William IV.
Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.
Hanover separated from Great Britain.
1838 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.
Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.
Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
1839 England at war with China.
Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.
1840 Penny postage inaugurated.
The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.
Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
1842 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 29; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.
Income tax established, Aug.
Great Chartist riots.
1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
Trial of O'Connell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.
1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
Great famine in Ireland.
Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.
Anti-corn law agitation.
Great railroad speculations.
1846 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
Great commercial panic.
Food riots in Tipperary.
Russell forms new ministry.
1847 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
1848 Chartist demonstrations in London.
Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct.
Cholera in Ireland.
1849 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
Cholera reappears in England.
The Queen visits Ireland.
1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
Pate assaults the Queen.
1851 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.
First gold arrives from Australia.
1852 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
Great riots in Belfast.
Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
1853 England and French fleets enter the Bosphorus. England, Austria, Prussia and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
1854 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.
War declared against Russia, March 28.
Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.
1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 29.
Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.
The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.
1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.
War with China, Oct. 9.
England at war with Persia.
Great taken by Persians, Oct. 25.
English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
1857 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran. Herat restored.
1858 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 25.
Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills passed.
The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.
The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.
1859 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.
Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill.
Organization of volunteer forces.
Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June 19.
Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.
Lord Stanley Secretary for India.
1860 Commercial treaty with France.
Peace effected with China, Oct. 24.
The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.
1861 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.
Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28.
Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.
The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.

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Kansas Memory
KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Standard atlas of Decatur County, Kansas



SUPPLEMENT XIX.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America.
Confederate "Alabama" sails from England.
Second international exhibition, May 1. Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1.
Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23.
Serious riots in Ireland.
1863 Continued distress in cotton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10.
1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
Visit of Garibaldi.
The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.
Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed.
European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.
1865 Cattle plague in England and Ireland.
Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 24; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24.
Russell-Gladstone ministry.
Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.
Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.
1866 Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 18.
Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26.
Derby-Disraeli ministry, July 6.
Atlantic cable pronounced a success.
Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland.
Fenian invasion of Canada.
1867 New reform act passed.
War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.
Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.
Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.
Disraeli's reform bill.
The Dominion of Canada formed.
1868 Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.
Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25.
Gladstone's bill for Disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 30.
Scotch and Irish reform acts passed, July 31.
Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10.
Resignation of Disraeli ministry.
Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 5.
Successful termination of the Abyssinian war.
The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.
1869 Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United States.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.
Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.
1870 Measures adopted for the spread of primary education.
Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8.
Education bill.
Neutrality in France.
Prussian war proclaimed, July 19.
Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11.
Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26.
1871 Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorne, March 20.
Black Sea Conference, March 13.
Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8.
The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.
University tests abolished; army purchase abolished.
The Ballot Act passed.
Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.
Scott centenary at Edinburgh.
Fatal riots in Dublin.
1872 Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3.
A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27.
O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29.
Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.
Scotch educational bill.
Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.
Serious riots in Belfast.
1873 Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities.
Payment of the Geneva award.
Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.
Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, March 13; ministry resumes office, March 17.
The Shah of Persia visits England.
Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5.
War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command.
1874 Irish educational bill fails.
Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 22.
Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.
Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 13.
Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.
1875 Reopening of the Eastern question.
The Prince of Wales visits India.
France passes the English Channel Tunnel bill.
1876 Great revival under Moody and Sankey. England purchases the Suez canal.
O'Connell centenary in Ireland.
Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India, March 1.
Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England.
Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.
Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield.
England takes part in the Eastern question.
1877 Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral.
Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.
1878 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England.
Several changes in the ministry.
Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland.
Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference.
Great commercial depression in England.
British Afghanistan war.
General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass, Dec. 2.
Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.
1879 Yakoob Khan recognized as Ameer of Afghan, May 9; retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30; British residents at Cabul massacred, Sept. 3; Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul, Sept. 28; abdication of Yakoob Khan, Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 23.
Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandula, Jan. 22.
Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III., killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 22; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture of Cetewayo, Aug. 28.
Great distress and famine in Ireland.
Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League.
Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.
1880 Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali made Governor of Candahar; Yakoob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows, July 27, sortie from Candahar falls, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1.
Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 28.
Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.
Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25.
"Boycotting" practiced.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.
1881 Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet, April 5.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader.
Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons.
Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 31.
Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.
Yakoob Khan routs the Ameer and enters Candahar.
Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 12.
Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20.
Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 27.
Agrarian outrages in Ireland.
1882 Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2.
State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane.
Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6.
Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish.
The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
John Bright resigns, July 27, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.
The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.
Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13.
Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 15.
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 11.
Arrears of Rent bill passed.
Married woman's property assessed.
Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 4.
War in Egypt (q. v.).
1883 The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10.
Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.
The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.
New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1.
Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 25.
Surrender of Cetewayo to the British reported, Oct. 6.
Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 15.
1884 New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1.
Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18.
The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.
Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 30.
Monster reform demonstration in London, July 21.
Jubilee of the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.
Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 14.
Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.
Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13.
Portuguese fire upon the British ship Tybumia, at Madeira, Dec. 7.
Anti-Norman riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7.
Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13.
Lord Reay appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 15.
1885 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24.
The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26.
Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13.
The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 29.
The revised Bible published, May 18.
Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry, of Battenberg, July 23.
Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 101, July 28.
1886 Grant memorial services at Westminster, Aug. 4.
Parnell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21.
1887 Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
Irish Crimes Bill passed, July 3.
Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 19.
1888 First White Chapel murder, April 2.
U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.
1889 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, July 27.
1890 Rejection of overtures from the Pope, Aug. 11.
Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, Dec. 6.
1891 Newfoundland fishery dispute, March-May.
U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May.
1893 Battleship "Victoria" sunk by the "Camperdown," off the Syrian coast, 400 men perished.
The Duke of York married Princess Mary of Teck, July 6.
Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7.
1895 Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet.
1899 Beginning of Boer War in So. Africa, Oct. 11.
1901 Queen Victoria Died, Jan. 22.
King Edward VII. ascends throne.
1902 Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.
1905 Post Office begins to receive messages for wireless transmission to ships at sea, Jan. 1.

AUSTRALIA.

