SUPPLEMENT XX ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY. 1776 Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9)
defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.

1777 Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400) —
Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 100) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600). their leader, Gen. Packenham, by Gen.
Jackson, Jan. 8.
Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15.
Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
"Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20.
War declared with Algiers.
The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.
Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 1832

Morse invents electric magnet telegraph.
Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths.
Fairbank's Scale first patented.
States.
President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
The Southern States hold a states-right Convention.
Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
Gayler invents electric magnet telegraph.
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Fairbank's Scale first patented. 1846 Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
Monterey taken by Gen. Taylof, Sept. 24.
Eight days' armistice granted.
California expedition, under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26.
Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
Tampico taken by Gen. Conner, Nov. 14.
Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 8.
Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.
Iowa admitted as a State.
1847 Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9.
Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan, of \$15.000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 8. 1807 The first coast survey ordered by Congress.
Importation of slaves forbidden by Con-Cnolera in New York, 3,400 deaths Fairbank's Scale first patented.

The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.

President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.

The Southern States hold a states-right Convention.

Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.

Gayler invents first practical safe.

Death of John Randolph, May 24.

Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.

Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.

First successful reaper patented.

Ericsson invents the caloric engine.

Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.

Lucifer matches first made.

Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.

Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.

Great fire in New York.

Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000. gress.
Eli Terry manufactures first, wooden clocks. Fulton's first successful steamboat. 8 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 Battle of Brandywine; Fig. we (1 os 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000). Sept. Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army.
Philadelphia occupied by the British, phia.
First woolen mills started, in New York.
Embargo repealed, March 1.
James Madison President.
Intercourse between France and England forbidden. 17.

Hunt first manufactures axes.
Terrific gale and flood in New England,
Sept. 23.

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. Sept. 27.
Battle of Germantown; Elowe (1-ose 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4. 3-4.
Second battle, near Stillwater Gen.
Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyme (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. 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon. First manufacture of steel pens begun. First agricultural fair, held at Georgeof \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 8.

Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14.

Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.

Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.

Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.

Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.

Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 28.

Alvarado capitulates, April 2.

Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20.

Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.

Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.

Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.

Gold discovered in California, March. Oneida Community, New York, established.

Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May gress, Nov. 15.

American independence recognized by
France, Dec. 16.

1778 Treaty with France cornel udled Feb. 6.
Philadelphia evacuated by the Br itish, town.
Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorsummer. IT Illinois admitted into the Union. 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 porated.
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. Philadelphia evacuated June 18.

Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.

Massacre of Wyoming Valley July 3.

Count d'Estaing, with twelves hims of the line, six frigates and French ana.

Government purchase Cherokee bonds
for \$5,200,000.

New York Herald established by Benthe line, six frigates and French troops, arrives.

Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29.

Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.

Savannah selzed by the British, Dec. 29.

Repulse of Americans at Briar C reek, March 3.

New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.

Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.

Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.

Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.

Battle of Camden, S. C. Cornwal lis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 730), Aug. 16. New York Herald established by Bennett.

Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice.

Seminole Indian war renewed.
Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.

Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.

The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa
Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$515,169.
Smithsonian Institute at Washington chinery.
Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."
Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo. Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria 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. Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.

Breech loading rifles invented.

Embargo laid for ninety days.

jouisiana admitted into the Union.

Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000.

Additional force of 35,000 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. 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. Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.

Missouri Compromise repealed.
Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
Huamantia taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
Gyannes captured, Oct. 20.
Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings."
Food sent to starving Ireland.
Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
Great fire in St. Louis British orders in council revoked, June 23.

Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsi<sup>25</sup>,"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
Gen. Hl. rison takes command of the Northwestern army.
Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
The "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sleop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poletlers," a British 74.
The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
The "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.

1813 At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.
The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Honder," a British ship, captured by the "Honder, a British ship, captured by the "Honder, a British ship, captured by the "Honder, and the ship and the ship and the ship and th Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded. Death of James Madison, June 28. Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Sem-Aug. 16. Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his duced.

Re-election of James Monroe as President.

Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.

Macadamized roads first introduced.

Death of Daniel Boone.

Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. major Andre captured, Sept. ≥3, and Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.

Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.

Martin Van Buren elected President.

Burning of the Patent and General Postoffice at Washington.

Texas declared independent.

Sam Colt invents the revolver.

First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.

Adams great debate for the right of petition. hung as a spy. Oct. 2.

Battle of Cowpens: American General
Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss
800), Jan. 17.

