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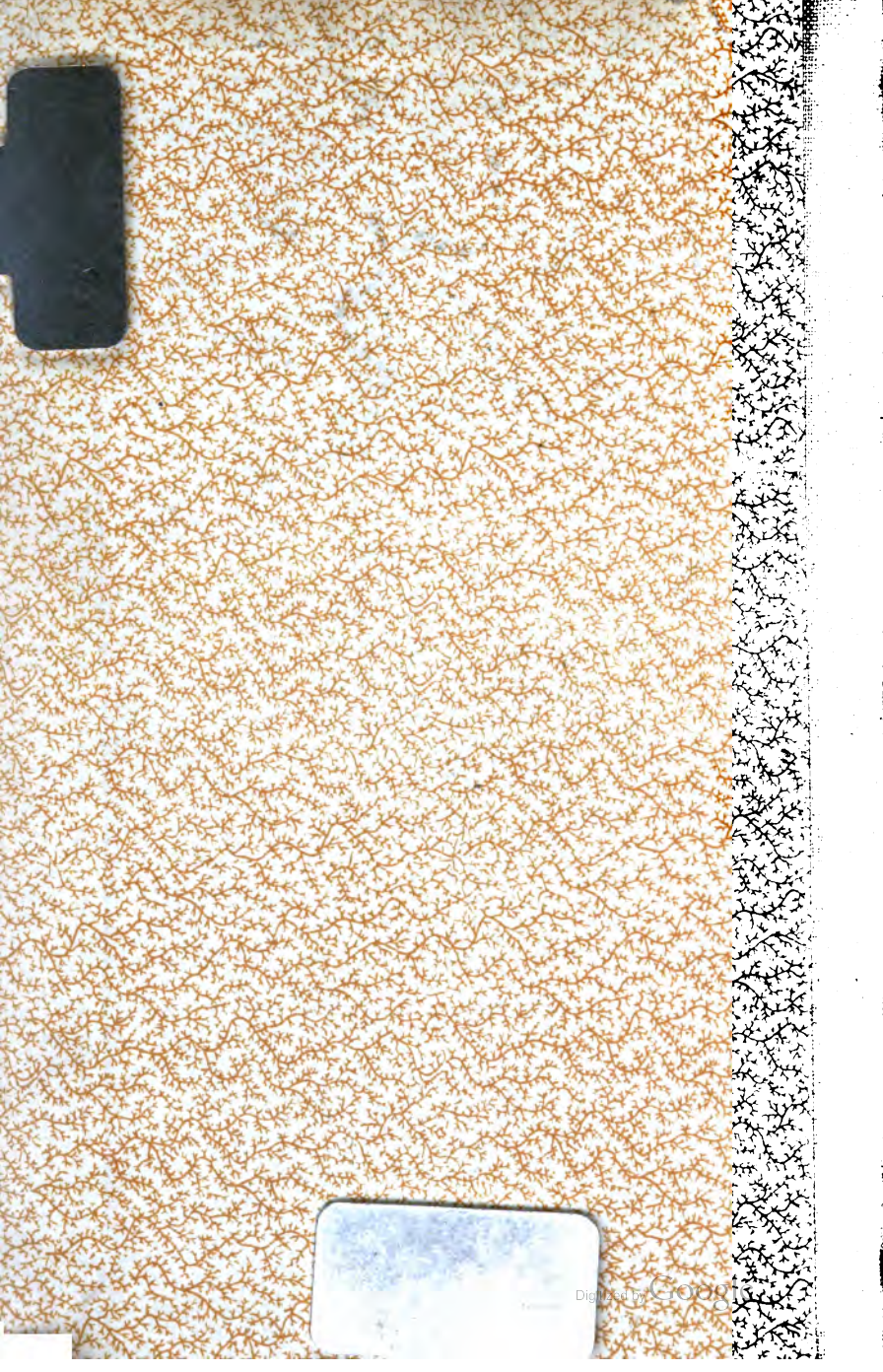
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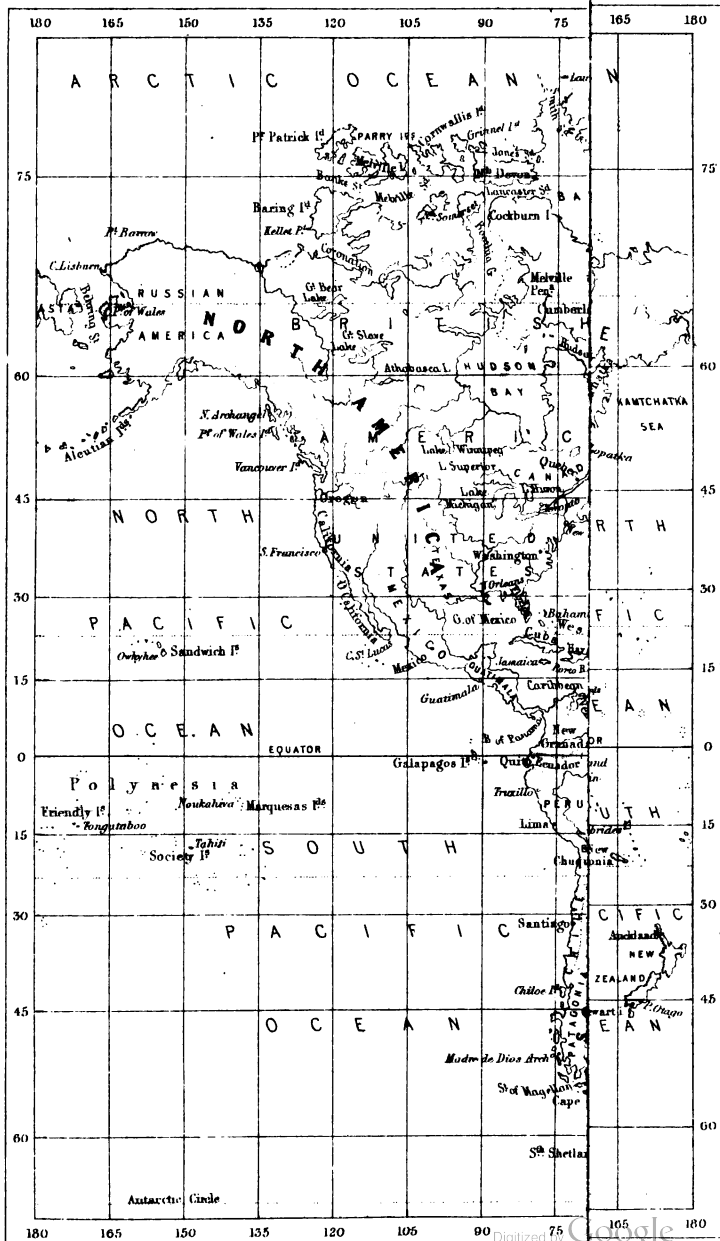
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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES:

COMPREHENDING THE

CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE WORLD

FROM THE

EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE CLOSE OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

Second Division.

MODERN HISTORY:

A.D. 1501 to A.D. 1856.

Edited by Samuel Neil.

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BUY WORK
DURING
WARS.

- Britain.**
 501 Incorporation of the Coopers' Company.
 Marriage of Arthur prince of Wales with Katharine of Aragon, Nov. 6.
 John Skelton, the poet, fl. (died 1529.)
 [Skelton was Poet Laureate.]
 Death of bishop Morton.
- 502 Marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. with James IV. of Scotland, by proxy, Jan. 29.
 Final cession of Berwick to England.
 Death of Arthur Prince of Wales at Ludlow castle, aged 15 yrs. and 6 mos., Ap. 2.
 Gradual improvement in the political and social condition of the country.
 The adoption of four meals a-day (instead of two, which was the Norman fashion) becomes general.
- France.**
 501 War with Ferdinand in Naples.
- Germany.**
 501 Treaty of Maximilian with Louis XII., through the mediation of Philip, regent of Spain.
 Imperial police first enrolled.
 Martin Luther enters the university of Erfurth as a student.
- 502 Threatened dangers from the Turks; meeting of the electors at Gelnhausen in July; mutual bickerings, which occasion the abandonment of the intended campaign against the Turks.
 Birth of Albert (? Henry) Aldegraef, one of Durer's pupils, Westphalia, (d. 1562.)
 Universities of Wittemberg and Wurtemberg founded.
- Italy.**
 1501 Pietro Perugino, (Raffaelle's master) painter, fl. at Rome, (b. 1446, d. 1524.)
 Frederic III. of Naples dethroned by Ferdinand (the Catholic) of Spain.
End of the Aragonese dynasty of Naples.
 Naples annexed to Spain till 1713.
 Three State-Inquisitors (selected from the council of ten) appointed in Venice.
 Caesar Borgia invades Tuscany; fall of Piombino and capture of Faenza.
 Murder of Manfredi at Rome.
 Romagna erected into a duchy for Caesar Borgia.
 Marriage of Lucretia Borgia, sister of Caesar Borgia, to Alfonso, eldest son of the duke of Ferrara.
 [For the acquisition of certain fiefs in Romagna, the papal support, and 1000 ducats—all forming the dowry of Lucretia—the noble house of Este admitted, as the bride of its heir, a woman sullied with the infamy of murder, incest, and adultery.]
 Urbino conquered by Caesar Borgia.
 Louis of France forbids Borgia making any attempt on Florence (1500.)
 Gentile Bellini, a Venetian painter of historical subjects, dies, (born 1421.)
- 502 Attempt of Florence to restore Pietro Medici, suppressed by the French; a gonfaloniere for life appointed in Florence.
 Revolt of the lords of Romagna against the papal chains; they are treacherously murdered by Caesar Borgia at Sinigaglia, Dec. 31.
 Death of Antonio Benivieni, of Florence, physician.

- Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.**
 1501 Alexander, king of Poland.
 Diet of the nobles of Silesia first summoned. (Bohemia.)
 The code "Jus Consuetudinarium Hungaricæ" published.
 Alliance of Hungary with Venice; defeat of the Turks in Bosnia.
- Spain.**
 1501 Death of Antonio del Rincon, father of the Spanish school of painting.
 Fernando del Pulgas, biographer of Ferdinand and Isabella, flourishes.
 Ferdinand violates his treaty with Louis XII. respecting Naples; war in Naples with France.
- 1502 Victories of Cordova in Naples.
 Revolt of the Moors, arising from religious persecution.
 Fourth voyage of Columbus; he sails for the isthmus of Darien with 4 vessels and 150 men, May 9.
- Portugal.**
 1501 Great influx of wealth into Portugal, owing to the successes of her navigators; great national prosperity.
 [This period may, with truth, be said to be the meridian of Portuguese fame.]
 St. Helena discovered by the Portuguese.
- 1502 Cortereal discovers Greenland.
- Sweden and Norway.**
 1502 The Danes expelled Sweden by Sten Sture. The power of the Norwegian nobility abridged by king John, after the battle of Opslo.
- Turkish Empire.**
 1502 The rise of the Suffavean, or Soofi dynasty, in Persia, revives the spirit of sectarian bigotry among the Moslem nations.
- Persia and Tartary.**
 1502 The Turks of the White Sheep expelled Persia by the victorious
Ismaël Shâh Soofi, 18 years old, who establishes in Persia
The Soofi Dynasty.
 [Ismaël was stimulated at the early age of 17 years to seek revenge on the Usbek princes, for the murder of his elder brothers; hence, in the year 1499, he took the field at the head of an army of partizans, by whom the king of Shirwan was defeated, and in the succeeding three years the other princes of the White Sheep tribe. The Suffavean monarch claimed descent from Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet, hence their great popularity. The partizans of Ismaël were descendants of Turkish tribes taken captive by Timour, brought to Persia, and liberated on the request of Sadder-ed-din, a retired devotee of Ardebil, and head of the Suffavean family.]
- 1502 War between the king of Cochin and the Zamorin of Calicut.
 Defeat and deposition of the k. of Cochin.
- Africa.**
 1501 *Kansu Ghori* sultan of Egypt.
- America.**
 1501 Voyage of Roderic de Bastidas, who had fitted out two ships at his own expense. He discovers Carthage and Magdalen.
 1502 Fourth voyage of Columbus; he suffers shipwreck on the island of Jamaica.

Britain.

- 1503 Death of queen Elizabeth, in child-bed, in the Tower, Feb. 16.
Treaty with Scotland, preceding the Consummation of the marriage of Margaret with king James.
Dr. John Colet, flourishes (died 1519.)
English writers who flourish about this time—Richard Croke, who taught Greek in Leipsic, Sir Thomas More, bishops Fisher, and Latimer, &c.
The dramatists, T. Lupton, W. Wager, Fulwell and Skelton, flourish.

France.

- 1503 Reverses of the French at Séminara, April 21; and at Cerignola, April 28.
[“These battles were lost by the French on two consecutive Fridays, whence some have derived the evil omen supposed to attend that day.”]
The French are compelled to evacuate Naples, Oct. 31.
Birth of Robert Stephens, the philologist.

Germany.

- 1503 Death of George (the Rich) duke of Bavaria-Landshut. Followed by War between three competitors for the vacant duchy—Albert, Wolfgang, and Robert (son-in-law of the deceased duke.)
Lucas Kranach, engraver, and famed as a portrait painter, flourishes, (1470—1553.)
[He executed portraits of Luther and Melancthon.]

Italy.

- 1503 [“The sixteenth century, destined as it was to witness the subversion of the papal power, opened with but few symptoms of the approaching crisis. On the contrary, most of the clouds, which in the commencement of the preceding century disturbed the repose of the Eternal City, had dispersed, and left but little apprehension of the returning storm. . . . In the preceding century a new world had been discovered; but the discovery of ten thousand worlds was not half so incredible, as that an obscure monk in Germany should shake the very foundations of the papacy, and by his single-handed intrapidity, effect such wide and permanent reformation, as princes and general councils, and the whole christian world combined, had never yet had the hardihood to contemplate.”]
Pope Alexander poisons the cardinal d' Orsini at Rome, Feb. 22; France and Venice declare themselves protectors of the survivors of the family.
Borgognone, of Milan; Francesco Morene and Girolamo da Libri, of Verona; and Andrea Mantegna, painters, flourish.
Giovanni Maria of Brescia, goldsmith, painter, engraver, and ecclesiastic of the order of the Carmelites, flourishes.
Andrea del Sarto (1488-1530), Fr. Bartolommeo (1489-1517), Mariotto Albertinelli (died 1512), and Rosso—*Maitre Roux* (died 1541), artists, painters, &c., fl.
Pope Alexander poisoned at a banquet.
[Alexander, whom Mosheim calls “the Nero of Pontiffs,” expired, after an entertainment, in which he had inadvertently drank of poison, which his aban-

Italy.

- done son, Caesar Borgia, had prepared for four rich cardinals.]
1503 Pius III. (card. Francis Piccolomini of Sienna, nephew of Pius II.) pope.
Battle of Cerignola; defeat of the duke de Nemours, April 28.
Naples finally wrested from France.
Julius II. (card. Julian della Rovere) pope.
Under the pontificate of Julius the papacy assumes a most warlike character.
Tetzel appointed vendor of indulgences.
Baldassare Peruzzi, architect and painter, flourishes (born 1481, died 1536.)
Peace of Venice with Bajazet; Cephalonia and the Ionian Islands surrendered by the latter.
Rimini added to the Venetian territories, on the extinction of the Malatesta family.
A work on “The Formation of the Fœtus” published this year, is dedicated to Lucretia Borgia. (See 1492.)

Hungary.

- 1503 Frequent insurrections in Hungary, owing to the oppression of the nobles.

Spain.

- 1503 Battle of Cerignola; Cordova victorious. Ferdinand annexes Naples to Spain.
[The idea of one universal monarchy takes possession of the Spanish mind. Rivalry with France, &c.]

Portugal.

- 1503 Francisco and Alfonso Albuquerque (cousins) command an expedition to China; Cochin China conquered.
Coimbra University enlarged.

Sweden.

- 1503 Death of Sten Sture, administrator of Sweden.

Netherlands.

- 1503 Sigismund Holbein, wood-engraver, fl.
Death of Israel Van Mechem, engraver.

Turkish Empire.

- 1503 Revolt in Kermania; hence
Peace is concluded with Venice; by which Bajazet obtains the Venetian dependencies on the mainland of Greece.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1503 The Usbeks expel the descendants of Timour from Transoxiana.

India.

- 1503 The Albuquerque establish the king of Cochin on his throne, for which he gives them permission to build a fort—which is the beginning of the Portuguese dominion in the East.

Praptapa Rudra Deva succeeds Purushottama Deva in Orissa.

[He too was a warrior. He defeated the Affghans, who had invaded Orissa.]

Australasia and Polynesia.
Supposed Discovery of New Holland.

- 1503 Paulmyer de Gonneville sails from Harfleur for the East Indies, but is driven by a storm into an unknown sea. Observing birds flying from the south, he sails southward, and falling in with land, he names it Southern India; afterwards called *New Holland*.

[It is now generally believed that the land seen by the French captain was Madagascar.]

See general Note on Australasia and Polynesia on next page.

Britain.

- 1504 Dudley, speaker of the Hou. of Commons. Benevolences, or forced loans, introduced; Henry being eager to amass wealth. The "horse-leeches," Empson and Dudley, act as the king's instruments in illegally and oppressively raising money. Negotiations between Henry and Ferdinand, for the marriage of prince Henry with Katherine of Arragon. A chapel at Westminster built. £30,000 voted the king for the expenses of knighting his son and marrying his dau.