1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 28.
1773 Explorations of Furneaux.
1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zealand.
1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.
1788 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson.
Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,059 persons, Jan. 26.
1789-92 Voyage of Bligh.
1790 Distress, owing to the loss of the storeship Guardian.
1792 First house for Public Worship erected.
1795 First publication of Government Gazette.
1798 Bass' Straits discovered, by Bass and Flinders.
1800-05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.
1802 First brick church built.
1803 Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Phillip.
1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.
1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home; succeeded by Mac Quarrie.
1817-'23 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxland, Oxley and others.
1826 Settlement at King George's Sound formed.
1828 South Australia explored by Stuart.
1829 West Australia made a province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. Sterling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
1830 Stuart further explores South Australia.
1831 Arrival of ships with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia.
1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.
1834 Boundaries of the province of South Australia fixed.
1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
Port Phillip, now Victoria, colonized.
1836 South Australia a province.
Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.
Adelaide founded.
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to Swan River, Western Australia.
Melbourne founded.
1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Strzelecki.
Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst district secret by Gov. Gipps.
Suspension of transportation.
1840 Eyre explores West Australia.
Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps.
1841 Census, 87,296 males; 61,790 females.
1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney.
Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia.
1844-'48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1846 Fitzroy made Governor-General.
Census, 114,790 males; 74,890 females.
1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded.
1848 Leichhardt starts on second exploration; party never heard of again.
Kennedy killed by natives.
Gregory explores the interior.
1849 Great agitation against transportation.
1850 Port Philip erected into the province of Victoria.
1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Edward Hargreaves; intense excitement in the provinces; great rush to the gold regions.
1854 Sir William Dennison appointed Governor-General.
1855 Gregory's expedition into the interior.
1858-'62 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions.
Death of Archbishop Polding, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80.
1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 6.
1860 Burke and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20, all perish on the return, next year, except John King.
Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.
1861 Stuart and M'Kinlay cross from sea to sea.
1863 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Willis.
1864 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.
1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer.
Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced.
Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, April 19.
1866 Population of Australia, natives excluded, 1,398,567.
1867 Capt. Cadell explores South Australia; discovers mouth of river Roper.
Meeting of Governors from Colonies at Melbourne, to arrange postal communication with Europe.
1871 Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against Imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept. 27.
1872 Telegraphic communication with England.
Synod of the Church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25.
1875 Wilhelm's exploration of Victoria rivers.
1879 International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17.
1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.
Tahiti annexed to France.
The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England.
1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River, connecting with Melbourne.
Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider federal action.
Majority vote in favor of a tariff commercial union and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal.
1882 Terrible mining accident at Creswick Tailot, Victoria, Dec. 14.
1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.
Opening of the New University of South Wales and Melbourne, Oct. 24.
1885 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Soudan, March 8.
1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of $7,500,000, Oct.
1891 Federation Convention draft a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 3.
1893 Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost.
1895 Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail.

CANADA.

1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian people.
1768 Sir Guy Carleton Governor.
1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property.
1775 Legislative council of 23 members appointed.
Commencement of the American War of Independence.
Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and Arnold.
Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3.
Montreal captured, Nov. 12.
Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14.
Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31.
Failure of attack and death of Montgomery.
1776 The Americans retreat from Canada, June 15.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
1791 Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces.
1792 First House of Assembly opened.
1794 Toronto (then Capital of Upper Canada, founded.
1803 Slavery abolished in Canada.
1812 Second war between the United States and Great Britain.
Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 15.
Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct. 14.
Van Rensselaer capitulates, Nov. 27.
1812 Americans carry Queenstown Heights.
Death of General Brock.
1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans.
Defeat of the British at Sackett's Harbor, May 29.
Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6.
Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7.
Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
Capture of English squadron.
Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.
1814 United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4.
Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25.
Battle of Lundy's Lane.
Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
Treaty of Ghent closes the war.
1816 Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1817 Political agitation in Upper Canada.
Carmel of Toronto founded.
1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada.
1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada.
1824 Welland Canal incorporated.
First agitation against the Orangemen.
1825 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.
1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob.
1828 Petition against misuse of revenues.
1829 First agitation for a responsible government in Upper Canada.
1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly.
1835 The Papineau party aim at a total separation from Great Britain.
1836 First Canadian railway opened.
House of Assembly refuse supplies.
1837 Coercive measure of the British Parliament.
House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.
"Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal.
Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.
Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.
Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.
Affair of the "Caroline."
1838 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16.
Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel."
End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.
1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
Lord Sydenham appointed Governor.
1840 Settlement of the clergy reserves question.
Responsible government established.
Death of Lord Sydenham.
Charles P. Thompson Governor.
1841 Sir Charles Metcalf appointed Governor.
1844 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.
1845 Great fire in Quebec.
1847 Earl Cathcart Governor.
Lord Elgin Governor-General, October.
Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1848 Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1849 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.
Great riots in Montreal.
Destruction of Parliament House, April 25.
Attack on Lord Elgin.
Cessation with agitation.
1850 Reciprocity with United States urged.
1851 Construction of new railways.
Cheaper postage rates introduced.
1852 Great fire at Montreal.
Government removed to Quebec.
1853 Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 8.
1854 Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
Prosperous condition of Canada.
Treaty with the United States, June 7.
1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
1856 Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Conservatives.
Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.
The first railway accident in Canada.
Quebec made the seat of government.
1857 Stringency in the money market caused by the mutiny in India.
1858 Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this scheme.
1860 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.
1861 Great fire in Quebec, June 7.
Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation.
Lord Monck made Governor-General, Nov. 28.
British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair.
Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new ministry.
1862 Death of Sir Allan M'Nab.
1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of the colonies, Oct. 10.
Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadas are arrested upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14; general Dix proclaims reprisals; order rescinded by President Lincoln.
1865 Parliament assembles at Quebec.
Great fire at Quebec.
Canada Parliament votes $50,000 for defense of the country, March 23.
Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 11.
1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, March 8.
Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November.
Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.
Fenian invasion threatened.
Fenians under O'Neill cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them.
Habeas Corpus suspended.
Mr. Galt's new tariff.
1867 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.
Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2.
Canadian Railway Act passed, April 12.
1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27.
1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000.
1870 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader O'Neill captured by United States troops.
Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
Prince Alfred visits Canada.
1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.
Discussion of the Fisheries question.
1872 Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General.
1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.
1875 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States.
1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 3.
1877 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax; award Canada $5,500,000.
1878 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14.
Fortune Bay outrages.
United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21.
Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 25.
1879 Industrial Exposition at Ottawa.
1880 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants it.
1881 $75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages.
Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31.
Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.
1883 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21.
Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland.
1884 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.
Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11.
1885 Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24.
Capture, near Batoche, of Louis Riel.
1886 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 26.
1888 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April.
Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.
1889 Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 26.
1890 Toronto University burned, Feb. 14.
1891 Government party sustained at general election, March 6.
General census taken April 5.
1893 Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 11.
1895 School war in Manitoba.

