

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New York.

1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun. Victory of John Brown at Ossawatimie, Kan. Republican party formed. Aiden invents type-setting machine. Rock Island bridge across the Mississippi, opened, April 11. Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15. Page makes first wood type by machinery. President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion. Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugarcane. Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28. The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government. Loon for weaving Axminster carpets first patented. Election of James Buchanan as President.

1857 Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American question. Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16. Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6. First attempt to lay Atlantic cable. Aiden secures patent for condensed milk. Great financial crash. New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspended, Oct. 15. Kansas resurser specie payments, Dec. 12, 14. Murder of Dr. Burdell: arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress. Founding of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the country. Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15. Dispute with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug. Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15. Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30. Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois. Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18. Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming vote, Feb. 1. First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16. Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.

1859 The island of San Juan, near Vancouver's island, occupied by United States troops. The Fenian organization perfected. Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10. Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14. Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa. Great storm in the North and Southern States. Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27. Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandotte. Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11. Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary. San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9. Appearance of the potato bug. Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6. Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a Treaty with Mexico signed. Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty to be signed, etc. Tour of the Prince of Wales. Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea. Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.

1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The Farragut gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.

1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9. Florida secedes, Jan. 10. South Carolina secedes, Jan. 11. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. Louisiana secedes, Feb. 26. Texas secedes, Feb. 26. Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4. Provisional Government of Confederate States organized at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 22. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 22. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, March 4. Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commenced of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12. Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15. Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 15. Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19. Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union Commander, April 20. Maryland refuses to secede, April 27. Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May. Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of the State and military resources of the State, May 2. Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3. Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6. Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Baltimore captured by General Butler, May 13. North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 22. Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24. Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3. Tennessee secedes from Union, June 8. East Tennessee on seceding. Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10. Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4. Battle near Carlisle, Mo., July 5.

1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7. Battle of Fort Sumter, S. C., Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed. Battle at Romney, Va., June 11. West Virginia admitted as a State, June 11. Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11. Battle near Centerville, Va., July 18. Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by sloop "St. Lawrence" at sea. Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July 11. Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,400; Confederates, 3,000 killed and wounded, July 21. Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac. Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22. Battle of Drum Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated. Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200 Union and 4,000 Confederate killed; price taken 24,000; under Gens. McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigsbee, Aug. 10. President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16. Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28. Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30. Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Sept. 5. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Ford, Sept. 10. Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13. Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, Va. Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 100 prisoners, and a large amount of gold. Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Federal forces, Oct. 3. Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry." Winslow Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9. Confederate privateer "Nashville" escorted from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 15. Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 15. Deaths of Mason and Sidel from Charleston. Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of Gen. Thompson, Oct. 22. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops. Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21. Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Oct. 21. Zagoni defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29. Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Sidel, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters. Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7. Deaths of Belmont and Sherman, first fighting. Capture of Tybee island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20. Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21. Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 26. Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9. Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18. Indian massacre in Minnesota. Death of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8. Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8. "Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 29. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of State, Feb. 8. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. Harney, H. Thomas, and A. S. Johnston. Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Sigsbee, Feb. 6. Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8. Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16. Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McClellan killed; Union forces, under Gen. Grant, capture "Merrimac," sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. Navy vessels in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8. "Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and sinks "Merrimac," March 9. Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 40 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded, and missing, March 16. Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14. Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander, kills 6,000 Confederates; Johnson killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,000. Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8. Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huxleyville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn. Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16. Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17. Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24. Gen. Butler in command at New Orleans, May 1. Union evacuated, May 4. Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut. Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Battle of West Point, May 7. Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 20. Destruction of the "Merrimac" by Confederates, May 19. Norfolk, Miss., surrendered to Commodore Farragut, May 13. Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29. Corinth evacuated, May 30. Little Rock captured, May 31. Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists. Unsuccessful siege of Breckinridge City, June 12. Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19. Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4. Surrender of Memphis, June 6. Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8. Seven days' fight before Richmond, un-

der McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Saylor's Station, June 27; Orchard Run, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base at James river. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1. McDonough captured by Forrest, July 5. Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7. Surrender of Fort Hudson, July 7. Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9. Union forces under Banks, lose 5,000 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson. Raid of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 16. Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 17. Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope, Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 27. Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky. Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27. Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 27. Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29. Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29. Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Union forces, Aug. 30. Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1. Confederates cross the Potomac to Maryland, at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 1. Failure of Butler to capture Drury's camp, Sept. 1. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19. Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 24. Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory. Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31. Battle of Maltona Pass, June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2. Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5. Early's retreat into West Virginia, June 8. Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12. Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 12, 13, 14, 15. Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsage" off Charleston, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and fails, June 22. Erwin's amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22. Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles from Richmond, June 22. Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24. Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, June 27. Emancipation of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28. Early begins his raid into Maryland, June 2. Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9. Sheridan's raid into Alabama, July 10. Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12. Col. reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16. Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, July 18. Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Dec. 31. Battle of Millport; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States. Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 84, Jan. 10. U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Texas privateer "Alabama" off Texas, Jan. 19. Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClellan, Jan. 11. Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Vechawken," 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. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16. Fort Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1. Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi deserts at Hattiesburg, May 2. Arrest of C. L. Valandigham. Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederate forces, under Lee, about 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. 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 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 being by Gen. Grant—Mississippi river thus opened to navigation, July 8. Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 15. Riot at Boston, July 15. Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Oct. 3, Sept. 3. Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Oct. 3. 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, destroys much Government property, Oct. 2. Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 2. 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. 23. Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 25. Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29. President Lincoln 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. Confederate army, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8. Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 8. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.

1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2. A. Lincoln's 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 18. Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April. New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars. Union expedition to Mansfield, La., for the purpose of cutting Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill. Fort Pillow massacre, April 12. Vessels surrender 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 5-11. Battle of Wilderness, May 5. Occupation of City Point by General Sherman, May 5. Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7. Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15. Failure of Butler to capture Drury's camp, May 15. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19. Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 24. Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory. Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31. Battle of Maltona Pass, June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2. Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5. Early's retreat into West Virginia, June 8. Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12. Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 12, 13, 14, 15. Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsage" off Charleston, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and fails, June 22. Erwin's amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22. Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles from Richmond, June 22. Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24. Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, June 27. 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1865 Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10. Election at Boon Chicago, between 500 Confederates and 400 Unionists, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion." May 10. General review of the army, at Washington, May 23. General Sherman surrenders all his commands, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26. Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29. Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., May 20. Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U. S. May 20. Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, Aug. 15. Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12. South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 13. Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25. Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23. Execution of assassination conspirators, Grant, Payne, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7. Rebel Indian chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 1. Execution of Capt. Wertz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10. Death of Lincoln, April 15. Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20. President's territory ordinance declaring the insurrection ended. Death of General Winfield Scott, May 23. President invades Canada, June 1. Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8. Severe laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27. Massacre in New Orleans, July 30. Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State. Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4. Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, June 16. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 30. Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13. Southern States organized as military districts, Jan. 9. Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson. Death of Matthew Vassar, Jan. 23; he donates \$800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College. Granting Territory organized, July 23. Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11. Cornell University, of Ithaca, opened, Nov. 3. Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3. Railroad completed, May 10. Death of Franklin Pierce, Jan. 8. Nolle Prosequi ends prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6. Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25. Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless. 200,000 copies of the public 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 Abraham 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. Declaration of the neutrality in Franco-German war. 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 \$150,000,000. The Yellowstone National Park bill passed. Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States. The Credit Mobilier scandal. Seizure of the Alabama Claims. Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people. Reconstruction Act signed by 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. New York boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany. Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1. Death of John C. Fremont, the United States National Geographic organized. Death of William H. Seward. Wreck of the Atlantic, 555 lives lost, April 11. Modoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11. Gold and silver massacre, La., by White League, April. Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July. Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19. Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22. Seizure of the "Virginius," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Surrender of the "Virginius" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 22. Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14. Woman's Temperance Crusade. Visit of Kakaku, King of Hawaii, to President Grant. Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President. Death of Charles Sumner, March 11. Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31. Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery, April 10. Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5. Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17. Military rule discontinued in the South, Nov. 25. Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston. Death of William W. Wilson, Nov. 25. Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25. Foundering of steamship "Pacific," between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4. Death of William H. Astor, Nov. 24. Death of Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff, Dec. 4. Great revivals, under Moody and San-Grant institution in Texas.