

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1862 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; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12.  
Union Gen. O. M. Mitchell, 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, 18,771.  
Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14.  
Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to Gen. 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 defeated Bragg, Jan. 25.  
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. McClelland, 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. Vandaligham.  
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 Baker'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 15-25.  
Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3.  
Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3.  
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-drift 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. 23.  
First Fenian Congress held in the United States.  
Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retreating, 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, Nov. 29.  
Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5.  
President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.  
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.  
Wesche surrenders 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 the Wilderness, May 5.  
Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4.  
Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 4.  
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 21-24.  
Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory.  
Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.  
Evacuation of Alltoma 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 12-25.
- 1864 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 Kennesaw, and fails, June 22.  
Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22.  
Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 23.  
Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24.  
Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, 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.  
Roseau'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.  
Greely's negotiations with Confederates, 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.  
Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.  
Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31.  
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19.  
Defeat 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 Brooks Taney, Oct. 12.  
Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.  
Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.  
Destruction of ram "Albatross" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushman, 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," Dec. 21.  
President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19.  
Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25.  
Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, Feb. 3.  
Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.  
Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1.  
President's Conference with Confederate Commission, 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 18.  
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 Sailor's 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, Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President, April 20.  
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.  
Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10.  
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., Dec. 4.  
Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the United States, Dec. 18.  
Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, August.  
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 23.  
Execution of assassination conspirators, Harold, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7.  
Rebel Indian chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 14.  
Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10.  
Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15.
- 1866 Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, over the President's veto, Feb. 20.  
President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended.  
Death of Gen. Winfield Scott, May 29.  
Fenians invade Canada, June 1.  
Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8.  
Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27.
- 1866 Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.  
Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State, Jan. 18.  
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, January.
- 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, at Ithaca, opened, September.  
Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3.
- 1869 Pacific railway completed, May 10.  
Death of Franklin Pierce, January.  
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 15-20.  
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.  
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, Feb. 10.  
First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande.  
Ku-Klux bill passes Congress.  
Treaty of Washington, with Great Britain. Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$198,000,000, Oct. 8.  
The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.  
Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States.  
The Credit Mobilier scandal.  
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.  
Epidemic throughout the United States.  
National Granges organized.  
Death of William H. Seward, April 1.  
Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, April 1.  
Moodie's 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. 18.  
Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22.  
Seizure of the "Virginia," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.  
Surrender of the "Virginia" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12.  
Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.  
Woman's Temperance Crusade.  
Killing of Kalanui, King of Hawaii.  
Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President.  
Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.  
Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.  
Abduction of Charles Ross, July 1.  
A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.  
Presidential election; result disputed, November 7.  
Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.  
Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4.  
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 failure of the California Railroad.  
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, Nov. 4.  
Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.  
Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.  
Burst 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, Nov. 4.  
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, Pa., Dec. 6.  
The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29.  
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 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 1869—Dec. 17.  
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 10.  
Waterpout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.  
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.  
Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.  
City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.  
Terrible 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. 23.  
Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.  
At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6.  
Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.  
Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 2.  
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 20.  
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. 26.  
Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.  
The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.  
News of destruction of "Jeannette," Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30.
- 1882 Guiteau convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.  
Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April.  
Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23.  
Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.  
Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.  
Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6-9; approved May 15.  
Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.  
Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.  
Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; 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 Rerdell, and discharging 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, September.  
The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.  
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, Jan. 4.  
Civil Rights 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, Feb. 10-15.  
Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2.  
Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.  
Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 1.  
Cyclone at Beaufort, N. C., 33 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 "Proteus" of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.  
Terrible 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. 3.  
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. 21.  
Germany returns resolutions of the House of Commons of Russia, 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. 2.
- 1885 Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.  
Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.  
Dedication of the Washington Monument, the tallest structure known, 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 Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5.  
The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 13.  
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 General Winfield Scott Hancock, 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.  
Anarchists indicted 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 requests the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24.  
The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.  
Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.  
Chicago anarchists, to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 26.  
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.  
Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.
- 1887 Interstate 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.  
Commerce commission appointed, March 22.  
Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopts a constitution, July 1.  
Defeat of the Scotch cutter "Thistle" by the American Volunteer "Thetis" in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 28.  
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; 200 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. & O. R. R. began Feb. 23.  
Deadlock in Congress; representatives over the Direct Tax Bill, April 9.  
Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.  
Knights of Labor appeals to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.  
Death of Roscoe Conkling, 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.