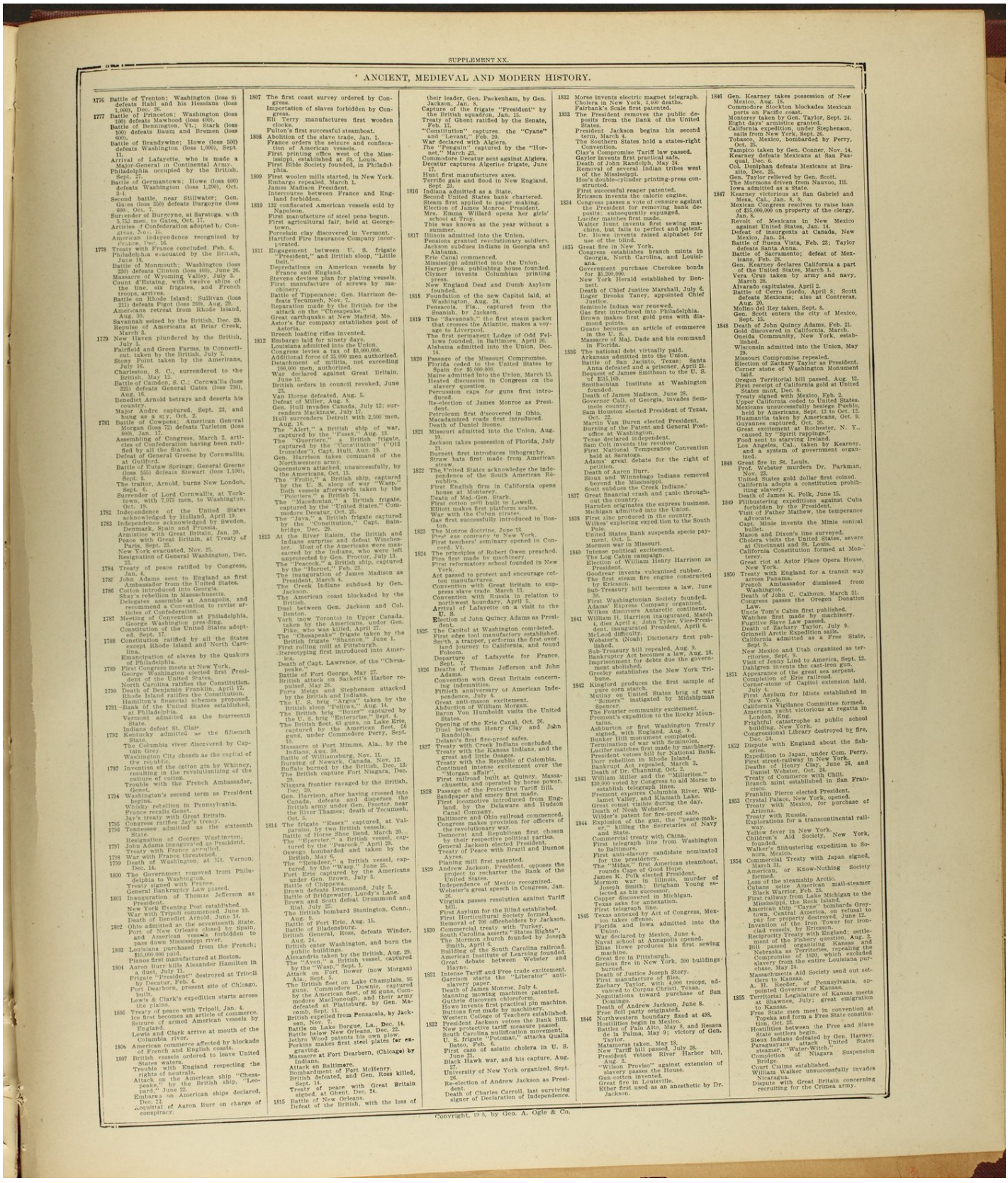
UNITED STATES.

1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
The Stamp Act passed, in England, March 22.
Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29.
A congress of the colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 28.
Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and rules against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act, November.
1766 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in February.
Stamp Act repealed, March 18.
Stage route between Providence and Boston established.
Philip Embury and Captain Webb first introduce Methodism in America.
1767 An obnoxious tax imposed on paper, glass, tea and painters' colors imported by the colonies.
Colonies adopt a non-importation agreements.
Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to define the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states.
1768 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Faneuil Hall, Boston.
A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gates.
1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess.
The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.
Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.
First paper mill erected at Milton.
1770 Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.
Repeal of the duties on tea.
1771 Insurrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged.
1772 The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.
1773 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.
Blind Asylum established at Williamsburgh, Va., the first in America.
The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.
1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 25.
Meeting of the First Continental or Second Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4.
1775 Commencement of the Revolutionary War.
Battle of Lexington, April 19; British retreat.
Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed, May 20.
General Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, June 15.
Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10.
Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.
Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stubborn resistance, June 17.
Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.
Continental Fast Day, July 20.
Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17.
Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3; of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.
1776 Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1.
Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March 17.
Washington arrives at New York, April 13.
Declaration of Independence, July 4.
Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.
Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27.
New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15.
Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 300 or 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28.
Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-13.
Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16.
English occupy Rhode Island.
Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.
Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12.

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SUPPLEMENT XX.