France.

- 1504 Peace of Blois with Spain; betrothment (according to queen Anne's wish) of Claude of France to Charles of Luxemburg, Sep. 22. Illness of the king; the queen unpopular. The queen procures the condemnation to banishment of the vigilant Marechal de Gie, by the parliament of Toulouse.

Italy.

- 1504 Michael Angelo is called to Rome by pope Julius—who gave princely encouragement to the great artists of his age. Agriculture in Italy declines. Naples left under the Spanish dominion, by the truce of Blois. Quarrel between the papacy and the Venetian States for Romagna (1508.) [The ambition of the papacy for the aggrandizement of its territory, by the addition of Romagna, (long encouraged by the rivalry of Pisa and Florence,) is, by the defenceless condition of Sienna and Lucca, placed within its reach.] Caesar Borgia betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards; he is immured in the fortress of Medina del Campo. Attempts of Ferdinand to introduce the Inquisition into Naples unsuccessful.

Spain.

- 1504 Death of Isabella; having bequeathed the throne to Joanna, and the regency to Ferdinand. Joanna and Philip (of the Netherlands) proclaimed sovereigns of Castile. Arrival of Columbus in ill health at San Lucas, Nov. 7.

Sweden.

- 1504 Swante-Nilsson-Sture, marshal, elected administrator of Sweden. King John vainly endeavours, by negotiation and war, to re-establish his authority in Sweden.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1504 Victorious career of Ismaél till 1508—during which period Bagdad, Mesopotamia, Kerman, and other districts, are reduced.

Africa.

- 1501 Alliance of the sultan of Egypt (1501) with the king of Calicut against the Portuguese in India.

America.

- 1504 Columbus returns to Europe. Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci. **Australasia and Polynesia.** 1504 "On the discovery of the New World, it became a favourite theory with European geographers that there must exist in the Southern Hemisphere a vast continent, which should counterbalance the

Australasia and Polynesia.

land of the Northern Hemisphere. . . . The existence of such a country, even at this early period, was beyond conjecture; for, previous to Da Gama's discovery of the Cape route, a chart was in existence, which had been drawn up by Marco Polo, and in this was indicated the position of a 'Great South Land,' of the existence of which he had been informed during his sojourn among the Chinese, to whom, no doubt, belongs the honour of the first discovery of Australia, there being not only tradition to this effect amongst the aborigines, but circumstantial evidence of the most conclusive kind. . . . In addition to the chart of Marco Polo, another chart—now in the British Museum, and bearing date 1542—was in the hands of the scientific. This indicates, unmistakably, a previous knowledge of Australasia, as on it is marked an extensive country to the southward of the Moluccas, which country is named "Great Java." The outlines of this chart so far agree with the north and north-west coast of Australasia, as to render it certain that the knowledge thus imparted, however it might have been acquired, was the result of actual experience rather than theory."—*Eurp.*

Within the limits of *Australasia* several distinct groups of islands are included, the aggregate surface of which is supposed to exceed the whole of Europe. For the sake of perspicuity, these islands may be classed under the following heads, viz.:—1. New Holland and the adjacent isles. 2. Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania. 3. Papua, or New Guinea. 4. New Britain and New Ireland, with some smaller contiguous islands. 5. New Hebrides. 6. New Caledonia. 7. New Zealand and the neighbouring islands. 8. Numerous Coral Reefs spread over the Australian seas.

The whole area of *Polynesia* may be subdivided into four distinct portions differing in extent, and denominated from the relative number or magnitude of the island contained by each:—1. The Eastern part or "Polynesia Proper," comprehending the Sandwich, Society, and Friendly Islands, with New Zealand and several smaller groups, such as the Marquesas, Dangerous Archipelago, and Navigator's Island;—inhabited by the fairer and more civilised branch of the swarthy race of the Eastern Islanders, connected in origin, if not immediately derived from the Malays. 2. The Northern portion, or Micronesia, i.e. "The Small Islands," comprehending King's Mill, Gilbert and Marshall's group, the Caroline, Marian, and Pelen Islands, with Anson's Archipelago;—inhabited by the darkest and least civilised branch of the tawny race. 3. Mesonesia, or "The Islands of Mean Magnitude"—the Western division of the whole Archipelago of Borneo containing the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, and Philippines;—occupied almost exclusively by the Malayan race.

Britain.

- 1505 Protest of prince Henry respecting the above project of marriage, June 28.
 Duke of Suffolk's conspiracy.
 The duke becomes an exile (1506.)
 Shillings first coined (? 1488.)
 Spinning by distaff introduced.
- 1506 The archduke Philip and his duchess (king and queen of Castile) land at Weymouth, being driven on shore by a storm, Jan.
 Marriage contract (which was never consummated) between Henry and the rich duchess of Savoy (widow) sister to the archduke Philip.
 The earl of Suffolk delivered up by the archduke Philip to Henry.
 The Hebrides annexed to Scotland.
 Order of the Thistle established.

France.

- 1505 Meeting of the States-General at Tours, Oct. 12; the treaty of Blois rejected—on the ground that the cession of Burgundy and Bretagne as a marriage portion with the princess Claude to Charles would be a dismemberment of the French kingdom. [Scarcely any political measure could be devised which more heavily menaced the future independence of France, by increasing the already overgrown hereditary prospects of the heir of Austria.]
- 1506 Marriage of the princess Claude and the Count of Angouleme, heir presumptive (both children) May 22.

Germany.

- 1505 Diet of Cologne; war for the Bavarian duchy terminated by the division of the territories between the belligerents.
 Martin Luther takes the degree of M.A., or Doctor of Philosophy.
 Sudden change of decision as to his future life occasioned by terror.
 Luther joins the Augustines, July 17.
- 1506 University of Frankfort-on-Oder founded.
 Tetzel is convicted of adultery, &c., at Innspruck; the emperor commands that he should be thrown into the river; but the elector of Saxony obtains his pardon.

Austria.

- 1506 Philip, by marrying the heiress of Arragon and Castile, brings the ample dominions of Spain under the Austrian sceptre.

Italy.

- 1505 By the marriage of Ferdinand of Naples, with Germaine de Foix, the French claim on Naples is surrendered.
 War betw. Pisa and Florence continued: Third unsuccessful attempt of the latter to storm and capture the former.
 Titian produces a wood-engraving of the marriage of St. Catherine.
- 1506 Perugia conquered by pope Julius.
 Triumphant entry of pope Julius into Bologna, Nov. 10, at which time he modifies its republican constitution.
 St. Peter's Church at Rome commenced by Bramante, the original designer.
 [This edifice, built on the site of the church which had been dedicated by Constantine to the same apostle, may fairly be considered as the most magnificent building in the world, and the noblest monument of the science of the Italian architects. It was finished in 1614, at a cost of 70,000,000 dollars.]

Italy.

- 1506 Death of Andrea Mantegna, founder of the Mantuan school of painting, (b. 1430.) [Among the followers of Mantegna were Carlo del Mantegna, Francesco Monsignori, (1455-1519); Giovanni Cagnotti, (1470-1546); and Girolamo Monsignori.]

Poland and Hungary.

- 1505 The Poles at war with Russians and Tartars.
 Annexation of Alsace to Hungary.
- 1506 Final re-union of Lithuania to Poland.
 Defeat of the Tartars by the Poles.
 Sigismund I. (the Great) king of Poland. [He was brother of Alexander.]
 Escape of Gliniski into Russia—hence War of Poland with Russia. (See Russia.)

Spain.

- 1505 Ferdinand (regent) marries Germaine de Foix, a niece of Charles VIII. of France.
 Columbus at Segovia; he is refused redress by the Spanish Court.
- 1506 Disputes between Ferdinand and Philip; Ferdinand resigns; Philip demands permission of the Cortes to imprison Joanna; popular disgust.
 Madagascar discov. by Lorenzo Almeida.
 Death of Philip, Sep. 25; on which event Seven regents are chosen; but the kingdom virtually falls to Ferdinand, who is now in Italy.
 Cathedral of Seville commenced. (1512.)
 Death of Christopher Columbus, May 20.

Portugal.

- 1506 Lisbon made the capital of Portugal.
 Dissensions between the old and new Christians; admission of the latter to full civil privileges.

Russia.

- 1505 *Vasilei (Vasili or Basil) IV.* czar of Russia. He represses the power of the nobles.
 Russian expedition against the Tartars; unsuccessful.
- 1506 Gliniski, palatine of Lithuania, escapes into Russia; hence War between Russia and Poland.
 Attempt of the pope to bribe Ivan of Russia into the Catholic church, by the title of king.

Netherlands.

- 1506 The Netherlands under Margaret of Austria, widow of Phillibert II. of Savoy, as regent for her nephew, Charles, 6 yrs. old.
 William de Kroi, (of Chievres) governor.
 Public affairs managed by the senate—at Ghent.

Turkish Empire.

- 1505 Rebellion of the Shiites (Sheahs) in Anatolia under the dervish Shaitan-Kuli.
 Increase in the order of dervishes.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1505 The rebellious Shaitan-Kuli, leader of the Sheahs of Annotolia (driven by Bajazet from his home) takes refuge with Imael.

India.

- 1505 Baber conquers Cabul. (See Persia.)
 Ceylon re-discovered by the Portuguese. [It was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius Cæsar, A.D. 41.]
 Agra destroyed by an earthquake.

America.

- 1506 Death of Columbus at Valladolid in Spain, May 20, aged 58.
 Cultivation of the sugar cane first introduced into Hispaniola from the Canaries.

Britain.

- 1507 Henry renounces his marriage alliance with the duchess of Savoy, and commences negotiations for archduke Philip's widow. Cruelty of the king to several of the civic authorities of London, for the purpose of extorting money—realises about £5000. Stephen Hawes, the poet, flourishes. The Hyacinth first cultivated in England.
- 1508 Wolsey, the "Boy Bachelor," created dean of Lincoln, Feb. 2. The second Great Harry, a four-masted line of battle ship, built. N. O., clockmaker, the first who made clocks which kept good time, flourishes. [One of his workmanship is in Hampton Court Palace.] The king's health sinks rapidly. ["The memory of Henry VII. cannot justly be charged with the imputation of revenge or blood-thirstiness. The principal stain on his character was occasioned by his insatiable love of money, which he used all means to gratify, whether by parliamentary grants or extortion. His chief agents in oppressing the people were Dudley and Empson, both lawyers and privy councillors. Henry was at all times more desirous of money than of martial fame. He preferred the more solid advantages of peace, to the danger and glory of war; identifying his honour as the ruler of a divided people, with the success of his foreign negotiations, and a rigid economy at home. The sum amassed by Henry, and left at his death, amounted to the almost incredible sum of £1,800,000, equal in value to about £10,000,000 of the present currency. The effect of his measures as a legislator, was to exalt the commercial and manufacturing interests, and to depress the power of the nobles. To these last, as also to the higher gentry, he granted permission to break the ancient entails, and to alienate their estates; a privilege which was used by some of them to such an extent, as gradually to give birth to that middle class, yeomen, and small owners of the soil, who have added so much to the strength of the country and the stability of our institutions." Much improvement in the state of the law, in the extension of navigation, in the promotion of the fine and useful arts, and in the general prosperity of the country, took place during this reign.]

France.

- 1508 *League of Cambray* concocted by Louis and pope Julius II. against the independence of Venice, Dec. 10.

Germany.

- 1507 The oldest letter of Luther extant, is of this date—addressed, April 22, to "John Braun, holy and venerable priest of Christ and Mary," vicar of Isenac.
- 1508 The emperor proceeds to Italy to receive coronation from the pope. The Venetians refuse to let him pass through their territories. (See Italy.) The emperor joins the league of Cambray. Luther reads lectures on theology and philosophy at the recently founded university of Wittenberg.

Austria.

- 1507 Margaret, sister of the archduke, succeeds to the Netherlands.

Italy.

- 1507 Revolt of the Genoese commonalty against the aristocracy; the families of Doria, Spinola, Fieschi, and Grimaldi, the chief objects of popular vengeance. Paolo de Novi elected doge. The king of France, in person, suppresses the revolt; execution of the doge; restoration of the nobility; fortress on the Lanthorn erected, &c. Escape of Caesar Borgia from prison. He commands an army, for the king of Navarre, against the count of Lerino, by whom Borgia is defeated and slain. Ferdinand of Naples crowned. Great discontent in Naples on account of oppressive taxation. Flourishing period of R. Accolti, the historian (1455-1532), Leonardo da Vinci, the painter (1452-1520), G. Rucellai, (1475-1526), Alexander (1461-1523), Sanazar (1458-1530), Berni (died 1530), Ariosto (1474-1533), and M. Boiardo, poets. The anatomist Ant. della Torre (d. 1512), the physicians A. Acchillini (1472-1511), and G. Ambrosi, the astronomer, also fl. Pontormo, (Jacopo Carucci) of the Florentine school, scholar and rival of Andrea del Sarto, flourishes.

- 1508 Venice (at war with the emperor Maximilian) acquires Trieste and other Adriatic ports.

Bull of dispensation granted by the pope to prince Henry of England to marry his brother's widow. (England, 1509.)

Cardinal d' Amboise and the duchess of Savoy sign the league of Cambray.

The French and Spanish kings basely sell the cause of Pisa to their enemies—the Florentines.

Birth of Antonio da Trenta, wd-engraver. Michael Angelo Buonarroti, the most celebrated architect and painter of his day, and under whose direction a considerable part of St. Peter's Church at Rome was carried on, flourishes.

[Ascanio Condivi, Pietro Urbano, Antonio Minni, were among his scholars.]

Spain.

- 1507 Ferdinand returns from Italy, and is appointed regent by Joanna. The universities of Alcalá and Compostella established.

"Council of the Indies" established.

- 1508 Ferdinand joins the league of Cambray. War of Castile with Africa, undertaken at the expense of cardinal Cisneros. Cuba colonized by Spaniards.

Portugal.

- 1507 Almeyda discovers Ceylon. 1508 The Portuguese settle Mozambique.

Netherlands.

- 1507 The senate of Ghent holds the main authority in the Netherlands.

India.

- 1508 Alfonso Albuquerque again in India; he is imprisoned by Almeyda the governor, whom he had come to supersede.

America.

- 1507 Spanish Board of American trade established at Seville.

Britain.

- 1509 Death of Henry VII. April 22, aged 52.
[See Note on Henry VII. last page.]
Henry VIII. succeeds, aged 18.
[During this reign the royal prerogative attained, in England, its greatest height. The creation of new and unheard-of treasons also characterized it. Also the emancipation of the English church from papal dominion.]
Bishop Fisher, king's adviser.
Band of Gentlemen Pensioners appointed.
The pope's Bull of dispensation to Henry VIII. for marrying the widow of his brother, prince Arthur, produced; hence First marriage of Henry VIII. to Katherine of Aragon, June 3.
[It was generally believed, both in Spain and England, that Katherine's first marriage had never been consummated.]
Coronation of Henry VIII. June 24.
Erasmus teaches at Oxford till 1516.
Gardening introduced from the Netherlands.
- 1510 Treaty of alliance between Henry and Ferdinand of Spain, May 24.
Dudley and Empson beheaded, Aug. 18.
Earl of Surrey the king's favourite.
King Henry appoints Wolsey his almoner.
Scotch ship of war, "Great Michael," built.
Hats first made in England by Spaniards.
St. Paul's School, London, built.

France.

- 1509 Louis victorious at Agnadello, May 14.
He returns to France, Oct. 3.
- 1510 The league of Cambray renounced by the pope through jealousy of Louis.
War in Lombardy renewed by Louis.

Germany.

- 1509 Luther takes the degree of "Bachelor in Theology," in March.
Execution of four Dominicans at Berne in Switzerland, for impious attempts, by means of images of the Virgin, to impose upon the populace.
[Some Franciscans exposed the trick.]
- 1510 The Swiss join the pope against France.
Death of Frederic duke of Saxony, grand master of the Teutonic order, at Rochlitz; Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, succeeds.

Italy.

- 1509 Battle of Agnadello, gained by the king of France over the Venetians, May 14.
Fall of Pisa after a struggle with Florence for about fifteen years, June 8.
- 1510 Venice submits to the pope, having lost all its Italian provinces in one campaign.
[History does not afford a sublimer instance of the courage of true patriotism than that which Venice exhibited, when she relieved her provincials, whom she was unable to protect, from their oaths of allegiance, and collected herself to endure a siege within her own *Lagune*.]
Sanguinary campaign of the Germans and French in Italy; horrid sacrifice of life at the Grotto of Longaro.
Dissolution of the league of Cambray, by the withdrawal of the Spanish king and the pope.
The Jews expelled Naples.
Ferdinand again makes an unsuccessful attempt to establish the Inquisition in Naples.

Italy.

- 1510 Birth of Francesco Salviati, of Florence, painter, &c., (d. 1563.)
The Cartoons of Raphael commenced.
[They were designed in the chambers of the Vatican at Rome.]
Marcello Fogolino, of Verona, engraver, celebrated as "a master of rare and almost unrivalled skill."
Birth of Vicentino, (Giuseppe Nicola Rossigiani) at Vicenza, wood-engraver.
- Poland and Bohemia.**
- 1509 Peace between Poland and Russia.
Louis, (3 years old) king of Bohemia.
Crowned at Prague.
- 1510 Sigismund of Poland subsidizes the Tartars against Russia.

