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. Fowers 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. 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.
1865 Okta Contant Contant Russell's reform bill,

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Important commercial treaty with Aus-tria, Dec. 16. Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, Dune 18. 1866 June 18. Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26. Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6. Cattle plague continues, causing great loss. Princess Helena marries Prince Chris-tian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5. Atlantic cable pronounced a success. Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland. Fenian invasion of Canada. New reform act passed.

Fenian invasion of Canada. New reform act passed. War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects. Sir Robert Napler commands expedition. Fenian outbreaks in Ireland. Disraell's reform bill. The Dominion of Canada formed. Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25. Disraell 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 13. July 13. Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10. Resignation of Disraell ministry. Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9. Successful termination of the Abyssinian The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13 Sinia 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 as-sent, July 26. Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23. Measures adopted for the spread of primary education. Land bill of Ireland receives royal as-sent, July 8. Education bill. Neutrality in France. Prussian war proclaimed, July 19. Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11.

 Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug.

 Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
 Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26.

 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.
 Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.
 Scott centenary at Edinburgh.
 Great riots in Dublin. eat riots in ental treaty with the United concerning Alabama claims, States 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. Scotch educational bill.
 Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.
 Serious riots in Belfast.
 1873 Abolition of tests in the Irish Universi-tion

1879

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.
Marica Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.
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 Tun-nel bill.
1876 Great revival under Moödy and Sankey.

nel 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. of India, March 1. Bulgarian atrocities produce infense ex-citement in England. Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland. Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield. England takes part in the Eastern quos-tion 1877 Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral. Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Llou-tenant of Ireland. Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.

regard to Turkey. 1878 Russian advance on Constantinople pro-duces 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.

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 in Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, 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<sup>-</sup> 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 29.
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 8.

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April 8. Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Sallsbury the Conservative Leader. Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21. Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16. Yakoob Khan routs the Ameer and en-ters Candahar. Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Coct. 13. Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20. Yakoob 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.

State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane. Prince Leopold married to Princess Hel-ena 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.

The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
John Bright resigns, July 15, as a mem-ber 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. 13.
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.
Arrears of Rent bill passed.
Married woman's property assessed.
Anglo-Turkish Military Convention In-formally signed, Sept. 6.
War in Egypt (q. v.)
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.
Anneyation of tarritory on African weat.

The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.
New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug.
Annexation of territory on African west-coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.
Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6.
Sir J. H. Giover appointed Governor of New South Uillis.
1864 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.
1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bush-residents, Act goes into operation, Jan. 1.
Beparture of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18.
The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.
Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Alban, Marted in London, Aug. 1.
Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17.
Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice-rook Against imperial interference with adopted as the universal
Responsible government setablished.
B86 Pencal resistance throughout the province against transportation.
B86 Population of Australia, natives, excluded of the abolition of slavery celebrate in form Colonies at Methourne, to arrange postal communication with Europe.
B87 Delegrable communication with Europe.
B88 Dense addition of as the universal
B89 Annexation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17.
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Aug. 17. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice-Royalty of India, Sept. 10. Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 1 Portuguese fire uron the British ship Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3. Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7. Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay,

Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13. 1885 Attempt to blow up the House of Com-mons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24. The fall of Khartoum; and death of Gor-don, 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 Battenburg, July 23. Death of SIr Moses Monteflore, aged 101, July 28. 1885 Grant memorial services at Westmin-ster, Aug. 4. 1887 Queen's Jublee inaugurated, June 21. Irish Crimes Bill passed, July 8. Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 19.

Irish National League proclaimed, Aug.
19.
188 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.

Mewfoundland fishery dispute, Marcn-May.
U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May.
303 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 hew 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.

## 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. Jackson. Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,039 persons, Jan. 26.
1789-92 Voyage of Bigh.
1790 Distress, owing to the loss of the store-ship "Guardian."
1793 First house for Public Worship erected.
1793 First publication of Government Ga-zette.
1798 Bass' Straits discovered, by Bass and Filnders.
1800-'05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Filnders.
1802 Van Dieman's Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Philip.
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 Aus-tralia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Blox-and, 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. Sterling 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. Mitch-ell ell. 1834 Boundaries of the province of South Aus-Boundaries of the province of South Aus-tralia fixed. First Roman Catholic bishop arrives. Port Phillip, now Victoria, colonized. South Australia a province. Arrival of first Church of England Bish-1836 op. Adelaide founded.