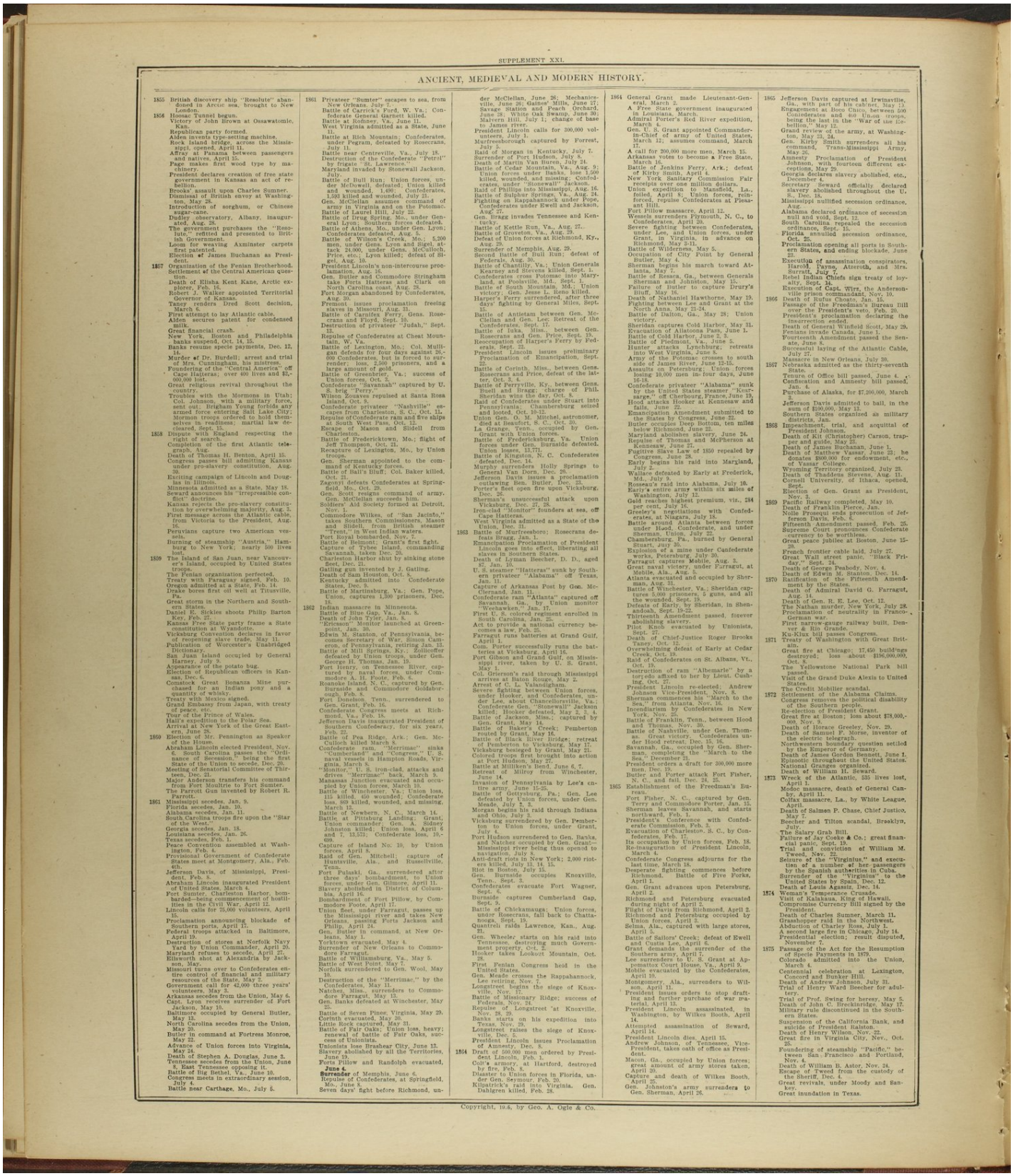
ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1776 Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000). Dec. 26.
1777 Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).
Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 100) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600).
Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000). Sept. 11.
Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army.
Philadelphia occupied by the British. Sept. 27.
Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200). Oct. 3-4.
Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600). Oct. 7.
Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.
1778 Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6.
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.
Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 600), June 28.
Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29.
Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, March 3.
1779 New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.
Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.
Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 700), Aug. 16.
Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.
1781 Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.
Assembling of Congress, March 2, articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.
Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.
Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.
The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,072 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
1782 Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
1783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.
New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.
1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 14.
1785 John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.
1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington, President.
Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.
1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
1789 First Congress meets at New York.
George Washington elected first President of the United States.
North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.
1791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
Indians defeat St. Clair.
1792 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.
The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey.
Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
1793 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.
Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.
1794 Washington's second term as President begins.
Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
France recalls Genet.
Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
1795 Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
1796 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
Resignation of George Washington.
1797 John Adams inaugurated as President.
Treaty with France annulled.
1798 War with France threatened.
1799 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
1800 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
Treaty signed with France.
General Bankruptcy Law passed.
1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
New York Evening Post established.
War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French; $15,000,000 paid.
Piano first manufactured at Boston.
1804 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built.
Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
1805 Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
Ice first becomes an article of commerce.
Seizure of armed American vessels by England.
Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.
1806 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
1807 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.
Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
The first coast survey ordered by Congress.
Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.
Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clocks.
Fulton's first successful steamboat.
1808 Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.
1809 First woolen mills started, in New York.
Embargo repealed, March 1.
James Madison President.
Intercourse between France and England forbidden.
1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
First manufacture of steel pens begun.
First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt."
Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
Stevens devises plan for plating vessels.
First manufacture of screws by machinery, at Philadelphia.
Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."
Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.
Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.
Breech loading rifles invented.
1812 Embargo laid for ninety days.
Louisiana admitted into the Union.
Congress levies a tax of $3,000,000.
Additional force of 25,000 men authorized.
Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.
War declared against Great Britain, June 12.
British orders in council revoked, June 23.
Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army.
Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
The "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poictiers," a British 74.
The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States." Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
The "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.
1813 At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were left sacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.
The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23.
The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson.
The American coast blockaded by the British.
Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton.
York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
Screwcutting first introduced into America.
Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
Battle of Fort George, May 27.
British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 29.
Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14.
The British brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 5.
The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29.
Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.
Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the river Thames; death of Tecumseh, Oct. 5.
1814 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.
Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.
The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," June 28.
Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
Battle of Chippewa.
Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
Battle of Bridgewater, Loudy's Lane.
Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Rial, July 25.
The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9.
Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
Battle of Bladensburg.
British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
Attack on Fort Bower (now Morgan) Ala., Sept. 5.
The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
Battle on Lake Borgne, La., Dec. 14.
Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Jethro Wood patents his own plow.
Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.
Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
Attack on Baltimore.
Bombardment of Fort McHenry.
British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14.
Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 Battle of New Orleans.
Defeat of the British, with the loss of their leader, Gen. Packenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.
Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15.
Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
"Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20.
War declared with Algiers.
The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.
Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 17.
Hunt first manufactures axes.
Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.
1816 Indiana admitted as a State.
Second United States bank chartered.
Steam first applied to paper making.
Election of James Monroe, President.
Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.
This was known as the year without a summer.
1817 Illinois admitted into the Union.
Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers.
Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.
Erie Canal commenced.
Mississippi admitted into the Union.
Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
Clymer invents Columbian printing press.
New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.
1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.
Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.
1819 The "Savannah," the first steam packet that crossed the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.
Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for $5,000,000.
Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
Heated discussion in Congress on the slavery question.
Percussion caps for guns first introduced.
Re-election of James Monroe as President.
Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
Macadamized roads first introduced.
Death of Daniel Boone.
1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
Jackson takes possession of Florida, July 21.
Burnett first introduces lithography.
Straw hats first made from American straw.
1822 The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.
First English firm in California opens house at Monterey.
Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark.
First cotton mill built in Lowell.
Elliott makes first platform scales.
War with the Cuban pirates.
Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.
1823 The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
First gas company in New York.
First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
1824 The principles of Robert Owen preached.
Pins first made by machinery.
First reformatory school founded in New York.
Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufactures.
Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade. March 13.
Convention with Russia in relation to northern boundary, April 5.
Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.
Election of John Quincy Adams as President.
1825 The Capitol at Washington completed.