Spain.

- 1509 Cardinal Ximenes takes Oran and Bugia. The Algerines made tributaries.
[A Spanish kingdom may be said to have now been founded, by the enterprising cardinal, on the north coast of Africa.]
- 1510 Ferdinand abandons the league of Cambray on receiving the papal investiture of Naples.

Portugal.

- 1509 Victory of the Portuguese over the combined fleets of Guzerat and Egypt (1498)
- 1510 Albuquerque takes Goa in India; which becomes the principal seat of Portuguese power in the East Indies.
Growing prosperity of Portugal; magnificent palaces, private mansions, and villas, rise on every side; temples, colleges, and hospitals, testify to the increasing prosperity, and communicate to the people the refined taste and liberality of their accomplished sovereign.

Russia.

- 1509 Peace between Russia and Poland.
- 1510 Russia invaded and devastated by the Tartars, who are subsidized by Poland.

Turkish Empire.

- 1510 Rebellion of Selim, son of Bajazet.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1510 Defeat and death of Shahibek Khan Usbek by Ismaél; who reduces Khorassan, and extends his conquests to the city Balkh.

India.

- 1509 The grand master of Portugal rescues Albuquerque.
Unfortunate attack on Calicut; the grand master is killed, and Albuquerque receives a desperate wound.
Unsuccessful attack of the Portuguese on Sumatra.
- 1510 Calicut again attacked by Albuquerque, Jan 2; under whom
The Portuguese capture Goa, Feb. 17.
Goa lost to the Portuguese, Aug. 15.
Albuquerque again takes Goa, Nov. 25.
The Portuguese empire in India founded.

America.

- 1509 Diego Columbus, son of the navigator, governor-general of the Spanish colonies.
Juan Ponce de Leon enters on the conquest of Porto Rico (1493.)
The natives first make the discovery that the Spaniards are not immortals.
First Spanish settlement in Jamaica attempted by John de Esquivel.
- 1510 Settlement at Darien; being the first established on the main land.

Britain.

- 1511 Henry VIII. joins the "Holy League."
[Henry was anxious for military glory; and himself and council were cajoled by the king's father-in-law, Ferdinand of Spain, into the coalition agst. France:]
Fairfax takes the degree of Doctor of Music at Cambridge.
Musicians who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII.: Ashton, Kasar, Norman, Shepherd, Dr. Christopher Tye, (author of *Laudate Nomen*.) Johnson, Parsons, and several others.
- 1512 Supplies for the war against France freely voted by Parliament, and cordially seconded by the people, who generally desired war with that country.
An "Income Tax" of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, levied for the war.
Fruitless expedition against France.
Naval victory of Sir Edward Howard.
The Scottish privateer Barton taken by the English, and punished.
Government annuities first granted.
St. Leonard's College, at St. Andrews, Scotland, founded by Prior Hepburn.
First royal dock at Woolwich built.
First royal navy (so called) established.
Wolsey a favourite of the king.
Parliament grants Henry a large subsidy.
"Poll Tax" imposed for raising it.
Continued next page.

France.

- 1511 *Holy League* against France. (See Italy.)
1512 Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, sent against the army of the Holy League.
Death of duke de Nemours at Ravenna, on Easter Sunday, April 11.
Continued next page.

Germany.

- 1511 Maximilian (who had assumed the title of "Emperor Elect of the Romans" since 1508) now appears to the honour of being appointed coadjutor and successor to the pope.
[Maximilian is esteemed as the least favourable of all the German emperors to the papacy; and the fact that he had entertained for some time the idea of seizing the papal chair, has led many to conclude that he, as well as Luther, was disgusted with the corruptions of the church. His enthusiastic patronage of men of letters and science, not only served as an example to the princes of the empire, but greatly subserved that spirit of inquiry, and research, and desire for knowledge, which at this time was so widely extending.]
Luther goes to Rome; he is shocked and disgusted with the jocularly, impiety, and gross sensuality of the priests, &c.
["If there is a hell," said he, "Rome is built over it; it is an abyss whence issue all kinds of sins."]
1512 The *Republic of Geneva* founded.
Diet at Cologne; four additional circles added to the empire, viz., Austria, Burgundy, a second Saxon, and the Rhenish (or electoral.)
Philip Melanethon (Schwarzzerd) enters Tubingen university.
Continued next page.

Italy.

- 1511 Pope Julius forms a "Holy League" with Ferdinand of Aragon and the Venetian States against France, Oct. 4.
Council of Pisa convened under the patronage of the French king for limiting the "usurpations" of the papacy.
Decline of the native school of painting at Sienna; foreign artists invited.
1512 XIX. *General Council*; 5th Lateran, (convened in opposition to that of Pisa of 1511) commenced, May 3; pragmatic sanction of France abolished; papal resumption of first-fruits in France; a concordat, giving the king the nomination to benefices, conceded.
[The French clergy reject the concordat.]
Battle of Ravenna; Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, slain on the point of victory.
["A more bloody battle than that of Ravenna is not recorded by the chroniclers of those ages: many of the personages slain were of illustrious birth, and their number has been variously computed from ten to twenty thousand."]
Continued next page.

Poland.

- 1512 War between Poland and Russia renewed, chiefly owing to the machinations of the emperor Maximilian.

Spain.

- 1511 Ferdinand joins the "Holy League" against France.
War between Navarre and Castile.
1512 Defeat at Ravenna.
Continued next page.

Portugal.

- 1511 Discovery of Malacca and Java.
Russia and Sweden.
1512 Russia instigated to war with Poland by the German emperor.

Sten Sture II. administrator of Sweden.

Turkish Empire.

- 1511 Defeat of Selim; he saves himself by flight. Coffee in partial use in Constantinople. Unsuccessful rebellion of Ahmed. Recall of Selim; the Janissaries and Sipahis dethrone Bajazet and proclaim Selim I. Sultan of the Turks.
Murder of the brothers and nephews of Selim, surnamed Yauz "the ferocious."
Excessive donations to the avaricious Janissaries, and consequent exhaustion of the public funds.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1511 War between Persia and Turkey—partly arising from Turkish jealousy of Ismaél's success, and partly from the spirit of sectarian rivalry and hate.
[In derision of the Turkish creed Ismaél kept a hog in his court, which he called by a Turkish name.]

India.

- 1511 Java visited by the Dutch.

Africa.

- 1511 League of the Egyptian sultan with the kns. of Rhodes, Shah Ismaél of Persia, and the ruler of Armenia, agt. the Turks.

America.

- 1511 Conquest of Cuba by Diego Velasquez. Struggles of Hojeda, John de la Cosa, Pizarro, &c., with the natives of the continent.
Bravery of Vasquez Nunez de Balbao.

Britain.

- 1512 *Continued from p. 325.*
Robert Whittington receives the laurel at Oxford, the last instance of a laureated degree at that university.
[Skelton was laureated at Oxford in 1489, and at Cambridge in 1493. Skelton usually styled himself "Orator Regius."] Chapel at the eastern end of Westminster Abbey built.
Death of R. Fabian, author of *Chronicles of England and France.*
- 1513 Sir Edward Howard slain, and his fleet repulsed, near Brest.
Henry endeavours, but in vain, to conciliate the Scottish king.
Henry invades France with a large army. Execution of the duke of Suffolk.
Battle of Spurs; the English victorious.
Scottish alliance with France agt. Engl.
James IV. (Scot.) invades Northumberland, Aug. 22.
Norham Castle besieged; surdrd., Aug. 29.
Battle of Flodden; defeat and death of James IV. of Scotland, 10,000 Scots slain, Sep. 11.
James V. (Scot.) 18 months old, under the Regency of queen Margaret.
Tournay surrenders to Henry, Sep. 29.
Margaret (Scot.) marries the earl of Angus.
The duke of Albany regent, (Scotland.)
Henry arrives in England, Oct. 22.
Medical men first exempted from serving on juries.
[There were only thirteen medical men in London at this time.]
Abolition of the "Benefit of Clergy," as it regards murderers.
The claim of "Sanctuary" abolished.
- France.**
- 1512 *Continued from p. 325.*
The French evacuate Italy.
Birth of Solomon Bernard, engraver at Lyons.
- 1513 Repulse at Novara by the Swiss; La Tremouille compelled to return home.
English campaign in Picardy.
Siege of Therouanne commenced.
Battle of the Spurs, Aug. 16; and fall of Therouanne.
The Burgundian frontier invaded by the Swiss and Germans; Dijon besieged.
La Tremouille purchases their retreat, Sep. 13.
Surrender of Tournay to Henry VIII.
Henry elated with success returns to Engl.
Anthony Brumel (cotemporary of Josquin and scholar of Ockenheim) professor of music, flourishes.
[He is considered by some as the founder of the French school of music.]
- Germany.**
- 1512 *Continued from p. 325.*
Invasion of the Milanese by the Swiss; they restore Maximilian Sforza.
The Aulic council and functions of the imperial chamber finally settled.
Tribunals for settling disputes between the smaller states and individuals establ.
Luther becomes doctor in theology.
A controversy between Reuchlin and the German monks excites attention.
- 1513 The "Pennyless" emperor hires himself to Henry VIII. of England for 100 crowns

Germany.

- a-day; and serves as a volunteer in the invasion of Picardy in France.
- 1513 Defeat of the French at Novara; invasion of Burgundy, and siege of Dijon by the Swiss.
- Italy.**
- 1512 *Continued from p. 325.*
The French, though victorious over the Spaniards, are expelled Genoa and Milan.
The Medici gain Florence: Machiavelli expelled, subsequently imprisoned and put to torture.
Julian, son of Lorenzo de Medici, rules at Florence.
Birth of Giorgio Vasari, painter and historian of the Florentine school of painting (died 1576.)
Birth of Niccolo Abbati, historical painter, at Modena. (See France 1572.)
Death of the Venetian historic painter Giovanni Bellini (born 1422.)
Birth of Prospero Fontana of Bologna, historical painter, &c., (died 1597.)
Maximilian Sforza regains Milan.
Andrea del Sarto, painter at Florence.
[He resided for a short time at Paris, where he was extensively patronised.]
Francesco Granacci, Florentine painter, fl. (1477-1544.)
- 1513 Leo X. (card. John de Medici) pope.
[The patronage which Leo X. afforded to letters and the arts has shed a lustre over his pontificate; and the times during which—

"A Raffaele painted and a Vida sang,"

- are deservedly held in most honourable remembrance.]
Battle of Novara; repulse of the French by Maximilian Sforza.
Palermo becomes the capital of Sicily.
The Inquisition established in Sicily.

Spain.

- 1512 *Continued from p. 325.*
Conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand; flight of John to France; retreat of the French army.
Navarre incorporated with Castile.
- 1513 Peace of Blois with France.
Cathedral of Salamanca built by the architect Hontanon.

Denmark.

- 1513 *Christian II.* (the Wicked) succeeds his father, John, king of Denmark and Norway.

Turkish Empire.

- 1513 *Treaties sold to Venice and Ragusa.*
Peace concluded with Hungary.
Jealousies, political and religious, between Selim and Shah Ismael, result in war.

India.

- 1513 Albuquerque's fruitless attack upon Aden.
The Red Sea navigated by the Portuguese, the first European fleet that ever sailed upon its waters.

America.

- 1512 Florida explored by Ponce de Leon.
Expedition of Nunez to Darien; he founds the settlement of Maria.
- 1513 Vasquez Nunez and Francis Pizarro first behold the great south sea from the American shore, Sep. 25.

Britain.

- 1514 Peace with France; cession of Tournay to England.
 Marriage of princess Mary with Louis XII. Anne Boleyn, now a girl—a maid of honour to the princess Mary—accompanies her to France.
 Rise of bishop Wolsey, he is presented to the See of York, Aug. 5.
 Hampton court commenced.
- 1515 Return of the duke of Albany to Scotland from France (Lord Home having joined the Engl. party); he is appointed regent. [Albany's mother was a French woman, so was his wife; his chief estates were in France, and he had spent most of his life in that country.]
 Duke of Albany introduces French troops into Scotland, to check the anarchy which prevails; he becomes unpopular. Wolsey created cardinal and chancellor. Courts of requests established.
 Invention of the Camera Obscura.

France.

- 1514 Death of queen Anne of Bretagne, Jan. 9. Truce signed at Orleans; Louis marries Mary, sister of Henry of England, Oct. 9.
- 1515 Silk manufacture at Lyons commenced.
 Death of Louis XII., Jan. 1.
 Francis I. (duke of Valois and son of Charles of Angoulême) aged 20, succeeds. The French arms victorious in Italy:—invasion of the Milanese;
 Victory at Marignano, Sep. 13 and 14.
 Conquest of Milan Oct. 4.
 Alliance with eight of the Swiss cantons; Francis lavishes 700,000 crowns upon them.
 Treaty of Bologna with pope Leo X., Dec. 10; his holiness accedes to an ecclesiastical concordat.
 The number of marshals increased.
 [Before this time there were but two marshals in France. "*Marsals*," says Verstegan "from which our now name of Marshall commeth, was with our ancestors (as also with the other Germans) *curator equorum*, that is, he that had the charge of horses. The French, who (as we in England) very honourably esteeme of this name of office, doe give unto some noblemen that bear it, the title of 'Grand Mareschal de France.' And yet notwithstanding they doe no otherwise terme the smith that cureth and shueth horses, than by the name of *mareschal*."]
- Leonardo da Vinci comes into France; he is patronised by the king.

Germany.

- 1514 Birth of Virgil Solis, painter, illuminist and engraver, at Nuremberg, (d. 1562.)
- 1515 Treaty with France at Milan.

Austria.

- 1515 Treaty of double intermarriage concluded between the house of Austria and the family of Ladislaus, king of Bohemia, &c. The "Holy Alliance" between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed at Paris, Sept. 26.

Italy.

- 1514 Andrea Marone, Latin improvisatore of Brescia, and a host of inferior professors, are attracted to the court of pope Leo X.,

Italy.

- among the literati which that pontiff so magnificently patronised.
- 1514 Death of Bramante d' Urbino of Milan, architect, graver, fresco-painter, (b. 1444.)
- 1515 French invasion of Italy.
 Battle of Marignano, Sep. 14, and loss of the duchy of Milan: the Swiss lose most of their bravest men.
 Milan and Genoa re-occupied by French. Lorenzo, son of Pietro de Medici, succeeds Julian at Florence.
 The cartoons of Raffaello finished (1510.)
 The first printed edition of Ptolemy's "Almagest" at Venice.
 Magdalene convent established at Rome; which the pope endows.
 Death of Porta, author of "*Magia Naturalis*" (1445.)
- Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**
- 1514 Smolensko taken by the Russians. The Poles rout them on their retreat. Crusade in Hungary proclaimed against the Turks; levies are made.
 The levies revolt against the Magnates.
- 1515 Peace of Hungary with the Turks.
 Treaty of Vienna, between Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.

Spain.

- 1514 Sheep-breeding flourishes in Spain, under the patronage of cardinal Ximenes.
- Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**
- 1514 Victory and defeat of the Russians at Smolensko, in Poland.
 Dissension between Troll, abp. of Upsala, and Sten Sture of Sweden.
- 1515 Christiern of Denmark aims at making the regal power absolute, which produces much discontent.
 Christiern of Denmark marries Isabella, sister of Charles V.

Netherlands.

- 1514 The archduke, Charles, inaugurated in Brabant, Flanders, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland.
 Antwerp again walled (1201.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1514 Victory at Shaldiran (Kalderoon.)
- 1515 Successful progress of Selim's army in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan; insurrection of Kurds in favour of the conqueror. Battle of Karghandede; Ismaél defeated. Fall of Mardin, Nisibis, and other places. Mesopotamia and Kurdistan subdued.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1514 Parts of Persia conquered by Selim. Albuquerque recovers Ormuz (1622.)
 Terrible defeat at Kalderoon, on the frontiers of Azerbaijan, Aug. 17, by the Turks, who take Tabreez, Kurdistan, &c.
 [Selim deemed the conquest of Egypt of greater importance than that of Persia—hence he soon withdrew his forces and marched against the Mamelukes.]

India.

- 1515 Death of Albuquerque, Dec. 16, aged 63. [His remains were interred at Goa.]

America.

- 1514 Pedro Arias d'Avila (accompanied by bp. John de Queveda, and having 2,000 troops under command in 15 ships), arrive at Maria to supersede Nunez.
- 1515 Buenos Ayres discovered by Juan Diaz di Solis.

Britain.

- 1516 The Queen of Scots visits London, May 3. Arrogant demand of Henry that the Scottish parliament should dismiss Albany. The parliament manfully refuse, July. *Modern Period of Civil Jurisprudence* commences abt. the time of Reformation. [A new impulse having been given to learning, the science of jurisprudence underwent from this time a complete revolution. See France, 1529.]
Rebellion in Scotland of the earl of Arran, Lennox, Glencairn, &c.; suppressed by the regent Albany.
Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded.
- 1517 The duke of Albany departs for France to obtain French assistance.
Continued on page 329.

France.

- 1516 Havre de Grace founded.
Peace of Fribourg with Switzerland.
Treaty of Noyon with Spain, Aug. 13.

Germany.

- 1516 Maximilian invades Milan: desertion of his Swiss mercenaries: peace with France
The treaty of "perpetual peace" betw. the Swiss and French renewed at Fribourg.
Rebellion of Ulric duke of Wurtemberg: he is placed under the imperial ban, and deprived of his dominions.
Erasmus returns from England to Basle, where he publishes his first edition of the New Testament.
Luther hearing of Tetzels doings in Wurzen threatens to "make a hole in his drum."