SUPPLEMENT XIX

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY,

Eyre's expedition overland from Adela'de to King George's Sound. Melbourne founded. Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia 1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelecki.
11
1239 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelecki.
12
1340 Eyre explores West Australia.
1340 Eyre explores West Australia.
1341 Census, 87,200 males; 43,700 females.
1341 Census, 87,200 males; 43,700 females.
1344-'48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1346 Fitzroy made Governor-General. Census, 114,700 males; 74,800 females.
1347 Eishopric of Adelaide founded.
1348 Leichhardt starts on second exploration;

Bisnopric of Adelate founded.
 Leichhardt starts on second exploration; party never heard of again.
 Kennedy killed by natives.
 Gregory explores the interior.
 Great agitation against transportation.
 Port Phillp 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 Gover-1855 Gregory's expedition into the Interior. 1855 '62 J. McDonald Stuart's conditions

62 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions. Death of Archdeacon Cowper, after near-ly fifty years' residence, aged 80. Province of Queensland established, Dec. 1869 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.

legraphic communication with Eng-1879

21.
Telegraphic communication with England.
Synod of the Church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25.
Willshire explores Daly and Victoria rivers.
International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17.
Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.
Tahiti annexed to France.
The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continent railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England.
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.
Terrible mining accident at Creswick Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 14.
Confederation of the New University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24.
New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Soutan, March 3.
Fire in Sydney causing a loss of \$7,500,-000, Oct. 2.
Federation Convention draft a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 3.
Serious floods in Quéensland, property and life lost. 1883 1890 1891

1893 and life lost. Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail. 1895

## CANADA.

1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian Provinces.
1768' Sir Guy Carleton Governor.
Great fire in Montreal.
1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada con-firmed in their political rights and preporties.

firmed in their political rights and property. 1775 Legislative council of 23 members ap-pointed. 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. Montreal captured, Nov. 12. Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14. Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31.

December 31. Failure of attack and death of Mont-1776 The Americans retreat from Canada, 1784 1791

The Americans retreat from Canada, June 18.
Settlement of Upper Canada.
Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower prov-inces.
First House of Assembly opened.
Toronto made the capital of Upper Can-ada.
Slavery abolished in Canada.
Second war between the United States and Great Britain.
Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 15. 1803 1812

Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct. 14. Van Rensselear capitulates, Nov. 27.

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1838 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16.
Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Rob-ert 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 ques-tion.

Annexation to the United States auro-cated by the opposition.
Great riots in Montreal.
Destruction of Parliament House, April 26.
Attack on Lord Elgin. Fubsidence of the agitation.
Reciprocity with United States urged.
1850 Reciprocity with United States urged.
1852 Great fire at Montreal. Government removed to Quebec.
Government removed to Quebec.

Government removed to Quebec.
Government removed to Quebec.
1853 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.
1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
1856 Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Con-servatives.
Opening of railway from Quebec to To-ronto, 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:
1869 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Goverda

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Great fire in Quebec, June 7. Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that ration

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. Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10. Confederate refugees make a raid from

1774

1865 Delegates assemble a quelea to discussion 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 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.
Fenian, under O'Neill, cross into Canada? Canadia corpus 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 Loan act passed, April 12.

1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27. 1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for

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 Do-minion of Canada.
1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.
1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.
1872 Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with cor-ruption, 'and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.
1875 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States.
1876 Destruction of St. 'Hyacinthe by fire,

States. 1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 3.

HISTORY,
1812 Americans carry Queenstown Heights. Deated of General Prock.
1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown. Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort Detest of Mary 15, both americans. Defeat of Youris and Story Creek. June 6.
1817 United Stakes and Canada Fishery Com-mission, at Hallfax, award Canada Fishery Com-least of the British Astory Company. St. 1810 Contants for Portion at Company. St. 1810 Contant for Portion at Company. St. 1810 Fisher Contant. St. 1810 Fisher Contant. St. 1810 Contant in Upper Canada. St. 1810 Cont Ayimer becomes Governor Agained in Upper Canada. St. 1820 First agliation for a responsibly contant. St. 1820 First agliation for a responsibly contant. St. 1820 Cont Ayimer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. St. 1820 Cont Ayimer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. St. 1820 Cont Ayimer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. St. 1820 Cont Ayimer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. St. 1820 Contants misuse of the Canada ter-ment in Upper Canada. St. 1820 Cont Ayimer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. St. 1820 Contant railway opend. St. 1820 Contant railway opend. St. 1820 Contant argives of the Canada ter-ment in Upper Canada. St. 1820 Contant argives opend. St. 1820 Contant

First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
The Stamp Act passed, in England, March 22.
Virginia resolutions against right of taration, May 29.
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.
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.
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 boundarles of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states.
Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts; at Fanuel Hall, Boston.

Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Fanuel Hall, Boston.
A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gates.
The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess.
The assembly of North Carolina dissolves the House of Burgess.
Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.
First paper mill erected at Milton.
Boston massacre, March 5; British solders kill three and wound four citizens.
Repeal of the duties on tea.
Insurrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; rebellion suppressed. May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged.
The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.
First American Methodist Conference, consisting of the first in America.
The cargoes of the fact aships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec, 16.
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. rcement of the Revolutionary War. Battle of Lexington, April 19; British<sup>2</sup> 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

Chief of the Continental forces, June 15. Americans under Ethan Allen take Ti-conderoga, May 10. Generals Howe, Clintoń and Burgoyne arrive from England. Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stubborn resistance, June 17. Washington assumes command at Cam-bridge, 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 Ar-nold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgom-ery killed, Dec. 31. Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1. Jan. 1. Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having tak-en possession of Dorchester Heights, \* which commanded the harbor, March

Washington arrives at New York, April 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 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), Oct. 28.
Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-13.
Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16.
English occupy Rhode Island.
Wasington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.
Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12.

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