First extensive wool manufactory established.
Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and through Folsom.
Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.
1826 Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
Convention with Great Britain concerning independence, July 4.
Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
Great anti-mason excitement.
Abduction of William Morgan.
Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.
Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.
Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
Delano's first fire-proof safes.
1827 Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.
Treaty with the republic of Colombia.
Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."
First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.
1828 Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Sandpaper and emery first made.
First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
General Jackson elected President.
General Lafayette visits Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
Planing mill first patented.
1829 Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.
Independence of Mexico recognized.
Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26.
Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.
First Asylum for the Blind established.
First Horticultural Society formed.
Removal of 700 Cherokeeders by Jackson.
1830 Commercial treaty with Turkey.
South Carolina asserts "States Rights".
The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
Building of the South Carolina railroad.
American Institute of Learning founded.
Great debate between Webster and Hayne.
1831 Intense Tariff and Free trade excitement.
Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
Death of James Monroe, July 4.
Manning mowing machines patented.
Guthrie discovers chloroform.
Howe invents first practical pin machine.
Hutton's first cards by machinery.
Western College of Teachers established.
President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
New protective tariff measure passed.
South Carolina nullification movement.
U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Batoo, Feb. 9.
First case of asiatic cholera in U. S. June 21.
Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.
University of New York organized, Sept. 26.
Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
1832 Morse invents electric magnet telegraph.
Cholera in New York, 2,400 deaths.
Fairbank's Scale first patented.
1833 The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
The Southern States hold a states-right Convention.
Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
Gayler invents first practical safe.
Death of John Randolph, May 24.
Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.
First successful reaper patented.
Ericsson invents the caloric engine.
1834 Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.
Lucifer matches first made.
Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to get it patented.
Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
1835 Great fire in New York.
Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
Government purchase Cherokee bonds for $5,200,000.
New York Herald established by Bennett.
Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
Roger Brooke Taney appointed Chief Justice.
Seminole Indian war renewed.
Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
1836 The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of $515,169.
Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
Death of James Madison, June 28.
Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.
Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
Martin Van Buren elected President.
Burning of the Patent and General Post-office at Washington.
Texas declared independent.
Sam Colt invents the revolver.
First National Temperance Convention held at Boston.
Adams' great debate for the right of petition.
Death of Aaron Burr.
Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
1837 Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
Harsden originates the express business.
Michigan admitted into the Union.
First zinc produced in the country.
Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
United States bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
Mormon war in Missouri.
1838 Intense political excitement.
The Log Cabin campaign.
Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson.
Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.
First Washingtonian Society founded.
Adams' Expedition to the Antarctic continent.
Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1841 William H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4, dies April 4, when John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
McLeod affair.
Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.
Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.
Greeley establishes the New York Tribune.
1842 Kingsford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.
Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman Spencer.
The Fourier community excitement.
Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed, with England, Aug. 9.
Bunker Hill monument completed.
Termination of war with Seminoles.
Lucifer matches first made by machinery.
President vetoes bill for National Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.
Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.
1843 William Miller and the "Millerites."
$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.
Fremont explores Columbia River, Willamet Valley, and Klamath Lake.
Great comet visible during the day.
Death of Noah Webster.
Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.
1844 Explosion of a gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
Commercial treaty with China.
First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.
Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
Planing mill first patented.
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Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
1846 Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
Eight days' armistice granted.
California expedition, under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26.
Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
Tampico taken by Gen. Conner, Nov. 14.
Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 6.
Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.
Iowa admitted as a State.
1847 Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9.
Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of $15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 8.
Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14.
Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.
Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 28.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.
1848 Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
Gold discovered in California, March.
Oneida Community, New York, established.
Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.
Missouri Compromise repealed.
Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
Huamantla taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
Guyaness captured, Oct. 20.
Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings."
Food sent to starving Ireland.
Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
1848 Great fire in St. Louis.
Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23.
United States gold dollar first coined.
California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
1849 Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.
Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.
Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet.
Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.
Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
California Constitution formed at Monterey.
Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York.
1850 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama.
French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law.
Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
Watches first made by machinery.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.
California admitted as a Free State, Sept 9.
New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.
Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12.
Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun.
1851 Appearance of the great sea serpent.
Completion of Erie railroad.
Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, July 4.
First Asylum for Idiots established in New York.
California Vigilance Committee formed.
America's yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng.
Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.
Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
1852 Dispute with England about the fisheries.
Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
First street-railway in New York.
Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
Branch mint established in San Francisco.
Franklin Pierce elected President.
1853 Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.
Treaty with Russia.
Explorations for a transcontinental railway.
Yellow fever in New York.
Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.
1854 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.
American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
Loss of the steamship Arctic.
Cubana seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
American ship "Cayne" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
Invention of the Iron Tower for iron-clad vessels, by Ericsson.
Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the fishery question, Aug. 2.
Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.
Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.
A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.
1855 Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.
Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.
Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.
Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney.
Paraguayans attack United States steamer, "Water-Witch."
Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.
Court Claims established.
William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.
Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.