"Letters of some obscure men" (by Crotus, Robianus, Hutten, and others) publ.

- 1517 *Rise of Lutheranism.*
Tetzel continues to sell "Indulgences" throughout Germany.

Luther denies absolution to those of the Wittemberghers who refuse to abandon their sins, on account of the liberty to offend which Tetzel's indulgences had conferred; Luther also writes against the erroneous view of "Indulgences" propagated by this agent of the papacy: he affixes his celebrated "Theses" to the door of the church of the castle of Wittemberg, Oct. 31; these propositions are reproduced in thousands, and circulated with amazing rapidity throughout Germany.

Italy.

- 1516 Treaty of Noyan, Aug. 13; and conclusion of the wars of the league of Cambray. Troubles and revolts in Sicily.

Charles (emperor) king of Naples.
Published at Venice "Anatomy of the Human Body," by Achillinus (reprinted in 1522.)

- 1517 General peace concluded in Italy. Disturbances in Palermo suppressed. Flourishing condition of Rome.

[This was the most brilliant epoch in the existence of modern Rome. The profuse bounty of Leo has been eulogised by the artists, the poets, and the historians who basked in his favour.]

Council of Lateran closes its sittings, March 16.

Death of Giulio da Sangallo, architect.
Continued on next page.

Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.

- 1516 Louis II. of Hungary and I. of Bohemia, succeeds, under the guardianship of the king of Poland and the emperor.
1517 Revolts and much disquiet in Bohemia and Hungary, owing to the minority of the king; jealousy of the increasing power of the ecclesiastics by the Vajvodas and Palatines.

Spain.

- 1516 Death of Ferdinand; according to his will Charles I. (son of Philip and Joanna) is proclaimed king. He reigns in conjunction with his mother (an idiot.)

[With Ferdinand the history of Aragon, as a distinct and independent nation, is closed; for, at his decease, after a separate existence of rather more than four centuries and a-half, it became permanently incorporated with Castile.]
Administration of cardinal Ximenes, during the absence of Charles in Flanders. He forms a corps of burgher militia in Castile, 30,000 in number, for keeping the nobles in check.

He suppresses revolts, and repels an invasion by the ex-king of Navarre.

Madrid made the seat of the Spanish court. Peace of Noyon with France, which opens the way for Charles to arrive in Spain, and provides for the surrender of Navarre to France.

- 1517 The Universities of Seville and Compostella founded.

Portugal.

- 1516 Private trading speculations of the officers of the crown—a serious evil.
1517 Treaty of commerce with China.

[“Portugal took the lead in the commerce of the East; and it pursued its new career with an ardour both commercial and military, beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who knew her circumscribed limits; and with a perseverance wholly at variance with the modern Portuguese character.”] Macao settled.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1517 Invasion of Sweden by Christiern, supported by the rebellious abp. Troll.

Netherlands.

- 1516 Charles succeeds to the Castilian throne. Lucas Van Leyden, graver, fl. (1494–1533.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1516 War with the Egyptians in Syria. Battle of the Darik near Aleppo; Ghori, of Egypt, defeated and slain, Aug. 17.

- 1517 Victories of Selim over the forces of Tuman Bey, partly by valour, partly by artifice and bribery.

Continued on next page.

China.

- 1517 First arrival and settlement of European merchants at Canton, China.

Africa.

- 1516 Terrible defeat near Aleppo: fall of the sultan of Egypt.

- 1517 Cairo taken by storm by the Turks. Defeat of Tuman, and final overthrow of the Mameluke dynasty.

America.

- 1516 Solis discovers the La Plata. Further explorations of Ponce de Leon, from Hispaniola in Florida (1512.)

- 1517 *On next page.*

Britain.

- 1517 *Continued* from p. 328.
Queen Margaret comes to Edinburgh; she and her husband quarrel.
The "Pastime of Pleasure," by Stephen Hawes, published.
- 1518 Wolsey appointed papal legate, June 29.
Reconciliation of Margaret (Scotland) and her husband, Angus.
League with France; Tournay restored.
Princess Mary affianced to the dauphin.
The College of Physicians, London, fndd.
St. George's Chapel, Windsor, founded.

France.

- 1518 Restoration of Tournay to France, Oct. 11.
Dauphin affianced to the princess Mary, daughter of Henry of England, Oct. 4.

Germany.

- 1518 Luther is alarmed at his own success; he is disposed to withdraw from the controversy—but
The Era of the Reformation having already advanced, there is no going back.
Luther writes a letter of submission to the pope from Heidelberg, May 30.
Cajetan, cardinal legate, cites Luther before a diet at Augsburg; Luther arrives Oct. 7; stays 10 days, and then escapes.
Knipstrow defeats Tetzel and Wimpina in controversy; Knipstrow is flung into prison.
Riot at Wittenberg; Tetzel's papers burnt.
Fire-engines manufactured by Anthony Blanter, a goldsmith at Friedberg.
[*Note on Fire-engines*, p. 330.]
Death of Maximilian, Dec. 3.
[Some records have Jan. 12, 1519.]
Francis I., Henry VIII., and Charles of Spain, compete for the empire.

Italy.

- 1517 *Continued* from p. 328.
Conspiracy to poison the pope by cardinal Petrucci: the latter is degraded and strangled.
Sale of indulgences by pope Leo X. to replenish his exhausted treasury.
Sentence of condemnation against Luther for preaching agt. the sale of indulgences.
Machiavelli's "Practice of Politics, &c."
[*"Machiavelli, with very little reflection on the intrinsic merit of virtue, or the natural deformity of vice, was a shrewd and attentive observer of both, as they presented themselves to him in the course of a very busy life, and amidst political changes of great frequency and variety. He abounds, perhaps more than any other writer, in practical rules, fitted for the conduct of men with a view to their own interest, or that of their faction or country, as separate and distinct from the great interests of mankind."*—*Sir John Stoddart*. The principles known as the "Machiavellian" are laid down in the above work. Different opinions have been formed as to their value or importance. The first English edition appeared in 1761.]
Leo appoints 31 new cardinals in order to strengthen himself against the opposition of the older members of the consistory.
Death of Fr. Bartolomeo Baccio di san Marco, historical painter, at the convent of St. Mark, (born 1469.)

Italy.

- 1518 Alessandro Benedetti of Padua, opposer of the Arabian system of medicine (d. 1525), and Nicolaus Leoniceus renewer of the system of Hippocrates (d. 1524) flourish.
Camillo Querno, the buffoon, flourishes at the court of pope Leo X.
Birth of Palladio, the architect, contemporary for several years with Peruzzi, San Michael, Vignola, Serlio, and Scamezzi.
[Palladio is to be considered as having done more than almost any other architect for the advancement of his profession and the embellishment of his country; though it cannot be denied that the basis of his practice is to be found in the works of the Italian artists of the 14th and 15th centuries.]

Spain.

- 1518 The Spanish silk and stuff manufactures flourish; at Seville alone there are 16,000 woollen looms, chiefly owned by Moors.
Juan Bocan, father of Castilian poetry, writer of sonnets—after Petrarch, flourishes, (died about 1541.)
Ximenes, backed by the remonstrances of Maximilian, entreats Charles to return.
University of Toledo founded.

Portugal.

- 1518 Aden, on the Red Sea, settled.
Netherlands.
1518 Charles departs for Spain, having first confirmed his aunt, Margaret, in the administration.
Arbitrary conduct of Charles, from this time, towards the inhabitants of the Netherlands.

Turkish Empire.

- 1517 *Continued* from p. 328.
Battle of Cairo; a victory gained by the treachery and cruelty of Selim.
Battle of the Pyramids; final defeat of Tuman Bey. (See Africa, p. 328.)
Egypt added to the Ottoman empire.
1518 Selim obtains the sovereignty, and the title of Protector of the two holy cities—Mecca and Medina.

India.

- 1517 Ibrahim Lodi succeeds Sekander at Delhi.
1518 Bejapur invaded by Kristna Rai, rajah of Bejannuggur in the Dekkan, with 600 war elephants, &c.

Africa.

- 1518 Disturbances along the coast occasioned by the jealousy of the native princes against the Portuguese.
Settlement of the Corsairs—Hornu, and Hayraddin Barbarossa, at Algiers.

America.

- 1517 Nunez, unjustly accused of treason by Pedro Arias, is beheaded, aged 42.
Campeachy discovered by Hernandez de Cordova; he touches at Florida.
First patent for the importation of negroes.
1518 The shores of the Mexican gulf explored by Grijalva, and named by him New Spain.
Conquest of Mexico:—Cortez sails from St. Jago de Cuba in November.
He lands at Havana.
The discovery of the use of cochineal as a dyeing material, made in Mexico by the Spaniards.

Britain.

- 1519 Henry proposes an interview with Francis of France, to take place in July—postponed in consequence of the death of the emperor of Germany.

[The proposed interview had been previously concerted by Wolsey for a reward of 7,000 ducats.]

The emperor promises Wolsey to further his views with reference to the next vacancy in the Holy See.

Unpopularity of Wolsey.

[“He disoblige not only the inferior sort by his pride and haughty behaviour, but by laying his hands upon the rights, privileges, and profits of the gentry and clergy, he made them his implacable enemies too.”—*Strype.*]

Court masquerades in this reign:—

Dramatic character given to the amusement of the mask for the first time at court—ambassadors from France being present.

Royal edict, making the study of Greek and Hebrew indispensable in colleges.

Lucas Cornelii, painter in water colours, fl.

[He came to England soon after 1509.]

Theodore Bernardi, another Flemish artist, arrives in England this year.

France.

- 1519 Francis a candidate for the empire.

Condemnatory decree of the University of Paris against Eckius's doctrine.

Ant. Brumel, J. Monton Pierre de la Rue, and Loyset, professors of music, flourish.

Anthony Fevii of Orleans, and John Mouton (a Fleming) professors of music, also flourish.

Germany.

- 1519 Fire-engines in general use in Germany.

See 1518.

[“The invention of the fire-engine appears to be nearly coeval with that of the pump, both being attributed to Ctesibus, who lived in Egypt in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Ptolemy Evergetes; at all events, Hero, who was a pupil of Ctesibus, expressly describes a forcing pump with two cylinders as a machine for extinguishing fires, but it does not appear that it was very generally adopted. . . . It is remarked by Von Stettin, that in the building accounts of the city of Augsburg, fire-engines are first mentioned in the year 1518. They are called there ‘Instruments for Fires,’ or ‘Water Syringes’ used at fires; and these names seem to announce that the machine was then in its infancy.”—*Barlow.*]

Charles V. (of Spain) elected emperor, June 28; aged 19.

First capitulation with the electors signed by the emperor: the electors, princes, and free cities, to retain their ancient privileges; no war without the consent of the states: foreign troops not to be admitted.

Dispute between Miltitz and Luther at Leipzig—opened by Eck and Carlstadt. [All moderate men began now to feel alarm at the rapid widening of a breach which it was fancied was about being healed. The discussion was in June.]

Germany.

- 1519 Zuinglius preaches the doctrines of the Reformation at Zurich.

Mission of the papal chamberlain to Germany; he degrades Tetzel; endeavours to reconcile Luther to the church.

Italy.

- 1519 Charles V. emperor and king of Italy.

War between the emperor and the king of France in Italy.

Cardinal de Medici rules at Florence.

Death of Leonardo da Vinci (1444, 1481.)

Domenico Campagnola of Padua, engraver, &c., flourishes.

[“One of the best of the early scholars of Titian.”]

Baldazzare Peruzzi, engraver, fl. (d. 1481.)

[Three blocks were generally used at this time; the first for the outline, the second for the deep shadows, and the last for the lighter tints.]

Poland.

- 1519 War of Poland with Prussia.

Spain.

- 1519 Arrival of Charles in Spain; he treats

Ximenes with cold ingratitude.

Death of the minister Ximenes.

Sale of state offices commenced.

Taxation increases from this time.

The archbishopric of Toledo conferred upon William of Croy—a ground of discontent.

Charles's Flemish ministry unpopular.

The cortes of Castile acknowledge Charles.

Intractability of the cortes of Aragon, &c.

Magelhaen, the first circumnavigator, sails on a voyage of discovery; he passes the straits called by his name.

Charles elected emperor under the title of Charles V.; he is compelled to declare Spain independent of the empire.

Rebellion of the clergy of Castile.

Insurrection of the comuneros in Castile.

Valencia, and Valladolid.

Felippa de Borgona, sculptor, flourishes.

Portugal.

- 1519 Colombo, in Ceylon, colonized.

[Magelhaen, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, was the first circumnavigator who entered the Pacific Ocean.]

Netherlands.

- 1519 Justus Negher, of Nordlingen, a clever wood-engraver, flourishes.

Peria and Tartary.

- 1519 Georgia conquered by Ismaél.

[No compensation for the defeat of 1514.]

India.

- 1519 Baber approaches the Indus.

America.

- 1519 Conquest of Mexico; Cortez sails from Havana, Feb. 19; lands at Yucatan and proceeds against the natives.

The extremity of South America doubled by Magelhaen; by whom the Ladrões and Philippines are discovered (1520.)

[“The Brazilians, at Magelhaen's visit in 1519, were accustomed to make their beds of a vegetable down, so that it cannot be doubted that the cotton, as well as the indigo plant, are indigenous to America as well as to India; their art of manufacture is also, in all probability, equally original, and it is impossible to say it is not as ancient.”—*Barlow.*]

Britain.

- 1520 Interview of Henry of England and the emperor Charles at Dover, arranged by cardinal Wolsey, May 26.
Meeting of Henry and Francis I. of France at Ardres, the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," June 7.
[The extravagant expenditure of this pageant caused the ruin of many of the French and English nobility.]
Civil war in Scotland between the Hamiltons and Douglasses of the Angus branch.
First Map of England, by George Lilly.
Literary stops (punctuation) first used.
Birth of Adm. Sir John Hawkins (d. 1595.)
Death of Henry Stevens.
The term "Troy-weight" first occurs in a statute of this year.
[The pound Troy is said to have derived its name from the town of Troyes, where a celebrated fair was held, and this weight used. See 1532.]
The art of knitting takes its rise about this period.
[Up to the time of Henry VIII. the hose or stockings were made of milled cloth by tailors. It is probable that the first knit stockings were of silk, although the same process soon became common with other materials.]
The cathedral service first set to music, by John Marbeck, organist of Windsor.
- France.**
- 1520 Conference of Francis and Henry VIII. at "the field of the cloth of gold"—between Andrea and Guines; Francis has Wolsey as his proctor.

Germany.

- 1520 Coronation of the emperor Charles at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 23.
"Address to the nobility of Germany," &c., published by Luther, in June.
Luther burns the papal bull, of June 15, at Wittenberg, Dec. 10.
Erasmus's love of literary ease, and dislike of discussion, prevent him from taking a prominent part in the intellectual struggle now going on.
The duchy of Wittemberg conferred by the emperor on his own brother.
Ulrich von Hutten, author of the satire "Trias Romana," compelled to take refuge from the vengeance of pope Leo, in company with Francis of Sickingen.
Hans Schauflein, the younger, and Hans Sebald Beham, xylographers, flourish.

Italy.

- 1520 Victories of Prospero Colonna and Pescara over Lantrec.
Birth of Girolama Porro at Padua, engraver on wood at Venice.
Death of Mariotto Albertinelli of Florence, an historical painter, (b. 1475.)
Rise of the *Roman School of Painting*.
[The Roman school comprises an extensive variety of styles, as all the painters of eminence, from all parts of Italy, were attracted, in succession, by papal patronage to the Eternal City. But the Roman manner, properly so called, is that of Raffaele and his followers.]
Giulio Romano, pupil of Raffaele, teaches the Roman method at Mantua.

Italy.

- 1520 Death of Andrea del Sarto, painter (1502.)
Il Garofalo, pupil of Raffaele, teaches the Roman method at Ferrara.
Gaudenzio Ferrari, pupil of Raffaele, teaches painting at Milan, (d. 1550.)
Pellegrino of Modena, pupil of Raffaele, teaches painting at Milan, (d. 1530.)
Bagnacavallo, pupil of Raffaele, teaches painting at Bologna, (d. 1542.)
Penni, (Il Fattore) steward of Raffaele, (1488-1528); Polidoro Caravaggio, (1495-1543) and Perino del Vaga (1504-1547) teach the Raffaellesque style of painting at Naples.

Spain.

- 1520 Charles goes to Germany.
Further progress of the revolt in Valladolid; Padilla unites the discontented in a "Holy Junta."
Erection of the palace of Medina Celi at Seville.

Portugal.

- 1520 Pegu and Siam discovered.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1520 Battle of Bogesund; Sten Sture defeated and killed, Oct. 8.
Christiern of Denmark acknowledged as king of Sweden by the diet of Upsala; he promises an amnesty.
Massacre of Stockholm, Aug. 11; 94 of the Swedish clergy and nobility put to death in the market-place, by order of Christiern, the father of Gustavus Vasa among the number.
Escape of Gustavus Vasa from prison to the mountains of Dalecarlia.
Preparations of Gustavus Vasa at Raltwik for driving Christiern from the throne of Sweden.

Turkish Empire.

