

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1866 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 stamp tax.
1874 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.
Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 19.
1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.
Religious agitation in Prussia.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
1876 New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
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.
1766 Percy's Reliques published.
1768 Birth of Isaac D'Israeli; died 1848.
Bruce's travels.
Academy of arts founded.
1769 Letters of Junius.
Watt's engine.
1770 Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.
North's ministry.
Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
1771 English states 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 Low and Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
Birth of Channing; died 1842.
1781 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.
1782 England acknowledges the independence of Coburg, Feb. 10.
Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
Grattan's Irish Constitution.
1783 Coalition ministry.
England wars with Tippecanoe.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.
1785 Birth of De Quincy; 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 Times founded.
1790 Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829.
Boswell's Johnson published.
1791 Birmingham riots.
Paine and "People's Friend."
1792 First coalition against France.
1793 England begins war with France.
1794 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
English expedition to Dunkirk; Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.
1795 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 22.
Birth of Carlyle; 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.
Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.
1797 Death of Edmund Burke, July 29.
"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 Killeen, May 23.
1799 Battle of Antrim; victory of the English.
Irish rebellion completely suppressed.
1800 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the King.
Malacca.
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 of Amiens, Oct. 1.
1802 Birth of Landseer, painter; died 1873.
1803 War declared against France.
Maharatta India War.
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.
Herat taken by Persians.
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, Nov.
The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 26.

- 1811 Birth of William M. Thackeray; died 1868.
1812 English storm Ciudad, Redingo 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 Dickens; died 1870.
1814 Birth of Robert Browning.
Peace with France.
Peace with the United States.
Birth of Charles Reade.
Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14.
1815 France renounces 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.
Specie payments resumed.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
Trial of Lord Howe 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 MacDonald.
Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
Great outrages in Ireland.
1821 George IV. crowned, July 19.
King George IV. visits Scotland.
"Whiteboy" 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 commercial crisis.
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 13.
Great riots in London.
1830 William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
The new London bridge opened.
The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
1831 Earl Grey's ministry.
1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
1833 Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
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, August.
Peace with China, December.
1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
Trial of O'Donnell at Dublin, for sedition; his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, September.
1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
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. 9.
Cholera in Ireland.
1849 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
Irish Emancipated 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 Great riots in Belfast.
Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
1853 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
Protocol between England, Austria, France 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.
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.
England at war with Persia.
Herat 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-Diarsell ministry formed, Feb. 26.
Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills passed.
The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.

- 1858 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 18.
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.
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. 29.
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 Plague in England and Ireland.
Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; 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 12.
Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26.
Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6.
Plague continues, causing great loss.
Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 6.
Atlantic cable proposed, but no 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 Disraeli resigns, Feb. 25.
Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25.
Gladstone's bill for disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 30.
Scottish and Irish reform acts passed, July 13.
Disolution of Parliament, Dec. 10.
Resignation of Disraeli ministry.
Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9.
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.
Measures adopted for the spread of primary education.
Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8.
Education bill.
Neutrality in Franco-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.
Great 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, Dec. 27.
O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29.
Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.
Scottish 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 Duke of the 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 Ashantes; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command.
1874 Irish educational bill fails.
Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.
Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.
Defeat of Ashantes, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 13.
Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.
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.
Bengal and other provinces 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.

- 1878 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 Plevna Pass, Dec. 2.
Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.
1879 Yakob Khan recognized as Ameer of Afghanistan, 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 Yakob 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 23; 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.
Continued fighting in Afghanistan; Sher Ali made Governor of Candahar; Yakob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Yakob Khan, Sept. 1.
Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29.
Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.
Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25.
"Boycotting" practiced.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.
1881 Duke of Argyll resigns from cabinet, April 8.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord Salisbury becomes Conservative Leader.
Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons.
Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21.
Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.
Yakob Khan routes the Ameer and enters Candahar.
Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 13.
Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20.
Yakob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 22.
Agrarian outrages in Ireland.
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 8.
Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish.
The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
John Bright resigns, July 15, 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. 19.
Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.
Arrears of Rent bill passed.
Earl Spencer's personal property assessed.
Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6.
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. 23.
Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6.
Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19.
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 29.
Monter reform demonstration in London, July 21.
Jubilee of the abolition of Slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.
Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 6.
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 "Thetis," at Madeira, Dec. 8.
Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7.
Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13.
Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.
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 26.
The revised Bible published, May 18.
Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry, of Battenberg, July 23.
Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 101, July 28.
Grant memorial services at Westminster, Aug. 4.
1886 Parnell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21.
Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
Irish Crime Bill passed, July 8.
Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 19.
1887 First White Chapel murder, April 2.
U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.
Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, July 27.
1889 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.
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 the Boer War in So. Africa, Oct. 11.

- 1900 Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1.
1901 Queen Victoria died, Jan. 22.
King Edward VII. ascends throne.
Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.
1905 Post Office began to receive messages for wireless transmission to ships at sea, Jan. 1.
1908 Old age pension act passed Aug. 1.
1910 Death of King Edward, May 6.
Accession of King George IV. to the throne, May 7.
1912 Great coal strike on; woman suffrage agitation.
Asquith introduces Home Rule bill.
White Star Line steamer "Titanic" sank after collision with iceberg; 1,635 people drowned; 705 were saved and carried to New York on Cunarder "Carpathia," April.
1914 War declared against Germany, Aug. 4; Austria-Hungary, Aug. 12.
1916 Sinn Féin Irish rebellion, April, 24.
1917 A. J. Balfour and war commission arrive United States, April 2.

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 1,039 persons, Jan. 26.
1789-92 Voyage of Bligh.
1790 Distress, owing to the loss of the store-ship "Guardian."
1793 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 Dieman'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 Macquarie.
1817-23 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bland, Oxley and others.
1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.
1828 South Australia explored by Stuart.
1829 West Australia made a province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. Stirling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
1830 Stuart further explores South Australia. Fifty 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 King George's Sound.
1838 Melbourne founded.
Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelski.
Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps.
Suspension of transportation.
Eyre explores West Australia.
1840 Stizelski explores the Australian Alps.
1841 Census, 87,200 males; 43,700 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, 114,700 males; 74,800 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 Phillip 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 Denison appointed Governor-General.
1855 Gregory's expedition into the interior.
1856-63 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions.
Death of Archbishop Cowper, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80.
1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 4.
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 McKinlay 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 bush-ranger 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, 1,298,667.
1867 Capt. Cadell explores South Australia; discovers mouth of river Roper.
Meeting of Convention 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.
1876 Willshire explores Daly and 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 commission and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal.
1882 Terrible mining accident at Crewick Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 14.
1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.
Opening of the New University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24.
1885 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Sudan, March 3.
1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of \$7,500,000, Oct. 2.