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Kansas Memory
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Standard atlas of Decatur County, Kansas



SUPPLEMENT XXI.

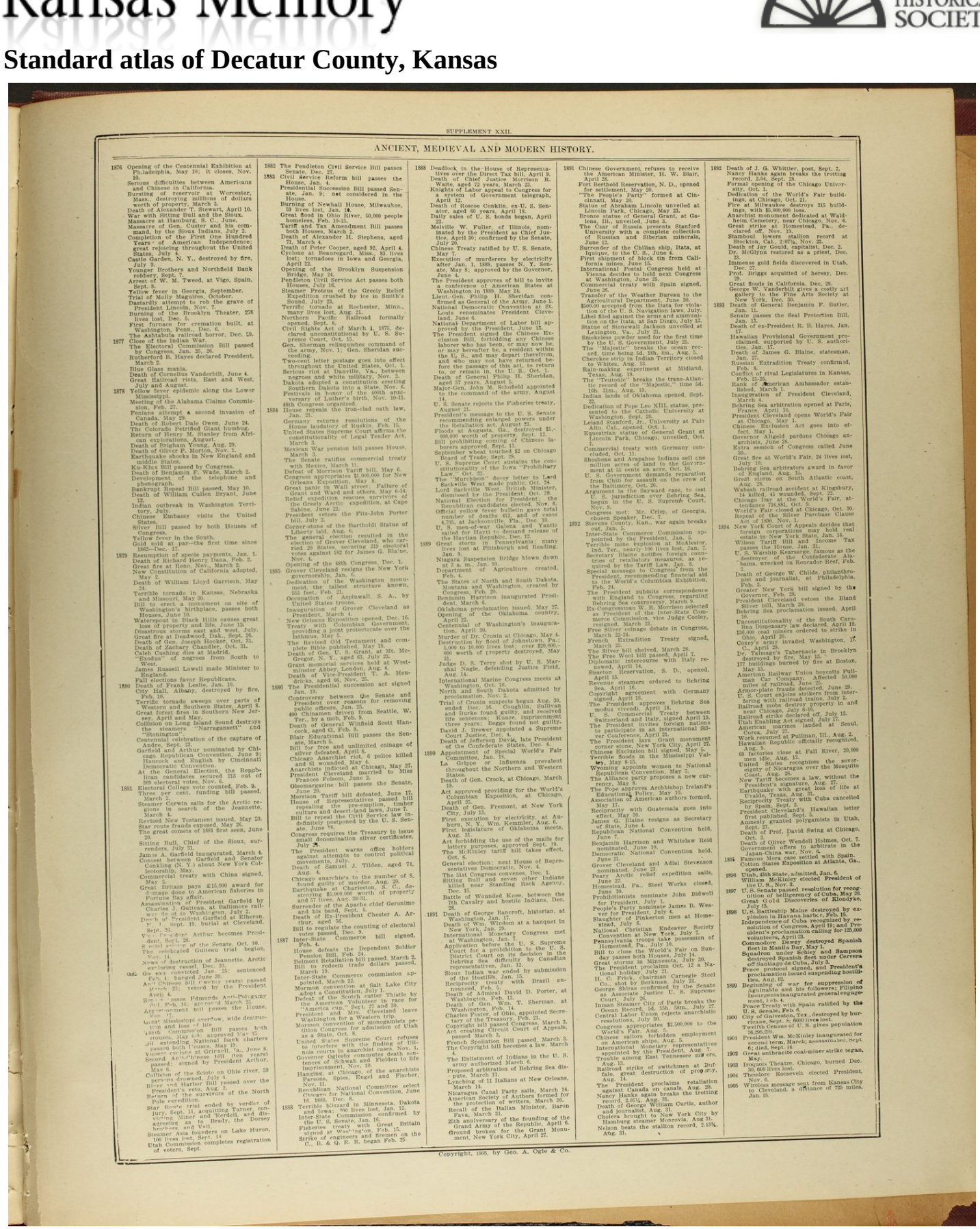
ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New London.
1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun.
Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Kan.
Republican party formed.
Aiden invents type-setting machine.
Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 11.
Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15.
Page makes first wood type by machinery.
President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion.
Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner.
Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28.
Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane.
Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28.
The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government.
Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first patented.
Election of James Buchanan as President.
1857 Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood.
Settlement of the Central American question.
Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16.
Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas.
Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6.
First attempt to lay Atlantic cable.
Alden secures patent for condensed milk.
Great financial crash.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspend, Oct. 14, 15.
Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14.
Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress.
Pounding of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and $2,000,000 lost.
Great religious revival throughout the country.
Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.
1858 Dispute with England respecting the right of search.
Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug. 5.
Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15.
Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30.
Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.
Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18.
Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine.
Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3.
First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16.
Peruvians capture two American vessels.
Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 400 lives lost.
1859 The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops.
The Fenian organization perfected.
Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10.
Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.
Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa.
Great storm in the Northern and Southern States.
Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27.
Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandotte.
Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.
Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.
San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9.
Appearance of the potato bug.
Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.
Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky.
Treaty with Mexico signed.
Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc.
Tour of the Prince of Wales.
Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.
Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.
1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House.
Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20.
Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 22.
Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.
The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.
1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.
Florida secedes, Jan. 10.
Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.
South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."
Georgia secedes, Jan. 18.
Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.
Texas secedes, Feb. 1.
Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4.
Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4th.
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 5.
Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4.
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12.
Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.
Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17.
Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19.
Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union Commandant, April 20.
Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.
Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May.
Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 7.
Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.
Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6.
Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10.
Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.
North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.
Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22.
Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24.
Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.
Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8. East Tennessee opposing it.
Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.
Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4.
Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7.
Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed.
Battle at Romney, Va., June 11.
West Virginia admitted as a State, June 11.
Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.
Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18.
Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence."
Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.
Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,582 killed and wounded, July 21.
Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac.
Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22.
Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated.
Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200 men, under Gens. Lyon and Sigel, attack 24,000, under Gens. McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10.
President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16.
Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28.
Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30.
Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31.
Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10.
Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 12.
Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va.
Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.
Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3.
Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry."
Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9.
Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11.
Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12.
Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston.
Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21.
Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops.
Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces.
Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21.
Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 25.
Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him.
Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1.
Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters.
Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7.
Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight. Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20.
Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21.
Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling.
Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8.
Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 8.
Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 16.
1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota.
Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8.
Death of John Tyler, Jan. 9.
"Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, N. Jan. 30.
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13.
Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19.
Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.
Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16.
Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.
Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed March 8.
Confederate ram, "Merrimac", sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress." U. S. naval vessels in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8.
"Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9.
Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10.
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded, and missing, March 12.
Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.
Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 15,699.
Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8.
Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.
Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11.
Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16.
Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17.
Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24.
Gen. Butler in command, at New Orleans, May 1.
Yorktown evacuated, May 4.
Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5.
Battle of West Point, May 7.
Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.
Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11.
Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13.
Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25.
Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29.
Corinth evacuated, May 29.
Little Rock captured, May 31.
Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists.
Unionists lose Brashear City, June 13.
Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19.
Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4.
Surrender of Memphis, June 6.
Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8.
Seven days' fight before Richmond, under McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river.
President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1.
Murfreesborough captured by Forest, July 13.
Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.
Surrender of Fort Hudson, July 8.
Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24.
Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Union forces under Banks, lose 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson.
Raid of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 16.
Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24.
Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope, Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 27.
Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.
Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27.
Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29.
Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29.
Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29.
Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30.
Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.
Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 7.
Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed.
Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting by General Miles, Sept. 15.
Battle of Antietam between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee; Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17.
Battle of Iuka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.
Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22.
President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.
Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price, defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4.
Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens. Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8.
Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania, Hanisburg surrounded and looted, Oct. 10-12.
Union General O. M. Mitchel, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30.
La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 13,771.
Battle of Kinston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14.
Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to General Van Dorn, Dec. 20.
Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23.
Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26.
Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.
Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras.
West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31.
1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1.
Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States.
Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10.
U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama" off Texas, Jan. 11.
Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClernand, Jan. 11.
Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17.