- 1520 Death of Selim of fever.
[During the reign of Selim, and the reigns of his two immediate predecessors, the Ottoman power was progressive.]
Solyman II. (the Magnificent), sultan.
Having been born in the first year of the tenth century, and being the tenth sovereign of the House of Othman, high expectations were formed of his future glory—the number ten being held in superstitious regard by the Ottomans.]
Liberation of 600 Egyptian captives.
Reimbursements of losses to merchants for breaches of official regulations.
The laws and finances of the empire regulated by a fixed code.
Appointment of the Bostanjis, a domestic corps, intended to keep the Janissaries in check, and to serve as a protection to the person of the sultan.

India.

- 1520 The Ladrone islands (i.e. the islands of Thieves) discovered by Magelhaen.

America.

- 1520 Montezuma, emperor of Mexico, acknowledges the kg. of Spain as his vassal lord.
Revolt of the natives against Cortez, who is compelled to retreat; many of his soldiers made prisoners, and sacrificed to propitiate the Mexican idols.
Cabot sails up the Rio de la Plata, and discovers Paraguay.
Campeachy bay discovered.

Britain.

- 1521 Wolsey issues orders to all the bishops for the seizure of heretical books, May 14. Duke of Buckingham, charged with having meditated crimes against the government, is beheaded, May 17.
[The real crimes of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham were:—he was of the royal Plantagenet line; he was very wealthy; he was frank, generous, and popular; he was the son of the judicially murdered Buckingham (see 1483); the king had no sons; on which account it was hinted that the duke's son would inherit after Henry.]
Henry writes to Louis of Bavaria, calling on him to exterminate heresy, May 20.
Title of "Defender of the Faith" conferred upon Henry by the pope; bull dated Oct. 9.
[It was while the blood of Buckingham was fresh upon him that Henry set himself up as defender of the holy Roman Catholic Church.]
League at Calais against France, between Henry, pope Leo, and the emperor Charles, Nov. 19.
Act for restraining inclosures.
Albany returns to Scotland on the invitation of Margaret; her husband and brother having been discarded by her.
Bishop Gawain Douglas "a better poet than politician, and who had more genius than morality and patriotism," becomes the medium of communication between Angus and king Henry.
Death of John Skelton, poet laureate.
Thomas Glyot, philologist, and (bishop) H. Latimer (1475—1555) sermon writer, fl.
- France.**
- 1521 The constable of Bourbon rejects an offer of marriage by Louisa of Savoy.
War with Spain; Navarre invaded.
Invasion of the Netherlands; indecisive.
Louis affronts the constable Bourbon near Valenciennes.
The French driven out of Spain.
The Milanese and Genoa lost to France.
First Public Debt: Francis borrows from the citizens of Paris 200,000 livres.
- Germany.**
- 1521 Diet of Worms: Luther outlawed, Ap. 17.
[At this justly celebrated diet, Luther boldly acknowledged all his published opinions, notwithstanding the violence of Alexander.]
Luther leaves Worms, April 26: he is conveyed to the castle of Wartberg.
Erasmus settles at Basle.
The Swiss form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France.
Violence of Carlstadt at Wittenberg, Dec.
- Italy.**
- 1521 Excommunication of Luther at Worms.
Occupation of Milan by the Spaniards; expulsion of the French.
Parma and Placentia annexed to the papal territories (1545.)
Death of Pope Leo X. Dec. 1.
Wolsey aspires to the papal chair.
Death of Luca Signorelli, painter, &c., remarkable for the anatomical accuracy of his figures, and the expressiveness of his subjects.

Hungary and Bohemia.

- 1521 Louis of Hungary and Bohemia marries Mary, daughter of the archduke, Philip. War of Hungary with the Turks.
Fall of Belgrade; Bajazet takes it by storm; also Salankaman and other fortresses.
- Spain.**
- 1521 Magelhaen determines the globular form of the earth by sailing round it.
Suppression of the revolt; Padilla executd.
[The nobles exercised the *rights of conquest* and retaliation with extreme severity.]
Charles returns to Spain, and by his merciful policy reconciles the rebels, and consolidates his authority.
[The nobles soon found that the chains which they had been forging for the commons were intended for themselves.]
First war with France: for Navarre.
Siege of Pampeluna, at which Loyola is wounded in both legs; from this time he devotes himself to a life of devotion.
Charles still continues to retain Navarre.
Navarre overrun by the French.
Spanish infantry organized by the generals Ferdinand, Charles V., Gonsalvo, de Cordova, Pescara, Alva, and others.
- Portugal.**
- 1521 Sudden death of the king, aged 52.
[The most glorious compliment, perhaps, ever paid to a reigning potentate, was that from the lips of a grateful people, that he had banished poverty and distress from his dominions.]
John III. (son) succeeds.
He selects wise and able ministers.
Earthquake at Lisbon; nearly 30,000 persons destroyed.
- Russia and Sweden.**
- 1521 The Crim Tartars besiege Moscow; tribute is promised them, and they retire.
The Crim Tartars defeated at Rezan.
Gustavus Vasa raises an army of 15,000 Dalecarlians, &c.
- Netherlands.**
- 1521 The Netherlands (being included among the dependencies of Burgundy) forms part of one of the circles of the German empire.
Congress of Bruges, at which Wolsey concludes a treaty betw. Spain and Engld.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1521 The Hungarians discontinue their tribute.
Solyman besieges Belgrade; it capitulates; Solyman violates the terms of surrender.
- India.**
- 1521 Magelhaen discovers the Philippine Isles.
Murder of Magelhaen by the natives of the Philippines; he is succeeded by Cano.
- America.**
- 1521 Death of Montezuma king of Mexico.
Surrender of Guatimozin king of Mexico.
Conquest of Mexico completed.
Barbarous execution of Guatimozin—the last of the native emperors of Mexico.
Cotton mantles of various colours, waistcoats, handkerchiefs, counterpanes, tapestries, and carpets, sent home by Cortez to king Charles of Spain.
["Cotton formed the principal article of clothing amongst the Mexicans, as they had neither hemp nor silk, nor had they wool, except that of rabbits and hares, and a fibrous plant called the maguel."]

Britain.

- 1522 The earl of Shrewsbury invades Scotland without any declaration of war having been made by Henry.
 Second visit of Charles V. to Henry, May 26; treaty between them against France; Charles pledges to marry the princess Mary, and to indemnify Henry for his loss of the French pension—while each sovereign undertakes to begin the war against France with 40,000 men.
 The earl of Surrey escorts Charles to the Spanish coast, and on his return his fleet ravages the coast of France.
 A forced loan of £20,000 raised by Wolsey from the citizens of London.
 Wolsey demands a supply from the House of Commons; and is offended with Sir T. More, speaker, because of his reply.
 Wolsey aspires to the pontificate, but fails.
 Silver farthings first coined.
 Tonstall, bp. of Durham, publishes the first English work on arithmetic.
 The duke of Albany invades England, but Dacre's crafty negotiations prove successful in causing him to disband his army.
 Henry expels all Scotchmen from Engd.
 Surrey marches against Albany, but returns without a blow being struck.
 Death of Gawain Douglas.
 "The Nut-brown Maid," a ballad by an anonymous writer, published.

France.

- 1522 War with England; Wolsey, cajoled by Charles, induces Henry to declare war against Francis; the coasts of Normandy and Bretagne ravaged by earl Surrey.
 Descent of Surrey upon Picardy; unproductive.
 Process against Bourbon; his property confiscated.
 Foundation of the new (now old) Louvre.
 Orlando de Lasso, Claude le Jeune, Josquin de Prez, &c., musicians, fl.
 [During this sovereign's reign there existed as many celebrated musicians in France as in Italy, Germany, Flanders, and England. The three musicians above named were of the Flemish school; for the French, owing to their proximity to, and intercourse with the Flemings, patronised and invited composers and professors from that country, and thus acquired their musical taste.]
 Rise of the French School of Painting.
 [The French School of Painting is formed on the model of the Italian schools. In composition and design it excels.]

Germany.

- 1522 First war of Charles with France, Mar. 22.
 Luther recalled to Witttemberg by the elector Frederic.
 Ferdinand, brother of the emperor, is appointed president of the council of regency, during Charles's absence in Spain.
 Diet of the empire at Nuremberg, in Nov.; pope Adrian's address to the electors laid before them; the diet publishes a list of one hundred grievances, which they present to the legate Chierigati.
 Heinrich Aldegrever, painter and engraver, fl. till 1563 (born at Soest, 1502.)
 Luther prepares a form of religious worship to which Frederic assents.

Italy.

- 1522 Giulio Romano, favourite of Raffaele, (1492-1546); Giov. da Udine, (d. 1542); Benvenuto da Garofala, (1481-1550) fl.
 [The Roman school excelled in ideal beauty; its design was founded on the antique; its composition was sober.]
 Correggio, the founder of the Lombard and Parmesan schools of painting, fl. (1494.)
 [The Lombard and Bolognese Schools of Painting are regarded as one, Correggio, the head of the Lombard painters, having imitated the works of those of Bologna. It has been said, that Correggio's distinguishing characteristics are—"a seducing and voluptuous, though perhaps somewhat affected, grace in his figures and attitudes, and a magic harmony in his colouring."]
 Adrian VI. (cardinal Florent, bishop of Tortosa), pope.
 1523 [The lovers of the fine arts, whom the deceased pope had gathered around him, were painfully reminded of their loss, when the new pope, turning with horror and disgust from (what he esteemed) the impious and shameless exhibition of naked figures in the masterly group of the Laocoon, veiled his eyes with his hands and exclaimed—"These are the gods of the Pagans."]
 Machiavelli's "Arte della Guerra" publ.
 Victory of the Spaniards over the Swiss and French at Bicocca; expulsion of the French from Italy. [Contd. p. 334.]

Spain.

- 1522 The constable Bourbon espouses clandestinely the cause of Spain.
 The "Complutensian Polyglot"—the first Polyglot Bible ever published, issued from the press of card. Ximenes at Alcalá.
 [Complutum the ancient name of Alcalá.]

Portugal.

- 1522 Portugal, though still in the zenith of her power, begins to exhibit incipient causes of decline:—inability to preserve her vast acquisitions, extravagant scale of the royal establishments, increasing power, wealth, and insolence of the clergy and nobility, gradual introduction of luxury and deprivation of manners among all classes, the steady consolidation of the sanguinary inquisition, the vile oppression of foreign agents, and the consequent wars with the natives of India and Africa—all contribute to her decline.
 Damian Goetz, the historian, &c., fl.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1522 Great complaints of the Danish nobility agt. the arbitrary conduct of the king.
 Victorious career of Gustavus Vasa.
 Lutheranism introduced into Sweden by Olaus Petri.

Turkish Empire.

- 1522 Conquest of Rhodes from the knights of St. John, who then retire into Candia and Sicily.
 The Ottoman navy formidable to Europe.

America.

- 1522 Cano (1519) performs the First Circuit of the Globe.
 [Cano took charge of the ships which had been under the care of Magelhaen, after his death at the Philippines.]

Britain.

- 1523 Duke of Albany returns to France.
Angus is made regent.
The duke of Suffolk takes the command of the English troops at Calais, Aug. 24; and commences a campaign against the French, Sep. 4.
Wolsey again fails at Rome, Nov. 18.
Supply of £800,000 refused by the commons.
The ryal (noble) rises in value to 11s. 3d., the sovereign to 22s. 6d., and the angel to 7s. 6d. The George noble first coined.
[After a few years the noble and its parts were no longer struck; the double ryal received the appellation of "pound sovereign," and was ordered to pass for 20s.; the angel rose in value to 8s., and the quarter angel was first struck; lastly, to supply the place of the half and quarter noble, crowns and half crowns were struck in Gold. Crowns were struck in this metal down to the reign of George III.—*Benj. R. Green.*]
Defeat and second expulsion of the Douglasses from Scotland.

France.

- 1523 Bourbon, in revenge for the injury inflicted upon him, conspires against his country with the emperor and Henry of England.
Bourbon's interview with Francis.
Flight of Bourbon to Germany.
The Landsknechts repulsed in Burgundy.
Attack on the Spanish frontier frustrated.
Repulse of the duke of Suffolk, who had advanced within eleven leagues of Paris.
The Lutherans persecuted.

Germany.

- 1523 George duke of Saxony strenuously opposes the Reformation; he prohibits the use of Luther's Bible, &c., &c.
Death of Francis of Sickingen in a private war with the archbp. of Treves.
Death of Ulrich of Hutten.
Hans Holbein (the elder, 1498—1554) of Basle, an eminent painter of history and portraits, fl. (In London from 1526.)
Campaign of the emperor in Italy.
Outrages of the "Levellers" under Munzer and Storek.
First liturgy of the German Lutheran Church, published.

Italy.

- 1523 Baraballi of Gaieta, and Gazoldo, Latin improvisatori, flourish.
[The coronation of the former was actually designed by pope Leo X., but the ceremony was frustrated by the superior sagacity of an elephant, upon which the buffoon was mounted.]
The Spaniards storm Genoa.
Francis Sforza (brother of Maximilian) rules in Milan.
League of Italy agt. Francis I. of France. Bonivet commands the French army.
Constable Bourbon joins the enemy.
Cardinal Wolsey a candidate, the second time, for the papal chair. The Italians reject *barbarian* (ultramontane) candts.
Clement VII. (cardinal Julius de Medici, illegitimate son of Julian de Medici,) elected pope, Nov. 18.
[He wished to retain his name Julius (Giulio,) but being reminded that no pope who had retained his proper name

Italy.

- had lived a year after his election, he consented to a change.]
1523 Alexander, illegitimate son of Lorenzo de Medici, rules at Florence in connexion with the pope.
Insurance policies first in use—in Florence.
Death of P. Colonna at Milan, Dec. 30.
Death of Pellegrino da Modena, painter, one of Raffaello's pupils.
Death of John Fran. Frasc. Russiccia, a Florentine artist (1446.)
St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, flourishes (dies 1552.)

Poland.

- 1523 Peace of Poland with Russia (1512.)

Spain.

- 1523 Measures for increasing the produce of cochineal in Mexico ordered by the Spanish government.
Francisco á Victoria, "The restorer of theological learning in Spain," fl. at Valladolid.
[In his "Prelectiones Theologicae" he discusses the general right of war—public war, reprisals, just and unjust causes of, its end, and the right of subjects to examine its grounds.]

Russia, Sweden, Denmark, & Norway.

- 1523 Peace between Russia and Poland.
Rebellion of the Swedes; also Revolt of the nobles of Jutland, who elect Christiern's uncle,
Frederick I. (the Peaceful) duke of Sleswig-Holstein, king of Denmark and Norway—hence their union.
Flight of Christiern with his queen, &c., from Copenhagen to the court of Charles V., his brother-in-law.
Gustavus Vasa, son of the duke of Gripsholm, acquires the sovereignty of Sweden.
The union of Calmar, between Denmark and Sweden, is therefore finally dissolved (1397.)
Vasa finds the treasury empty, the income far below the expenditure, the debts of the nation large, and the creditors impatient.

Gustavus declines the title of king; he is elected stadtholder.

The nobles of Denmark obtain a capitulation from Frederick, granting them the lands lately taken by the crown, and giving them the power of life and death over their vassals; the clergy obtain concessions; and Norway is rendered an elective kingdom.

Expulsion of the Danes from Sweden.
Russia at war with the Tartars of Kasan—the latter successful.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1523 Death of Ismaél while on a pilgrimage to the tomb of his father.
Tamasp I., son of Ismaél, succeeds 10 yrs. old.
[The tribes of Turkomans who had supported Ismaél, were the chief military strength of Persia. They were called Kuzel-bashes, or "Golden Heads"—a name which has descended to their posterity.]

America.

- 1523 French voyage of discovery, under Verazani, a Florentine. He visits St. John's (Prince Edward's) Island.

Britain.

- 1524 Soap first made in London and Bristol.
First parliamentary act for repair of roads.
Great alarm of a second general deluge, it having been predicted that one would occur this year.
- Hops first brought into England—imported from the Netherlands († 1428.)
A well-known ancient distich says,
"Turkeys, Carp, Piccarel, and Beer,
Came into England all in one year."
On this Mr. Smedley remarks:—"Until, however, it be clearly ascertained that turkeys, carp, piccarel, reformation, bays, and beer, all date in England from 1524, we do not see that much is gained towards the chronology of hops."¹
- Combat of Horner the armourer and his man Peter, the former defeated, then hanged and beheaded at Tyburn.
- 1525 Disagreement between Henry VIII. and the emperor Charles.
Usurpation of power in Scotland by the Douglasses.
King Henry concludes a peace with the court of Francis of France, Aug. 30.
Hampton Court palace built by Wolsey.
Dover fortified. (The castle built in 47.)
Fig-trees brought into England from Italy—by cardinal Pole.
Rise of the "Libertines"—leaders Corin and Quintin—from which time the word libertaine is understood in a bad sense.
- France.**
- 1524 Bonnavet in Italy; he is compelled to retreat upon the lower Valois.
Bayard succeeds; he is killed, April 30.
Provence invaded by Bourbon by permission of the emperor.
Death of queen Claude at Blois, July 2.
["This event united Bretagne to the French crown." See 1532.]
Bourbon lays siege to Marseilles, Aug. 19.
Repulse and retreat of Bourbon, Sep. 25.
Flavel and Faber preach at Meaux.
- 1525 Francis made prisoner at Pavia, Feb. 24.
Escape of the king of Navarre.
Francis is removed to Madrid.
Francis proposes to abdicate, but afterwards abjures his professed intention.
Jacques Povent, the first Protestant martyr in France, burnt at Paris. (See 1559.)
A degree of the meridian northward from Paris, taken by M. Fernellius, measures 68°7'634 English miles.
- Germany.**
- 1524 *Second Diet* at Nuremberg, Jan.; Campeggio, papal legate, fails in securing the co-operation of the estates.
Catholic alliance at Ratisbon, April 18.
The peasantry throughout Germany rise in rebellion against their nobles.
- 1525 Treaty of Cracow, April 8, by which the territories of the Teutonic order are secularized—converted into a temporal dukedom under Albert of Brandenburg—
The First Duke of Prussia.
Lutheranism established in Prussia.
Death of Frederic (the Wise) elector of Saxony, May 5.
Defeat of the Levellers by the landgrave of Hesse, May 15; 7,000 are killed; Munzer and Pfeifar escape, but are soon after taken and beheaded at Mulhausen.