Assembling of Congres s, March 2, artl,
cles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States

Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis,
at Guilford. Jackson takes possession of Florida, July Burnett first introduces lithography. Straw hats first made from American at Guilford.
Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (Loss 1,100), straw.

322 The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.

First English firm in California opens house at Montanay (loss 555) defeats Stewart (Loss 1,100), Sept. 8. The traitor, Arnold, burns New Locidon, ized.

1848 Great fire in St. Louis.

Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman,

Nov. 23.

United States gold dollar first coined.

California adopts a constitution prohibpetition.

Death of Aaron Burr.

Sloux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.

Scott subdues the Creek Indians. The traitor, Arnold, burns New Loridon, Sept. 6.

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis\_at Yorktown, with 7,073 men., to Wash in gton, Oct. 19.

Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, Aprill 9.

Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.

Armistice with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.

New York evacuated, Nov. 25.

Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23. house at Monterey.
Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark.
First cotton mill built in Lowell.
Elliott makes first platform scales.
War with the Cuban pirates.
Gas first successfully introduced in Boston Great financial crash and panic through-out the country. Harnden originates the express business. Michigan admitted into the Union. iting slavery. Death of James K. Polk, June 15. Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President. Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance First zinc produced in the country.
Wilkes exploring expedition to the South ton.
The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
First gas company in New York.
First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
The principles of Robert Owen preached.
Pins first made by machinery.
First reformatory school founded in New York. advocate.
Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet. Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
Mormon war in Missouri.
Intense political excitement.
The Log Cabin campaign.
Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
The first steam fire engine roustructed bullet.
Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.
Cholera visits the United States, severe
at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
California Constitution formed at Monreaty of peace ratified by Congress, 1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.

1785 John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United Statess.

1786 Cottom instructured in Georgia.

Shey's rebe illon in Massachusetts.

Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Convention.

1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding. terey.
Great riot at Astor Place Opera House,
New York. York.
Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufactures.
Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.
Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary; April 5.
Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U.S. Freaty with England for a transit way first steam fire engine constructe Jackson.
The American coast blockaded by the across Panama.
French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law. by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June British.
Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. Ticles of Convention at Philadelphia,
George Vashington presiding.
Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.

1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carollina.

Brancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.

First Congress meets at New York.
George Vashington elected first President of the United States.

North Carollina ratifies the Constitution.

1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
Rhode Is land ratifies the Constitution.

Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.

1791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.

Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.

Indians Clefeat 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.

1794 Washington's second term as President begins.

Whisk yebellion in Pennsylvania.

France recal is Genet.

1795 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.

Resignation of George Washington.

1796 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.

Resignation of George Washington.

1797 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.

Resignation of George Washington.

1798 War with France annulled.

1799 Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.

1800 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Teaty with France annulled.

Treaty with France threatened.

1801 In augustation 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 Ive w Orleans closed by Spain, and 30.

First Washingtonian Society founded.

Adams' Express Company organized.

Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent. Benton. York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, Law.
Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
Watches first made by machinery.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.
California admitted as a Free State,
Sept 9.
New Mexico U. S.
Blection of John Quincy Adams as President.
The Capitol at Washington completed. First edge tool manufactory established. Sm'th a trapper, performs the first overland Journey to California, and found Folsom.
Departure of Lafayette for France, Sect. 7.
Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.
Fittleth anniversary or American Independence, July 4.
Great anti-mason excitement.
Abduction of William Morgan.
Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.
Opening of the Eric Canal, Oct. 26.
Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
Delano's first fire-proof safes.
Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.
Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair".
First railroad built at Ouincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.
Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Sandpaper and emery first made.
First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political rartles.
General Jackson elected President.
Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
Planing mill first patented. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.

William H. Harrison inaugurated, March

4, dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.

McLeod difficulty.

Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.

Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.

Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.

Imprisonment for debts due the governby the Americans, under Gen. 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 Amer-Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesa-Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."

Battle of Fort George, May 27.

British attack on Sackett'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 Fing "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Bnterprise," Sept. 4.

The British fiet, 63 guns, on Lake Eric, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10. New Mexico and Utah organized as terimprisonment for debts due the gover ritories, Sept. 9. Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12. Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun. ment abolished.
Greeley establishes the New York Tri imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.
Greeley establishes the New York Tribune.

Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.
Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman Spencer.
The Fourier community excitement.
Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed, with England, Aug. 9.
Bunker Hill monument completed.
Termination of war with Seminoles.
Lucifer matches first made by machinery.
President vetoes bill for National Bank.
Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.
Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.
Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.