First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25.
Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25.
Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.
Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16.
Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.
Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.
Arrest of C. L. Vallandigham.
Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4.
Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14.
Battle of Champion's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 16.
Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.
Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.
Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27.
Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14.
Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15.
Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. G. Meade, July 2, 3.
Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 2.
Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4.
Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant;—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.
Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15.
Riot in Boston, July 15.
Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3.
Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6.
Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9.
Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19.
Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21.
Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2.
Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28.
First Fenian Congress held in the United States.
Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7.
Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17.
Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24.
Repulse of Longstreet "at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29.
Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Dec. 3.
Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5.
President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.
1864 Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.
Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8.
Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20.
Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.
1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2.
A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March.
Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4.
Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 17.
A call for 200,000 more men, March 15.
Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 16.
Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4.
New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars.
Union expedition to Mansfield, La., foiled, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.
Fort Pillow massacre, April 12.
Wessels surrenders to Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20.
Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 3-11.
Battle of Wilderness, May 5.
Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4.
Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7.
Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15.
Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16.
Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19.
Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 24.
Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory.
Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.
Evacuation of Allatoona Pass, June 1.
Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3.
Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5.
Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8.
Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15.
Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18.
Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19.
Hood attacks Hooker at Kenneaw and falls, June 22.
Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Virginia, June 28.
Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 29.
Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24.
Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kenneaw, June 27.
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2.
Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9.
Rosseau's raid into Alabama, July 10.
Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12.
Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16.
Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18.
Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22.
Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30.
Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30.
Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3.
Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12.
Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31.
Battle at Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19.
Defeats of Early, by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22.
Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.
Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27.
Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooke Taney, Oct. 12.
Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.
Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27.
President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8.
Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16.
Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30.
Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat, Dec. 15, 16.
Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," December 22.
President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19.
Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25.
1865 Establishment of the Freedman's Bureau.
Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.
Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Jan. 19.
President's Conference with Confederate Commissioners, Feb. 3.
Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17.
Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18.
Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4.
Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 4.
Desperate fighting commences before Richmond, battle of Five Forks, April 1.
Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2.
Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2.
Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.
Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3.
Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5.
Battle of Sailors' Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6.
Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7.
Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.
Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10.
Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11.
President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13.
President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14.
Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14.
President Lincoln dies, April 15.
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President.
Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 20.
Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 25.
Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.
1865 Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 13.
Engagement at Boca Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 12.
Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24.
Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26.
Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29.
Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., December 4.
Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U. S., Dec. 18.
Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, Aug.
Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12.
South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15.
Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25.
Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 27.
Execution of assassination conspirators, Harold, Payne, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7.
Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 14.
Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10.
1866 Death of Nathaniel Chiefs Chosto, Jan. 15.
Passage of the Freedman's Bureau bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20.
President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended.
Death of General Winfield Scott, May 29.
Fenians invade Canada, June 1.
Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8.
Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27.
Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.
1867 Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State.
Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4.
Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4.
Purchase of Alaska, for $7,200,000, March 3.
Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of $100,000, May 13.
Southern States organized as military districts, Jan.
1868 Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson.
Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23.
Death of James Buchanan, June 1.
Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he donates $800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College.
Wyoming Territory organized, July 23.
Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.
Cornell University, of Ithaca, opened, Sept.
Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3.
1869 Pacific Railway completed, May 10.
Death of Franklin Pierce, Jan.
Nolle Prosequi ends prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6.
Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25.
Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless.
Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-26.
French frontier cable laid, July 27.
Great Wall Street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24.
Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4.
Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14.
1870 Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States.
Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14.
Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12.
The Nathan murder, New York, July 28.
Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war.
First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande.
Ku-Klux bill passes Congress.
1871 Treaty of Washington with Great Britain.
Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about $196,000,000, Oct. 8.
The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.
Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States.
The Credit Mobilier scandal.
1872 Settlement of the Alabama Claims.
Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people.
Re-election of President Grant.
Great fire at Boston; loss about $78,000,000, Nov. 9.
Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29.
Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.
Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany.
Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1.
Episcotic throughout the United States.
National Granges organized.
Death of William H. Seward.
1873 Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, April 1.
Modoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11.
Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April.
Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7.
Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July.
The Salary Grab Bill.
Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19.
Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22.
Seizure of the "Virginius," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.
Surrender of the "Virginius" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12.
Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.
1874 Woman's Temperance Crusade.
Visit of Kalahaua, King of Hawaii.
Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President.
Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.
Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1.
A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.
Presidential election; result disputed, November 7.
1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.
Colorado admitted into the Union, March 9.
Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.
Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery.
Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5.
Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17.
Military rule discontinued in the Southern States.
Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston.
Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22.
Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25.
Foundering of steamship "Pacific," between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4.
Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24.
Escape of Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff, Dec. 4.
Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey.
Great inundation in Texas.