Germany.

- 1525 Luther marries Catharine Bora, a nun.
Meeting of catholic princes at Dessau.
- Italy.**
- 1524 Bonivet raises the sieges of Milan and Arona. He is wounded in Lower Valais. Bonivet is succeeded by Bayard.
Lombardy delivered from the French by Bourbon; death of Bayard.
Milan falls before the French—fifth time.
The revenues of Naples mortgaged by the viceroy, Lannoy, to raise money for war.
Pavia again besieged by Francis, Oct. 28.
Naples unsuccessfully invaded by the French, under Stuart, duke of Albany.
The Order of Theatines confirmed.
Death of Girolamo Alibrandi of Sicily, one of Da Vinci's pupils, (b. 1470.)
- 1525 Battle of Pavia, between the French and Spaniards (imperialists), Feb. 24.
Francis I. made prisoner, &c.; hence Spanish ascendancy in Italy.
The emperor expels the French fr. Milan.
The Capuchin Order of Friars, founded by Matthew Baschi, confirmed.
- Poland.**
- 1525 Peace of Poland with Prussia (1519.)
- Spain.**
- 1524 Concordat with the pope; the dependence of the Spanish clergy on their king recognised.
- 1525 King of France prisoner at Madrid.
- Portugal.**
- 1524 Tyranny of the viceroys in India. [In Malacca and the Moluccas, in Calicut, at Cochin, and at Ormus, honour and justice were made a regular traffic of to the highest bidder, by the unscrupulous viceroy, Dom Duartes de Meneses, and by all the subordinate authorities.]
- Denmark, Sweden, Russia, & Norway.**
- 1524 Treaty of Malmo, betw. Denmark and Sweden, Gothland retained by the former.
Gustavus Vasa aims at repressing the power and insolence of the Swedish clergy, who, in return, excite the peasantry to rebellion.
Great defeat of the Russians (150,000.) by the Tartars, on the Volga.
Lutheranism opposed in Norway.
- Peria and Tartary.**
- 1525 Civil distractions during the minority of Shah Tamasp; the chiefs of the Kuzelbaahes contend for place and power.
- India.**
- 1524 Victorious progress of Baber; he besieges and takes Lahore, &c.
Dowlut Khan Lodi joins Baber.
- 1525 Battle of Paniput; victory of Baber; defeat and death of Ibrahim.
The sultan Baber finds the Mogul dynasty in India, on the ruins of the native (Affghan) govts. Cabul his capital.
The Mogul Dynasty.
Zehir-Eddin Baber—first emperor.
- America.**
- 1524 Discovery of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro.
Oath of confederation of Francis Pizarro, Almagro, and the priest Luques, against the independence of Peru.
Pizarro's expedition of 114 adventurers sails from Panama in November.
Pizarro discovers Lima—named by him Ciudad de los Reyes, or city of the kings.

Britain.

- 1523 Wolsey presents Hampton Court palace to king Henry.
 1527 Union with France against the empire. Anne Boleyn returns home and becomes one of the maids of honour to Katharine. Henry commences proceedings for the divorce of queen Katharine. He is offended at the pope's hesitation. First voyage for the discovery of a North-West passage.

France.

- 1526 Treaty of Madrid; release of Francis, March 18. Francis agrees to restore Burgundy.
 Holy league of France, Italy, Venice, and Milan, against the emperor, May 22.

Germany.

- 1526 Meeting of protestant princes at Torgau. Marriage of the emperor with Isabella of Portugal. Diet of Spire.
 The veteran George Frundsberg commands the German army in Italy.

- 1527 Junction of the German and Spanish troops under Bourbon and Frundsberg in Italy, in January.
 University of Marburg founded (1626.) [This was the first protestant university.]

Austria.

- 1527 Great augmentation of the possessions of the house of Austria: Ferdinand acquires the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia, acquired about the same time.

Italy.

- 1526 Fruitless invasion of Naples by the pope. Rome pillaged by the Colonnese. Clement makes a treaty with them; they depart. The ex-constable Bourbon made duke of Milan by Charles.
 Death of Giov. Rucellai, author of "Le Api" (1501.)

- 1527 Rome threatened by the ferocious and motley host of adventurers under Bourbon. The pope makes peace with the viceroy of Naples, and solicits his aid—but too late to save his capital.

The imperialists, under the ex-constable de Bourbon, sack Rome; great destruction to works of art, &c.; the constable killed; the pope made prisoner, June 6. [The Germans, heated by the theological controversy raging in their own country, were bent on the destruction of the mystical Babylon; hence, after the first heat of the battle had subsided, they abstained from slaughter, and turned their destructive powers against those works of art, which, like pope Adrian (1522), they believed were connected with idolatry. The Spaniards, on the other hand, persevered in butchery and pillage.]

Alliance between France and England against the imperialists in Italy, and for the liberation of the pope, Aug. 18.

The French, under Lautrec, invade Italy; they overrun Naples, retake Genoa, &c.

Escape of pope Clement, Dec. 9.
 Birth of Ulysses Aldrovand, the naturalist, at Bologna (1605.)

Death of Machiavelli, "the first of modern classical historians" (1469.)

Expulsion of the Medici from Florence by the democratic party.

Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.

- 1526 Battle of Mohatz; defeat by the Turks; Louis drowned—(the last of the Jagellons in Hungary.)

Buda, "the key of Christendom," taken by Solymán; at which time the library of Mathias Corvinus is burnt. John (I.) Zapolski is nominated by Solymán king of Bohemia and Hungary, at a diet at Pesh.

[Zapolski was Vaivode of Transylvania.]
 Union of Masovia to Poland.

- 1527 Zapolski deposed by diet of Presburg. Ferdinand of Austria (emperor) obtains the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, on surrendering his hereditary claims.

[He had claimed the throne in right of his wife; this claim was not, however, recognized by the diet which elected him.]

Civil war between the Turkish nominee and the sovereign chosen at Presburg. Battle of Tokay; defeat of Zapolski. Zapolski offers to hold Hungary as a fief of the Ottoman empire. (See Turkey.)

Spain.

- 1526 Treaty of Madrid, which acknowledges the supremacy of Spain in Italy, &c.

- 1527 *Second war with France*; now in Italy—the French violate the treaty of Madrid. The Cortes of Castile refuse to grant supplies for foreign war.

Portugal.

- 1526 The Inquisition established in Portugal, followed by the persecution and expulsion of the Jews, &c.

[The nobles had for a long period successfully opposed the introduction of this fearful tribunal into Portugal.]

Sweden.

- 1527 *Gustavus Vasa* accepts the title of king; he is crowned king of Sweden.
 [Continuation of 1527 next page.]

Netherlands.

- 1526 The Spaniards introduce the Inquisition.
 1527 Utrecht and Overysseel re-united.

Turkish Empire.

- 1526 The Austrian and Hungarian territories invaded by Solymán on the urgent solicitation of the king of France.
 Victory at Mohatz; Buda taken; 200,000 Hungarians made captives.

- 1527 Alliance, offensive and defensive, with Zapolski (the Usurper) of Hungary.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1526 War with the Usbeks of Transoxiana. [The Usbeks had seized the advantage which the civil disorders of the Kuzelbash chiefs afforded, to endeavour to regain dominion.]

India.

- 1527 Victory of Baber over Rana Sanka.

America.

- 1526 California discovered by Herman Cortez.
 1527 Pizarro and Almagro invade Peru. Joao Bermudas, a Spaniard, discovers the islands known by the same name (1609.)

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1526 The Papuan Islands discovered by Don Jorge de Menezes on a voyage from Malacca to the Moluccas.

Alvarez de Saavedra also falls in with the Papuan Isles, which he names "Isla del Oro," from an idea that the country abounded with gold.

Britain.

- 1529 Petitions to the legislature from physicians against the use of hops as "a wicked weed" — its use is accordingly prohibited. (†) (See 1428 and 1524.)

Commencement of the Scotch Reformation. Incendiaries denied benefit of clergy.

Martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton at St. Andrews—*protomartyr* of Scotland.

Turkeys first imported into England.

General heraldic visitation of counties.

[From this period to the early part of the 18th century, the practice of heraldic visitations of counties took place every 20 years.]

J. Ball, author of "Lives of British authors," flourishes (1495—1563.)

Hans Holbein, John de Mabeuze, and other foreign painters, fl. in England.

[The *English Painters* follow, in general, the masters of the Flemish and Italian schools; their portraits and landscapes are excellent, animals also good, and they stand unrivalled in water colours.]

France.

- 1528 War with the emperor Charles V., who is assisted by the Genoese, under Doria. Surrender of the army.

Fernel publishes, at Paris, an account of an attempt to measure an arc of the meridian; result, 56,746 toises.

[Abulfeda relates, that Abdalla Almamoun (814) having fixed on a spot in the plains of Mesopotamia, ordered one company of astronomers to go northward, and another to go southward, measuring the distance by rods till each should find their alteration of latitude, or alteration in the altitude of the pole, to be one degree: result, 56½ miles of 4000 cubits.]

Serlio, architect, author of seven books on architecture, flourishes.

[He first measured and described correctly the ancient edifices of Italy.]

Germany.

- 1528 Flourishing condition of trade in Augsburg; affluence of the Fugger and Welser families.

[The Fuggers and the Welsers were the greatest capitalists and speculators of their age. When the discovery of the south-west passage began to act injuriously upon the old and beaten line of commercial intercourse with India, they opened an establishment in Antwerp for trading to the East, and joined with some merchants of Florence and Genoa, in the outfit of three vessels to Calcutta. The notorious Tetzl drew a considerable salary, and had constant employment from the Fuggers—his talents as vendor of indulgences having commanded their attention.]

Successful labours of Zuinglius and Cœcolampadius—six Swiss cantons renounce "the old religion."

Disputes respecting the eucharist in Switzerland.

Zuinglius denies the Lutheran notion of consubstantiation, and maintains it to be only a commemorative ordinance.

Schools and institutions for the poor established in Saxony and Hesse from the proceeds of ecclesiastical confiscation.

Austria.

- 1528 Theophrastus Paracelsus, Doctor of Medicine, alchemist, &c., fl. (b. 1493, d. 1541.)

[The branch of alchemy which aimed at the discovery of an universal medicine, was maintained with great zeal and boldness by Paracelsus, who succeeded in healing many diseases which the imperfect science of the age deemed incurable. He did not hesitate to profess that he had found out the "Elixir of Life," and to promise longevity to his patients, which, however, proved most injurious to the interests of his pretended art. His writings did not so much advance chemistry as defend the recent introduction of calomel and antimonial preparations into the materia medica. He sank at an early age under the consequences of a life of irregularity, and is buried at Saltzburg.]

Italy.

- 1528 Naples besieged by Lautrec: he retreats. Capitulation of Lautrec.

Andrea Doria of Genoa rescues his country from foreign domination:—his withdrawal from the French service produces a revolt in Genoa; bloodless expulsion of the French from the city; an aristocratic republic is established; a *doge* to be elected every two years.

Doria retains the post of admiral.

Death of the Florentine historical painter Ghiberti (born 1454.)

Hungary.

- 1528 Zapoyla, or Zapolski, at the court of Solyman in Constantinople, incites the sultan to an expedition against Hungary.

Spain.

- 1528 Great tumults in Spain, arising from the oppressive measures adopted against the Moors.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1527 Continued from page 336.

Diet of Westerhans:—complete humiliation of the Swedish clergy, and elevation of a new order of nobles; Lutheranism encouraged in Sweden; the diet to consist of nobles, clergy, deputies from the cities, and deputies from the peasants. The confession of Augsburg solemnly adopted by the king and people, June.

[At this diet the peasantry were recognised as the fourth estate; they act as a counterpoise to the nobles.]

Diet of Odensee, August:—liberty of marriage to the Danish priests, universal toleration, &c. in Denmark.

Netherlands.

- 1528 Neutrality of the Netherlands, in the war between France and Spain, secured by a Commercial treaty with England.

Persecution of the heretics, by fines and imprisonment, rigorously prosecuted by the agents of the Inquisition.

Turkish Empire.

- 1528 Ofen in Hungary surrenders to Solyman; terms of capitulation violated.

India.

- 1528 Attempts to discover a north-east or north-west passage.

America.

- 1528 Cortez returns to Spain, and is rewarded with the fertile valley of Oaxaco. Cortez marries; then returns to Mexico.

Britain.

- 1529 Campeggio and Wolsey (papal legates) hear and adjourn the question of the queen's divorce, May, June, July.
[The queen pleaded her own case before them and the king, June 21.]
Whitehall palace seized by king Henry from cardinal Wolsey (1638.)
Rise of archbishop Cranmer.
Disgrace of Wolsey; he is deprived of the great seal, Oct. 17.
Sir Thomas More lord chancellor.
Embassy of Cranmer to pope Clement.
Thomas Cromwell, the son of a blacksmith at Putney, promoted.
Pinks first cultivated in England.
Tuberose introduced into England.
[Brought from India to Europe in 1524.]
Wolsey college, Ipswich, founded.
[The priory of St. Peter, Ipswich, had been surrendered to Wolsey in 1527 for this purpose.]
- 1530 Wolsey is arrested at York for "high treason" by the earl Northumberland, Nov. 4. He dies at Leicester abbey, Nov. 29.
Parochial registers established.
St. James's palace, London, built on the site of St. James's hospital.
Illegal and oppressive taxation occasions popular discontent.

Continued on next page.

France.

- 1529 Second campaign; St. Pol surprised and made prisoner, June 20.
Peace of Cambrai—*La Paix des Dames*.
Modern period of Civil Jurisprudence:—
Alciatus, an Italian civilian, who had settled at Avignon, is removed to Bourges by Francis, who was ambitious of promoting the study of civil law in his dominions. (See England, 1516.)
[The attempt of Francis completely succeeded; for the French became the most illustrious of modern schools. See 1570.]
The *Erudita Jurisprudentia* fd. by Alciatus.
- 1530 Francis registers in his parliament a protest against the articles of Cambrai.
Friendly negotiations with England.
The Louvre commenced; several palaces erected; general improvements in Paris.
A brilliant assemblage of artists, of men of wit and letters; Italian refinements, &c.
Continued on next page.

Germany.

- 1529 Diet of Spire, opened March 13; the Reformers condemned; protest of the Reformers, Apr. 19; hence the Lutherans are first called Protestants. The bearers of the protest are thrown into prison.
Melancthon draws up
The Saxon Confession of Faith.
Invasion of Germany by the Turks.
Treaty of the emperor with the pope, July 7, which is followed by the Peace of Cambrai, Aug. 5.
[Both the emperor and the king of France were unable for further exertion; the former, owing to his critical position with reference to the protestants and the Turks, and the latter, from the utter destitution of his country.]
Ecolampadius regulates the church of the reformed at Basle.

On next page.

Austria.

- 1529 Solyman lays siege to Vienna, Sep. 27; noble heroism of the governor, count Salm; approach of an army under the landgrave.
Retreat of Solyman, after a siege of three weeks, towards home.
[The sultan had lost his battering train in the Danube on his advance to Vienna.]
Zapolski crowned at Buda by order of Solyman—the former having consented to reign as a vassal of Turkey.

Italy.

- 1529 Defeat of count St. Pol at Landriano.
Pope Clement makes a separate peace with the emperor Charles at Barcelona.
Restoration of Francis Sforza to Milan.
Embarrassment of Clement respecting the application of Henry of Eng. for a divorce.
"Letters of Health" (introduced in 1527) begins to engage public attention.
- 1530 The emperor Charles V. having effected the complete subjugation of Italy, is crowned at Bologna, Feb. 22 (? 24.)
[This was the last instance of an imperial coronation in Italy.]
Fall of the *repubblica* of Florence before the imperial army; forcible restoration of the Medici, Aug. 12.
The Siennese painters—Jacopo Pacchiarotto (he left Sienna in 1535), Domenico Beccafumi (Mecherino—d. 1549). Giannantonio Razzi (died 1564), and Baldasare Peruzzi (1481–1536) flourish.
Domenico Campagnola, the best early scholar of Titian, and Boldini of Vicenza, another of Titian's pupils, wood engravers, &c. flourish.
Interest on money at Venice varies from 5 to 12 per cent.
Birth of Alfani Orazio, artist (died 1583.)
Cesare Vecelli, brother of Titian, fl. (1505.)
Continued on next page.

Hungary.

- 1529 Hungary overrun by the Turks.
1530 Copernican system written at Thorn.

Spain.

- 1529 Flanders ceded to Spain.
Portugal.
1529 Portugal acquires the Moluccas.

