

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 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.
 1901 New Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed at Sydney.
 1903 Bombala N. S. W. chosen as capital.
 1910 Bill passed providing for a Federal note issue of \$85,000,000.
 1911 Commonwealth of Australia celebrated its tenth anniversary by approval of site for federal capital in district of Yass-canberra.

CANADA.

- 1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian provinces.
 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 B. Arnold.
 Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3.
 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 18.
 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 made the capital of Upper Canada.
 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 Wardsworth, 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 Sacket'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.
 Career of Robert Gourlay.
 1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada.
 1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada.
 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 responsible government in Upper Canada.
 1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
 1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly.
 1835 The Pupine 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 refuse 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.
 Affair 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.
 1843 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.
 1849 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.
 Great riots in Montreal.
 Destruction of Parliament House, April 25.
 Attack on Lord Elgin.
 Subsidence of the agitation.
 Reciprocity with United States urged.
 1850 Construction of new railways.
 Cheaper postage rates introduced.
 1852 Great fire at Montreal.
 Government removed to Quebec.
 Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 9.
 1854 Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
 Prosperous condition of Canada.
 Treaty with the United States, June 7.
 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 cabinet.
 1862 Death of Sir Allan M'Nab.
 1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10.
 Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14.
 General Dix proclaims reprisals; order rescinded by President Lincoln.
 1865 Parliament agrees to a confederation.
 Great fire at Quebec.
 Canada Parliament vote £50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23.
 Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1.
 1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7.
 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.
 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 Loan 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.
 1871 Prince Alfred visits Canada.
 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, Nov. 27.
 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.
 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.
 1900 Silver agitation and mining development in Porcupine district.
 1911 Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General.
 1912 Great land boom and influx of settlers in Northwest provinces.
 1914 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.

UNITED STATES.

- 1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
 The Stamp Act passed, in England, March 22.
 Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 20.
 A congress of the colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 26.
 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, 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 agreement.
 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 Burgesses.
 The solved emby of North Carolina's disaffection 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 navy-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 Williamsburg, 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 Ti-conderoga, May 10.
 Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.
 Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stubborn resistance, July 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. 8; 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 14.
 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 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 Mifflin capitulates, Nov. 16.
 English occupy the island.
 Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.
 Congress adjourns to Lancaster, Dec. 12.
 1776 Battle of Red Bank; Washington (loss 9) defeats Hah and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.
 1777 Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).
 Battle of Red Bank, Pa. Stark (loss 100) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600).
 Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 26.
 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. 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 400), June 28.
 Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
 Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops arrive.
 Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 200), 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.
 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 730), 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.
 Assembly 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 7,073 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.
 The 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. 4.
 1785 John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
 1786 Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.

- 1788 Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.
 1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.
 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.
 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.
 Planes 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 and 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 neutral ships.
 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.
 1807 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.
 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 at 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 "Guerrick," 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 "Frolic," a British ship.
 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 massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.

- 1813 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.
 Stereotyping first introduced into America.
 Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
 Battle of Fort George, May 27.
 British attack on Sacket's Harbor repulsed, May 28.
 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. 4.
 The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
 Massacre of Fort Mifflin, 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. 19.
 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 "Espervier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.
 Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.
 The "Heider," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," June 25.
 Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
 Battle of Chippewa.
 Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
 Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy'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 Bowler (now Morgan) Ala., Sept. 5.
 The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 66 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and the army defeated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Maccomb, Sept. 11.
 British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
 Battle on Lake Boquer, 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 Mifflin.
 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. Pakenham, 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 crosses 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 its house at Monterey.
 Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark.
 First cotton mill built in Lowell.
 Elliott makes first platform scale.
 War with the Cuban pirates.
 Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.