William Miller and the "Millerites."
\$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.
Fremont explores Columbia River, Willamet Valley, and Klamath Lake.
Great comet visible during the day.
Death of Noah Webster.
Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.
4 Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
Commercial treaty with China.
First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.
First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.
The "Midas," first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.
James K. Polk elected President.
Mormon war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor.
Copper discovered in Michigan.
Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.
Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.
War declared by Mexico, June 4.
Naval school at Annapolis opened.
Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine.
Great fire in Pittsburgh.
Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.
Death of Justice Joseph Story.
First manufacture of files.
Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.
Negotiations toward purchase of San Domingo.
Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
Free Soil party originated. Appearance of the great sea serpent. Completion of Erie railroad. Completion of Erie railroad.
Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid,
July 4.
First Asylum for Idiots established in
New York.
California Vigilance Committee formed.
American yacht victorious at regatta in
London, Eng.
Frightful catastrophe at public school
building, New York.
Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
Bufialo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29. Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24. Dec. 24.

Dispute with England about the fisheries.

Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.

First street-railway in New York.

Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.

Treaty of Commerce with Chili.

Branch mint established in San Francisco.

Franklin Pierce elected President. The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 20.
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.

14 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by. two British vessels.
Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
The "Epervier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.
Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.
The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured, by the "Wasp," June 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. Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
Treaty with Mexico, for purchase Arizona. Treaty with Russia. Explorations for a transcontinental railway. Yellow fever in New York. Children's Ald Society, New York, founded. Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.

Commercial Treaty with Japan signed,
March 31.
American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
Loss of the steamship Arctic.
Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
American ship "Cayne" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
Invention of the Iron Tower for ironclad vessels, by Ericsson.
Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.
Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.
Massachusetts Ald Society send out set-Ayres.

Planing mill first patented.

Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.

Independence of Mexico recognized.

Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26. Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill. First Asylum for the Blind established. First Horticultural Society formed. Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson. Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.

Obio a dmitted as the seventeenth State.

Port of New Orleans closed by Spain,

and American vessels forbidden to

pass down Mississippi river.

Louisiana purchased from the French;

\$15,000,000 pald.

Pianos first manufactured at Boston. Aug. 9.
Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
Battle of Bladensburg.
British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Rirst Horticultural Society formed.
Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.

1830 Commercial treaty with Turkey.
South Carolina asserts "States Rights".
The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
Building of the South Carolina railroad.
American Institute of Learning founded Great debate between Webster and Hayne.

1831 Intense Tariff and Free trade excitement.
Garrison starts the "Liberator" antislavery paper.
Death of James Monroe, July 4.
Manning mowing machines patented.
Guthrie discovers chloroform.
Howe invents first practical pin machine.
Buttons first made by machinery.
Western College of Teachers established.
President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
New protective tariff measure passed.
South Carolina nullification movement.
U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla
Batoo, Feb. 6.
First case of asiatic cholera in U. S.
June 21.
Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug.
27.
University of New York organized Sent. British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
The "Avon." a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
Attack on Fort Bower (now Morgan) Ala., Sept. 5.
The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
British expelled from Pensacola, by Jacksen, Nov. 7.
Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Jethrol Wood patents his own plow.
Perkint makes first steel plates for engraving. Aaron Bu rr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
Frigate "President" destroyed at Trincli
by Deca tur, Feb. 4.
Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, Fort Dear-born, present site of Chicago,
built

Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across
the plai ns

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. slavery from the entire Louisland purchase, May 24.

Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.

A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.

Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.

Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.

Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.

Sloux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney. Paraguayans attack United States steamer, "Water-Witch."

Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.

Court Claims established.

William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua. Domingo.
Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
Free Soil party originated.
Northwestern boundary fixed at 498.
Hostilities begin in Mexico.
Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen.
Taylor. Columbia river.

American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.

British vess els ordered to leave United States waters.

Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.

Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake" by the British ship, "Leopard." June 22.

Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.

Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy. Perkin makes first steel plates for engraving.

Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.

Attack on Baltimore.

Bombardment of Fort McHenry.

British defer ed, and Gen. Ross killed,

Sept. 14.

Treaty of per with Great Britain signed, of Ghent, Dec. 24.

Battle of New Grieans.

Decat of the British, with the loss of Taylor.

Matamoras taken, May 18.

New Tariff bill passed, July 28.

President vetoes River Harbor bill

Aug. 3.

"Wilson Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House.

Gun-cotton invented.

Great fire in Louisville.

Ether first used as an anesthetic by Di Jackson. ~9) University of New York organized, Sept. Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence. Nicaragua.
Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.