Netherlands.

- 1529 By the treaty of Cambrai, Charles virtually renounces his claims on Burgundy. Heresy made a capital offence.
1530 Inundation, occasioned by the giving way of some of the dykes; 400,000 persons lost.

Turkish Empire.

- 1529 Solyman invades the Austrian territories. He besieges Vienna, but is repulsed.
1530 Desultory war in Hungary till 1533.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1530 Battle of Herat; defeat of Obeid Khan Usbek by the Kuzel-bashes.

India.

- 1529 Bengal invaded by Baber; conquered and made tributary.
1530 Death of Baber, the Mogul emperor. Humayun (his son) succeeds.

[The reign of this sovereign was a troublous one, as he had to contend with turbulent nobles and ambitious relations.]

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1529 Alvarez de Saavedra again visits and explores the shores of the Papuan Isles.

Britain.

- 1530 *Continued* from p. 338.
A pound of silver coins into 62 shillings.
Death of William Dunbar, poet.
First patent under which the existing office of poet-laureate is held, is of this date.—*Smedley.*
- 1531 Post offices first established.
The king's supremacy commanded to be acknowledged by the clergy, May 4.
Katharine and Henry separate at Windsor; the queen proceeds to Ampthill.
Thos. Bilney, a heretic, burnt at Smithfd.
Court of Session, consisting of 15 judges, established in Scotland.
Thomas Wyatt (died 1541) and Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, first English writers of sonnets and blank verse, fl.

France.

- 1530 *Continued* from p. 338.
Maitre Roux (Rosso) is appointed painter to the king. (See 1522.)
[Rosso and Primaticcio were the founders of the French school of painting.]
Death of Louisa of Savoy, Sep. 29.
- 1531 Royal printing office established.
Private printing presses forbidden.
Cousin, reputed (by some) as the founder of the French school of painting, fl. (1522.)

Germany.

- 1530 Diet of Augsburg, for adopting conciliatory measures, and for forming a league against the Turks.
Confession of Augsburg, presented June 25.
Fruitless attempts at union; departure of the landgrave of Hesse, Aug. 6, &c.; breaking up of the diet, Nov. 16.
Meeting of the protestant party at Smalkalde; adjourned till Feb. 1531.
The knights of Rhodes (1522) obtain the isle of Malta from the emperor Charles; hence called "Knights of Malta."
1531 Ferdinand elected king of the Romans, January 5.
League of Smalkalde, between nine protestant princes and eleven cities, for the mutual defence of their religious opinions and political independence, Feb.
Death of Zuinglius at the battle of Cappel.
Death of the civilian Haloander, distinguished chiefly for his learned edition of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.
The Italian method of book-keeping first published in Germany (Gottlieb.)

Italy.

- 1530 *Continued* from p. 338.
Cranmer visits Rome on the subject of queen Katharine's divorce.
- 1531 Complaints of the Florentines against Alessandro de Medici dismissed by the emperor.
The Hereditary Duchy of Tuscany created by the emperor for the Medici family; Alessandro de Medici—the first duke.
Rhidolfo Ghirlandaio of Florence, painter, flourishes (born 1485, died 1560.)

Poland.

- 1531 Victory of the Polish palatine Tarnouski over the Wallachians.

Spain.

- 1530 Father Francis Victoria flourishes at Valladolid (born 1494, died 1560.)
[To him belongs the honour of being the first writer who condemned the African

Spain.

- slave trade. "It is hard for any man of the present age," says Macintosh, "to conceive the praise which is due to those excellent monks, who courageously asserted the rights of those whom they never saw, against the prejudices of their order, the supposed interest of their religion, the ambition of their government, the avarice and pride of their countrymen, and the prevalent opinions of their time." This Dominican father was the confessor of Charles V. and the oracle of the council of Trent; to whom that assembly were indebted for much of the precision, and even elegance, for which their doctrinal decrees are commended.]

Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

- 1530 Siege of Kasan by the Russians; they are repulsed.
Peace between the Russians and Tartars.
Mathieson, a Swede, introduces the art of printing into Iceland († 1528.)
- 1531 Lutheranism established at Upsala by Olaus Petri.
Ineffectual attempt of Christiern, aided by the catholics, to regain the Danish throne. He is imprisoned for life.

Netherlands.

- 1531 The Netherlands under the regency of Mary of Austria, dowager queen of Hungary, and sister of Charles V.
Antwerp and other places oppose the inquisition.
Modification of the bloody code against heretics; the name *Inquisition* abolished.
Lucas Achtschelling, of Brussels, landscape painter, &c. flourishes.
Peter Koeck, of Alost, engraver, &c. fl.
Bernard Van Orley, one of Raffaele's pupils, (1490–1560) and Michel Coxis of Mechlin, Flemish painter formed in Italy, flourish.

India.

- 1530 Nanuk, the celebrated "Sikh" reformer of the Khutree race, flourishes.
[Nanuk was born in the year 1469, in the neighbourhood of Lahore. On coming to years of maturity he exhibited a pious disposition and a reflecting mind. Not satisfied with the sects by which he was surrounded, nor with the Koran and Pooran, he at length began to preach the worship of the One Invisible God—the "Timeless Being, the Creator, the Self-Existent, the Incomprehensible, and the Everlasting." The rise of the church and nation of the Sikhs date from this period.]
- 1531 Victories of the Portuguese in India; Silveira sacks Surat, and Da Cunha, the viceroy, takes the fortress of Diu.

Africa.

- 1530 The Portuguese lose ground in Africa.
- America.**
1530 Viceroyalty of New Spain established:—Mendoza the first viceroy.
Pizarro returns to America with six friars, his four brothers, troops, stores, &c.
First commercial intercourse of England with Brazil; through captain William Hawkins of Plymouth.
Military successes; cruelty and treachery of Pizarro to the Peruvians.

Britain.

- 1532 Written appeal of queen Katharine to the pope, Jan 25.
The seal resigned by Sir T. More, May 16, who retires to solitude and to poverty.
Sir Thomas Audley succeeds, June 4.
Death of archbishop Warham, Aug. 23.
He is succeeded by Cranmer in 1533.
Richard Swineshead teaches at Oxford.
Punishment of boiling to death inflicted on Rouse, steward of the bp. of Rochester, for poisoning seventeen persons.
First English work on agriculture—by Sir A. Fitzherbert—published.
Revival of husbandry from this period.
The apricot first brought into England fr. Italy, by Wolfe, the king's gardener.
Statute enjoining that meat, &c. be sold by lawful weight—"Haber-de-pois."
["The term *aver-du-pois*, which was originally made use of to designate every description of heavy merchandise, was afterwards transferred to the *weight* itself, by which they were most commonly estimated."—*Peacock*.]
- 1533 Henry's second marriage:—to Anne Boleyn (privately) by Dr. Lee, Jan. 25.
He divorces Katharine; Cranmer being the agent by whom the sentence of divorce is pronounced, May 23.
Katharine's rank is reduced to that of Princess Dowager of Wales.
Henry and Anne Boleyn publicly declared married by abp. Cranmer, May 28.
Birth of the princess Elizabeth, Sep. 7.
Hemp and flax (for making fishing nets), and currants, first planted in England.

France.

- 1532 Formal and final annexation of the ducal fief of Bretagne, by solemn vote of the states.
Alliance with the Lutherans of Germany.
Meeting of Francis and Henry VIII. Oct. 20-24, at Boulogne.

- 1533 Preaching of Calvin at Angoulême (1535.)
Marriage of the duke of Orleans with Catharine of Medici, Oct. 28.

Germany.

- 1532 Treaty of Nuremberg btw. the protestants and the empr. July 23, rendered necessary by the approach of danger fr. the Turks.
Diet of Ratibon, after the retreat of Solyman; renewed disputes; violence of Philip of Hesse hardly restrained by Luther.
- 1533 Dissolution of the Suabian league.
The Elements of Euclid first edited and printed by Simon Gryneus, at Basle.
Extravagances of the Anabaptists at Münster; leaders—John Matthias, John Bockold, and Knipperdoling.

Austria.

- 1532 Immense Turkish army arrives at Belgrade, after a march of 56 days, April.
Seventy-six thousand men are assembled near Vienna under the elector palatine.
The navigation at Presburg stopped by the imperialists, so that the Turkish flotilla is unable to advance.
Gunz in Styria unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks—siege commenced Aug. 1.
Hussein Aga defeated in Austria, Sep. 19.
Retreat of the Turks homeward.

Africa.

- 1533 War btwn. the emperor of Fez in Morocco and the princes along the western coast.

Italy.

- 1532 Defence of Naples by the viceroy Toledo against the French.
Ancona subjected to the papacy.
Clement promises to bestow all the benefices that should become vacant for six months on his nephew.
Etching on copper with aqua fortis discovered by Francis Mazzouli, or Parmagianno.
- 1533 A beautiful edition of the Florentine copy of the Pandects published by Lælius Taurellius.

Bohemia.

- 1532 The Bohemians, disgusted with the attempts of the archduke to destroy civil and religious liberty, evince much dissatisfaction.

Spain.

- 1532 Penal ordinances of Charles.
The Arfe family, sculptors and workers in gold and silver, flourish.
- 1533 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.
[The Spanish peasants now began to boast that they were subjects of a sovereign "on whose dominions the sun never sets."]
Palace of Charles in the Alhambra erected by Machucta.

Death of Perez de Oliva, ethical writer.

Denmark, Norway, Russia, & Sweden.

- 1532 Denmark and Norway reunited.
- 1533 Ivan IV. (the Terrible) czar of Russia.
Regency of Chwofski—the czar 4 yrs. old.
Death of Frederic I. of Denmark, &c.
Interregnum for nearly two years.
Religious dissensions prevail; the catholics declare for prince Charles, second son; the Lutherans desire his elder brother Christiern.
Church property in Sweden confiscated.
The "Grafenkrieg"—reviving the claims of the captive Charles.

Netherlands.

- 1532 Food-riots in Brussels; concessions of the queen regent revoked by the emperor.
- 1533 Capitulation at Mons; meeting of deputies of Charles and those of Brussels; extraordinary humiliation of the burghers.

Turkish Empire.

- 1532 Solyman repulsed in Austria.
- 1533 Peace with Hungary and Austria.
War with Persia; fall of Tabriz.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1533 War with Turkey; Azerbaijan invaded by sultan Suleiman.
The Turks take several cities.

India.

- 1532 Humayun defeats Mohammed Khan Lodi in Jonpoor.
- 1533 Guzerat partially reduced.

America.

- 1532 Second trading voyage of capt. Hawkins (father of Sir John Hawkins) to Brazil.
Spanish colony of San Miguel—the first in Peru—founded by Pizarro.
Dissensions among the Incas of Peru.
Atahualpa treacherously made prisoner by the Spaniards; he pays a large ransom, (value about £500,000) but is basely put to death.
Cartagena and Porto Bello founded.
Discovery of the gold mines of Zacotecas.
- 1533 Quito and Cuzco conquered by Pizarro.
Conquest of Peru completed.

Britain.

- 1534 Parliament legalises Cranmer's acts. Abrogation, by parliament, of the papal supremacy, from which event the *Separation of the English from the Romish Church*, takes its rise from Henry's final quarrel with the pope. Augmentation court established. The first-fruits of the clergy transferred to the king by act of parliament (1316.) Execution of the "Holy Maid of Kent." Thomas Cranmer created earl of Essex. Bp. Fisher and Sir Thomas More (opponents of the divorce) refuse to take the new oath in its integrity. John Frith and Andrew Hewitt burnt at one stake in Smithfield for heresy. Rebellion of Fitz-gerald in Ireland (1537.) Wales governed by English laws. Robert Stevens completes the division of the chapters of the Bible into verses.
- 1535 Nine clergymen, who refuse to admit the spiritual supremacy of Henry, are hanged and quartered at Tyburn—six on May 5, and three on June 18. Beheading of the aged bp. Fisher, June 22; Sir Thomas More beheaded, July 6. Universal horror is produced at home and on the continent by these murders. The pope draws up a form of excommunication against Henry, but suspends its execution. Cromwell created vicar-general. Translation of the Bible by Tindal and Coverdale published at Oxford, Oct. 4. The king's *conge d'elire* for the election of bishops introduced. James V. (Scot.) marries Magdalene of Fr. **France.**
- 1534 The army organised into seven legions of 6,000 men each. Calvin retires to Switzerland. Persecution of protestants in Meaux. Andrea del Sarto and Primaticcio, painters, are patronised by Francis.
- 1535 Savoy invaded and seized by Francis; and obsolete claims on Milan advanced. Negotiation of the emperor with Francis. Calvin's "Institutes" first published. **Germany.**
- 1534 Publication of Martin Luther's Bible. Unsuccessful attempt of the duke of Savoy to recover Geneva. Conference of Reformers at Cassel. The bishop of Geneva expelled, and Roman catholicity proscribed. Berne and Savoy at war. University of Lausanne founded.
- 1535 Münster besieged and captured, June 24; Knipperdoling and Bockold executed, &c. **Austria.**
- 1534 Battle of Lauffen on the Neckar; defeat of the Austrian government by the landgrave, Philip of Hesse, and his ally the king of France; consequent Restoration of Ulrich to the duchy of Wirtemberg—whose folly, licentiousness, and cruelty had occasioned his expulsion in 1504 by the duke of Bavaria, aided by the Swabian league. Treaty of Cadan in June; the duchy of Wirtemberg declared a fief of Austria; stipulations for the abandonment in future of all processes agst. the protestants.

Italy.

- 1534 Paul III. (Alex. Farnese, bp. of Ostia) pope. Loss of England to the popeedom—Henry VIII. having thrown off his allegiance. Tartaglia settles at Venice as professor of arithmetic. Celebrated for his important discovery of the method of solution of cubic equations. Death of Nicolo Leonicensio, a physician and improvisatore.
- 1535 Extinction of the house of Sforza; hence Milan becomes a Spanish province. New war in Italy btw. France and Spain. Maraviglia, k. Francis's spy, excetd. in Milan. The French seize Savoy. Valais and Geneva join the Italian confederacy against France. Birth of Alessandro Allori of Florence, historical portrait painter (died 1607.) Birth of Giuseppe Salviati of Venice, painter, &c. (died 1585.) **Poland and Hungary.**
- 1534 Hostilities of a desultory nature between Poland and Russia, and between Poland and the Tartars.
- 1535 Ferdinand cedes Hungary to Zapolski, on condition that the succession is to revert to Ferdinand on the death of the former. **Spain.**
- 1535 Charles reduces Tunis, the stronghold of Barbarossa; rescue of 20,000 Christians; dreadful outrages of the Spanish soldiery. **Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.**
- 1534 *Christiern III.* k. of Denmark and Norwy. War of religion: the nobles side with the Lutherans, the clergy with the catholics. The Swedish nobles extort extravagant concessions from the king. Civil troubles in Russia, owing to the tyranny of the regent. **Netherlands.**
- 1535 Disturbances and excesses of the anabaptists in the Netherlands. **Turkish Empire.**
- 1535 Friendly relations, for the first time, between France and Turkey. **Persia and Tartary.**
- 1534 Battle of Sultaniah; the Persians totally rout the Turks, and recover Armenia.
- 1535 The Persians take Kandahar. **India.**
- 1534 First English trade with Bengal. Chittore conquered by Bahadr Shah.
- 1535 The Portuguese visit the island of Japan. The Affghans of Bengal rebel. **Africa.**
- 1534 Barbarossa seizes Tunis, and deposes its kg.
- 1535 Charles V. invests and reduces Tunis, and restores its deposed king. Release of 20,000 Christian captives from Tunis. **America.**
- 1534 Lima founded by Pizarro. Lower California discovered by Grigalon, a Spaniard, from Mexico. The coast of Newfoundland visited by the French navigator Jacques Cartier. He enters the gulf; names it St. Lawrence.
- 1535 Jacques Cartier explores the St. Lawrence as far as Hochelega (Montreal); he calls the country New France. Diego de Almagro disco. and invades Chili. Revolt of the natives of Peru; Cuzco besieged; the natives subdued. Pedro Mendoza fds. the ep. of Buenos Ayres.

Britain.

- 1536 Death of Katharine at Kimbolton, Jan. 8. Henry is reconciled to the princess Mary. Anne Boleyn loses Henry's favour. She is committed to the Tower, May 2. Condemnation of Norris, Smeaton, Breton, and Weston, for treason, May 12. The queen and her brother, Lord Rochford, condemned, May 15. Lord Rochford, &c. beheaded, May 17. Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded, May 19. St. James's park made. Birth of Jasper Heywood, poet, (d. 1597.) The Bible first translated by the king's authority, after much hesitation. John Heywood, inventor of "Interludes," and author of "Spider and Flie," fl. (died 1565.)

[The first attempt in this country to extend the sphere of the mysteries and moralities, appear to have been made by this writer.] Third marriage of Henry:—to Jane Seymour, one of the late queen's maids of honour, May 20.

Parliament meets June 6; they invest Henry with several important privileges. The lesser monasteries suppressed; and the Black Book appointed.

Incorporation of Wales with England. Popular insurrection in Lincolnshire to prevent the suppression of monasteries. Cardinal Pole encourages the disaffected. "Pilgrimage of Grace" under Robert Aske. The English tongue, dress, and manners, introduced into Ireland.

Bible, Creed, Decalogue, and Paternoster, set forth and placed in churches to be read in English.