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Standard atlas of Decatur County, Kansas



SUPPLEMENT XXII.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.
Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.
Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3.
Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.
War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux.
Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June.
Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.
Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.
Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9.
Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.
Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8.
Yellow fever in Georgia, September.
Trial of Molly Maguires, October.
Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5.
First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6.
The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29.

1877 Close of the Indian War.
The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26.
Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.
Blue Glass mania.
Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.
Great Railroad riots, East and West, July and August.

1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.
Penians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29.
Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug.
Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August.
Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.
Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.
Earthquake shocks in New England and middle States.
Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress.
Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.
Development of the telephone and phonograph.
Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.
Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.
Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July.
Chinese Embassy visits the United States.
Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress.
Yellow fever in the South.
Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17.

1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.
Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2.
New Constitution of California adopted, May 2.
Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30.
Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 14.
Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 13.
Disastrous storms east and west, July.
Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26.
Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.
"Exodus" of negroes from South to West.
James Russell Lowell made Minister to England.
Fall elections favor Republicans.

1880 Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.
City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.
Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington".
Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 22.
Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.
At the General Election, the Republican candidates received 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6.

1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 3.
Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4.
Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
Star route frauds exposed, May 26.
The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 29.
Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31.
James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.
Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Collectorship, May.
Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5.
Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair.
Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.
Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26.
Vice-President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 20.
Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
The Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.
News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 20.

1882 Guiteau convicted Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 1; hanged June 30.
Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years' restriction) passed; vetoed by the President April 4.
Senator James Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill, Feb. 16; approved March 22.
Appropriation bill passes the House, May 17.
Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.
Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 4-5; approved May 15.
Bill extending National bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.
Violent anthracite at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.
Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years' restriction) signed by President Arthur, May 6.
Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river, 59 persons drowned, July 4.
River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2.
Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.
Star Route trial ended by verdict of Jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Kerdell, and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers and Vail.
Steamer Asia founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept.

1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.

1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4.
Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House.
Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 10.
Great flood in Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless.
Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, Feb. 26.
Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.
Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16.
Steamer Proctor of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.
Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.
Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.
Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.
Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding.
Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.
Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 2.
Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State; Nov. 6.
Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.
48th Congress organized.

1884 House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 3.
Germany returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15.
United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3.
Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3.
The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.
Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.
Congress appropriates $1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.
Great panic in Wall street. Failure of Grant and Ward and others. May 6-14.
Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.
President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.
Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.
The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4.
Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.

1885 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.
Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21.
Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops.
Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.
New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16.
Treaty with Colombian Republic, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 9.
The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18.
Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.
Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4.
Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.

1886 The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 19.
Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25.
400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9.
Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9.
Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.
Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.
Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4.
Anarchistic meeting at Chicago, May 27.
President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.
Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20.
Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17.
House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7.
Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18.
Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 3.
The President warns office holders against resorting to political movements, July.
Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.
Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20.
Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying $5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31.
Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.
Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.

1887 Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Feb. 9.
Inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4.
House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
Belmont Retaliation bill passed, March 2.
Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19.
Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.
Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopt a Constitution, July 1.
Defeat of the Scotch cutter Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.
Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.
United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.
Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.
Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.
Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888, Dec. 8.

1888 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 990 lives lost, Jan. 12.
Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.
Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15.
Strike of engineers and firemen on the C., B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.

1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 5.
Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.
Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.
Death of Roscoe Conklin, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18.
Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 23.
Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.
The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24.
Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.
National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.
National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.
The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been or may now be, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S. and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.
Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.
Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14.
U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.
President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation act, August 22.
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed $1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.
September wheat touched 92 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.
U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 1.
The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West public, Oct. 24.
Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President; Oct. 30.
National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
U. S. men-of-war Galena and Yantic sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12.

1889 Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.
Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.
Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.
The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20.
Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.
Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.
Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.
Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.
Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.
Destructive flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over $20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31.
Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14.
International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.
North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.
Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.
David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.
Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.

1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Commissioners, Jan. 15.
La Grippe or Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States.
Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.
Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.
Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.
First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.
First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31.
Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19.
The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
General election: next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.
The last Congress convenes, Dec. 1.
Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.
Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28.

1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.
Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.
International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.
Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a mandamus to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.
Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.
Reciprocity treaty concluded with Brazil announced, Jan. 16.
Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.
Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
Charles Fuller, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3.
Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4.
The Enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized March 6.
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.
Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.
Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.
American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 26.
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
Celebration of the founding of the 25th anniversary of the Republic, April 6.
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.

1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 29.
Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.
The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.
Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4.
First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 18.
International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.
Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.
$500,000 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July.
Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.
Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.
The "Majestic" crosses the ocean record, time being 5d. 15h. 8m., Aug. 5.
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 15.
Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 20.
The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 21m., Aug. 19.
Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.
Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.
Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.
U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.
Argument in the steward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.
Congress met. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.

1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.
Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.
Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.
The President submits correspondence with England and Canada regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.
Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 9.
Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-23.
French Extradition Treaty signed, March 27.
The Silver bill shelved, March 28.
The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.
Diplomatic relations with Italy renewed, April 14.
Steeter Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
The President lays the first monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.
Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Terrible floods in the Mississippi Valley, May 8-15.
Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
The Alliance party formulate new currency, May 8.
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.
Association of American authors formed, May 17.
Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 20.
James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.
Republican National Convention held, June 7.
Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10.
Democratic National Convention held, June 21.
Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.
Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.
Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.
Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1.
People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4.
Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.
National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.
Pennsylvania militia troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.
Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.
Great storms in Minnesota, July 20.
The President signs bill making Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.
H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras appointed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.
Immigrant Steamer City of Paris breaks the Inman Steamer City of Rome's record, Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 38m., July 27.
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30.
Congress appropriates $2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.
Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.
The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.05¼, Aug. 31.
Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.
Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer Monrovia. Aug 31.
Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13¾, Aug. 31.

1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, Sept. 28.
Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.
Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.
Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with $5,000,000 loss.
Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.
Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.
Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2.07¾, Nov. 23.
Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.
Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23.
Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27.
Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29.
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.
George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 29.

1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13.
Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17.
Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.
Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.
Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8.
Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-23.
Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.
Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15.
Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.
Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22.
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.
World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1.

1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.
Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31.
U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2.
Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30.
Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10.
Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary Law declared, April 18.
126,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20.
Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29.
Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 12.
177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.
American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 22.
Armour-Cudahy frauds detected, June 29.
U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.
Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.
Railroad strike declared off, July 13.
Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.
American marines landed at Seoul, Corea, July 27.
Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.
Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9.
68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13.
United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26.
New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.
Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.
Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3.
President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 6.
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 2.
Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.
President offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.

1895 Famous Mora case settled with Spain.
Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.

1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.
William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.

1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.
Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15.

1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.
Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, July 22.

1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.

1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6000 lives lost.
Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,295,220.

1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.

1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May.

1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30, 600 lives lost.

1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6.

1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles, Jan. 15.

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