France.

- 1536 New war with Charles V.; Chabot invades and conquers Piedmont. Alliance with the Turks. Piedmont reconquered by the emperor. He besieges Marseilles—retreats. Sudden death of the dauphin, Aug. 10.

Germany.

- 1536 Charles again at war with France. Renewal of the league of Smalkalde for 10 years by the dukes of Mecklenburg and Witttemberg, three princes of Anhalt, and eleven cities, in April and May. The emperor publishes terms of union to the protestants in June. General depression of the ecclesiastical orders; seizure of much of their property by the protestant electors.

Austria.

- 1536 Ferdinand succeeds in forming an alliance for the peace of the empire—which prevents the formation of a general alliance among the protestant estates of Germany.

Italy.

- 1536 The papal bull "In Cæna Domini" issued—for the assertion of the spiritual authority of Rome. Unsuccessful attempts of the pope to summon a general council at Vienza or Mantua. Terrible eruption of Mount Ætna, April 25; melancholy death of the celebrated physician Francis Negro de Piazza of Lentini. Marriage of Margaret, natural daughter of Charles V. to Alexander de Medici.

Italy.

- 1536 Raffaello del Colle, Timotheo della Vite, Vincenzio da S. Gimignano, Vincenzio Pagani of the Raffaelesque school of painting, flourish. Pietro Aiesà (Della Basilicata) a Neapolitan painter, flourishes. Berno, the poet, poisoned. Francesco Mazzanola (Il Parmegiano) fl. Camillo Boccacino, (d. 1546); Giulio Campi, (d. 1572); and Bernardino Gatti, (d. 1575) of the Cremonese school of painting, flourish.

Spain.

- 1536 Third war with France; the second in Italy. Death of Garcilaso de la Vega, writer of eclogues, &c.

Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

- 1536 Copenhagen taken. Peace with Lubeck. Episcopacy and catholicism abolished in Denmark. Norway reduced to a province, and its diet abolished for having assisted Christian; the king joins the league of Smalkalde. Confiscation of church property in Denmark and Sweden, and overthrow of ecclesiastical supremacy in these countries. Lutheranism established in Denmark. The Hanseatic league loses its privileges in Sweden (1478, 1536.)

Netherlands.

- 1536 Union of 17 provinces of the Netherlands. The anabaptist extravagances suppressed. The duchy of Guelderland and countship of Zutphen pass to the house of Austria.

Turkish Empire.

- 1536 Solyman joins alliance with Francis I. of France against the emperor Charles V. Alhassan, the Arabian historian, author of "Description of Africa," flourishes. Babacushi the moralist flourishes (d. 1566.)

India.

- 1536 The rebellion of the Affghans against Humayun is strengthened by the defection of the sultan's own brothers—hence Civil war in India.

Cheitun, a Brahmin of Nuddea, and Vullubh Swamee, a Brahmin of Telingress, preach religious reforms in Bengal and elsewhere.

[“ Thus in the beginning of the 16th century,” says Lieut. Cunningham, “ the Hindoo mind was no longer stagnant or retrogressive; it had been leavened with Mahometanism, and changed and quickened for a new development. Ramanand (who established a sect at Benares about A.D. 1400) and Gorukh (cotemporary with Ramanand) had preached religious equality, and Cheitun had repeated that, ‘ faith levelled caste.’ ”]

America.

- 1536 Conquest of New Granada by Spaniards. California explored by Cortez; by whom Grigalon had been sent out in 1534. Bull of pope Paul III. declaring that the natives of America are rational beings. War between Almagro and Pizarro. Gonzalo Hernandez, gov. of St. Domingo. [In the previous year his History of America was published at Seville, in which the pine-apple is first mentioned.]

Britain.

- 1537 Aske, Lord Darcy, and other leaders of the insurrection, executed. (See 1536.)
 Suppression of the rebellion in Ireland by the execution of the family of the Fitzgeralds in the Tower, Feb.
 Death of Magdalene, queen of James V. of Scotland.
 James marries Mary of Guise.
 Birth of Edward, prince of Wales, Oct. 12.
 Death of Jane Seymour, queen, Oct. 21.
 The "Pilgrimage of Grace" suppressed.
 [The multitude under Aske's leadership insisted upon the suppression of heretical books, the deprivation of heretical bishops, the restoration of papal authority, &c. &c.—in a word, they required that the Reformation should be renounced, and that the path pursued by the government for the last four years should be retraced.]
 Dissolution of the greater monasteries.
 [The revenues of 193 suppressed monasteries amounted to £2,663,000. The abbey lands were confiscated among Henry's courtiers.]
 Revision of Coverdale's transl. of the Bible. The "Bishops' Book" published.
 "The Godly and Pious Institution of a Christian Man" first published.
 [It was re-published in 1540.]
 1538 Conference of Henry with the Saxon protestant missionaries, Aug. 5.
 Incorporation of the City of London Companies of Archers—title "Fraternity of St. George."
 Parish registers estab. by lord Cromwell.
 John Bale, author of religious plays, and the first who applied the terms "Tragedy" and "Comedy" to English dramatic pieces, fl. (born 1495, died 1563.)
 Two baptists burnt at Smithfield, Nov.
 Lambert, a schoolmaster, executed.
 "Schools-of-Anatomy" laws first passed.
- France.**
 1538 Truce of Nice for 10 years, June 18.
 Personal interview of Francis and the emperor Charles at Aigues Mortes.
- Germany.**
 1537 Friendly relations established by the zealous labours of Melancthon and Bucer, between the disciples of Luther and Zuinglius, Dec. 1.
 Sebastian Haydn, prof. of music, &c. fl.
 1538 Truce of Nice; peace with France.
 [In this treaty, the sects which had caused so much disturbance in Münster and other places, were excluded by name.]
 Truce of Frankfort between the emperor and the protestants for 15 months.
 Antinomianism preached by Agricola.
 University of Strasburg founded.
 The Germanic catholic league, opposed to that of Smalkalde, formed and set on foot by Held, vice-chancellor of the empr.
- Italy.**
 1537 Murder of Alessandro de Medici by his cousin, Lorenzino, Jan. 6.
 Cosmo de Medici (the Great), son of Giovanni, succeeds to the *duchy* of Tuscany.
 Eruptions of Mount *Ætna* in April and May.
 War of Venice against the Turks; the latter instigated by the king of France.

Italy.

- 1537 Corfu ravaged by the Turks; their fleets also ravage Apulia.
 Two thousand refugees from Florence advance towards Tuscany, under Filippo Strozzi, husband of Clarissa of Medici.
 Through the treachery of Cosmo, and their own want of military skill, the emigrant troops are dispersed, and sixteen of their noble leaders are taken and executed.
 [Owing to popular discontent, Cosmo desisted from sacrificing the remainder of the leaders, but he sent them to various places of confinement, where they passed the rest of their lives.]
 1538 Truce of Nice for 10 years, between the king of France and Charles V. Each party to retain his acquisitions.
 League of Venice with the emperor and the pope against the Turks.
 The Turks raise the siege of Corfu.
 Suicide of Filippo Strozzi in the citadel of Florence after a year's imprisonment.
- Hungary.**
 1537 Defeat at Gorja by Solyman, and seizure of Croatia.
- Spain.**
 1537 Groatva and Avalradi circumnavigators. University of Granada founded.
 1538 A diving bell is exhibited at Toledo, in which two Greeks descend under water, in the presence of the emperor Charles and thousands of wondering spectators.
- Sweden and Russia.**
 1537 Truce of Sweden with Russia for 70 years.
- Netherlands.**
 1538 A subsidy of 400,000 francs is levied on the merchandise of Flanders, to defray part of the expenses of Charles's war with France.
- Turkish Empire.**
 1537 War with Venice; Corfu besieged.
 Invasion of Naples.
 1538 Defeat of the Hungarians at Gorja; Croatia conquered.
- India.**
 1537 Design of Solyman, the Magnificent, to expel the Portuguese from India.
 [He accordingly directed Soliman the pasha of Egypt, and admiral of the Sublime Porte, to co-operate with the king of Cambay (the first to commence hostilities agt. the Portuguese colonists), and to employ his whole force against the Christians in that quarter.]
 1538 The pasha of Egypt sails down the Red Sea with a vast armament; hence Siege of Diu by a Turkish force; noble defence by the governor Silveira with only 700 men; the king of Calicut abandons the siege from a supposed affront of Solyman; hence Abandonment of the siege by the Turks, after considerable loss.
 Da Noronha (successor of Da Cunha) approaches with a large army.
- America.**
 1538 Almagro made prisoner and strangled.
 Ulloa further explores California (1536.)
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
 1537 Spanish navigators explore the islands of Papua.
 1538 Spanish navigators again visit Papua; some of them are imprisoned.

Britain.

- 1539 Sir E. Nevil, Lord Montacute, and the marquis of Exeter, beheaded, Jan. 9.
The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Colchester, deny the king's supremacy, for which they are hanged and quartered. Parliament summoned to settle the affairs of religion for the nation, April.
Sanguinary statute of the "Six Articles," passed in May. [The ancient opinions were still so generally favoured by the people, that the execution of this penal statute, though accompanied with the most revolting circumstances, was far from being unpopular.]
Thomas-a-Becket's bones taken up and burned as those of a traitor (1220).
Sir Adrian Fortescue and Sir Thomas Dingley beheaded for "treason."
Cranmer sends his wife to Germany.
Holbein paints Anne of Cleves' picture.
Persecution of Reformers in Scotland: seven burnt for heresy.
The king's proclamations voted by parliament to have the force of law.
Total dissolution of the religious houses.
[Number of religious houses suppressed in England and Wales:—643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and free chapels, and 110 hospitals.]
Sir A. Fitzherbert's work on surveying. Hurst castle, Hampshire, built.
- 1540 Henry's 4th mar. :—to Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6. Clock set up at Hampton court; the first accurate time-keeper in England.
Authority given by act of Scottish parliament to Lords of Session when *sitting* in judgment, to make "Acts of Sederunt."
Westminster erected into a bishoprick. Parliament dissolves Henry's 4th marriage. Divorce of Anne; she is pensioned.
The order of knights Hospitallers dissolved and their property seized.
Cromwell is accused of "treason;" beheaded, July 28. Hungerford also beheaded.
Fifth marriage of Henry:—to Katharine Howard, Aug. 8.
Order of St. Andrew revived by James V., Scotland. (Some say *founded*. See 809.)
Nicholas Udale, master of Eton College, publishes his "Ralph Roister Doister."
- France.**
1539 Misunderstanding with England.
1540 Charles magnificently entertained by Francis in Paris, from 20th to 28th Dec. Birth of the mathematician Vieta (d. 1603.) University of Besançon founded.
- Germany.**
1539 University of Geneva founded by Calvin, the head of the church at Geneva.
Death of two of the chief opposers of the reformation—Joachim of Brandenburg, and George of Saxony.
- 1540 Fruitless conferences for the promotion of union at Spire, Haguenau, and Worms, from May to October.
- Italy.**
1539 Butrinto burned by the Turks; they also conquer Paxo.
First outline of the "Institutes of the Order of Jesus," submitted to pope Paul by Ignatius Loyola—objected to.
1540 The investiture of Milan conferred by the emperor on his son Philip.

Italy.

- 1540 Venice compelled to conclude peace with the Turks, by the surrender of their possessions in Morea and Westrn. Greece. Regular taxation in the papal states commenced by pope Paul.
The new "Order of Jesus" confirmed by papal bull—Loyola having added to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth vow—unreserved devotion to will of the holy father, Sep. 27. [This bull limited the number to sixty.]
Academy of sciences at Rossano, Naples.
Birth of Andrea Andreani at Mantua, wood-engraver and painter.
Birth of Silvio Antoniano, the celebrated reformer of the art of improvising (1598).
- Poland.**
1539 Birth of John, son of Zapolski, which induces him to break his treaty with Ferdinand of 1535.
- Spain.**
1539 Charles deprives Castile of its liberties; he dismisses the cortes, excludes the nobles and clergy, &c.; 36 deputies of towns are alone convened, who tamely obey the wishes of their sovereign.
Revolt in Ghent, and subsidy refused.
Milan acquired by the death of Sforza.
Death of J. Luis Vives (b. 1492), philosophical and theological writer.
Birth of Joseph D'Acosta at Leon, a Jesuit missionary to the South American Indians from 1571 to 1588 (1590).
- Portugal.**
1539 Don Estevan da Gama appointed viceroy in the African colonies.
[This excellent governor established a college for the sons of noble Hindus, checked the assaults of the Turks on Abyssinia, and drove from the Indian seas the fierce pirates wh. infested them.]
- 1540 The Jesuits instituted as an order.
University of Lisbon transf'd. to Coimbra.
Canary birds first brought into Europe.
- Denmark and Sweden.**
1539 Enlargement of Copenhagen university.
1540 Diet of Orebro; the crown of Sweden made hereditary in the male line of Gustavus by The "Act of Hereditary Union."
- Netherlands.**
1539 Great commotion in Ghent; the burghers resist the levy; concessions of the regent. The emperor revokes the concessions, and hastens to punish the burghers.
- 1540 Charles appears before Ghent; abject humiliation of the burghers; 26 are beheaded, hundreds are banished, and the city is deprived of its ancient rights and privileges, Feb. 24.
- Turkish Empire.**
1539 South of Arabia subdued by the Turks.
1540 Peace with Venice on advantageous terms. Extended political sway of the Ottomans.
- India.**
1539 Humayun and family driven into exile by *Shehr Khan* (the Afghan) who (chiefly by treachery) gains the throne of Delhi.
- America.**
1540 Roberval and Jacques Cartier arrive from France in Newfoundland.
They are unsuccessful, and soon return.
Daring expedition of Orellana down the river Maragnon (Amazon) to the sea.

Britain.

- 1541 The venerable dowager countess of Salisbury, Margaret, daughter of George duke of Clarence, and last of the Plantagenets, beheaded, May 27.
[She refused to lay her head on the block, scorning to die like a criminal, as she was not conscious of any guilt. The executioner pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, which at length he took off, after mauling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in the most horrifying manner.]
Apricots introduced from Epirus.
Navigation act modified and extended.
Margaret Davie, a young woman, boiled to death for poisoning (1532.)
Dancing by cinque paces introd. fr. Italy.
The bishopricks of Peterborough, Oxford, and Gloucester, founded.
The statute of 1532 repealed, upon a petition of the butchers, who declare they shall all be ruined if this custom of selling provisions by weight, which had never been the case before, should continue to be enforced.
Culpepper and Deneham hanged, Dec. 10. Watches of this date known.
- 1542 Queen Katherine Howard and lady Rochford beheaded, for "treason" Feb. 13.
First assumption of the title "king of Ireland" by English sovereigns.
[Henry VIII. was the first English sovereign to assume, on his coins, the title of king of Ireland: hitherto the English kings styled themselves lords of Ireland.]
War with Scotland—Norfolk heads the English army.
Defeat of the Scotch at Solway Moss, Nov. 25. James sinks into despair.
Death of James V. of Scotland, Dec. 14.
Mary, (Scotland) a week old, under the Regency of the earl of Arran, Dec. 22.
Bishopricks of Bristol and Chester foundd.
- France.**
1541 Murder of the French envoy, Rincon, while crossing Lombardy.
1542 Francis's campaign against the emperor. First alliance with Denmark and Sweden.
- Germany.**
1541 Diet of Ratisbon commenced April 13; the emperor is present (the first time he was in Germany since 1532); Melancthon and cardinal Contarini carry on fruitless debates for three months; indignation of the catholics with the emperor.
"Interim" of Ratisbon, July 29.
Calvinist church of Geneva established.
[The reformed are henceforth divided into Calvinists and Lutherans.]
Interview of the emperor with pope Paul at Lucca; the emperor and his general Del Guasto assert their innocence of all participation in the murder of the ambassadors of the Fr. k.—Rincon and Fregoso.
Maurice of Saxony (born at Freiberg, March 21, 1521) marries the daughter of Philip, landgrave of Hesse.
- 1542 The war against France renewed. Champagne invaded.
War with Henry duke of Brunswick; Henry is driven from his duchy.
Maurice of Saxony quits the league.
Amsdorf made bp. of Naumburg, June 20.

Italy.

- 1541 Ludovico Ariosto, author of "Orlando Furioso," &c. fl. (1474—1533.)
1542 Summonses for a council to be held at Trent issued.
Cardinals (whose rise dates from 853) first receive red hats.
- Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.**
1541 The Turks again sack Buda; the inhabitants are massacred; Hungary under Turkish domination.
Death of John Zapolski, leaving only one son, Stephen, 14 days old, under the guardianship of Martinuzzi, bp. of Waradin.
Ferdinand assumes the sovereignty of Hungary, according to the treaty of 1535. The seven years' war begun.
Transylvania recognised a separate state, by the terms of a treaty between the Vaivode and Ferdinand of Austria.
John (II.) Sigismund Zapolski, sovereign, by the will of Solyman.
- Spain.**
1541 Charles's expedition against Algiers.
1542 Fourth war with France, being the last struggle between Charles and Francis. Philip declared regent of Spain. Popular discontent with the taxation for foreign wars continues.
Conference at Valladolid before the emperor; Las Casas defends the oppressed American Indians; Sepulveda is the champion of the Spanish colonists.
- Portugal.**
1542 Commercial treaty with Japan.
Alfonso de Souza succeeds Da Gama as viceroy in India.
Souza is assisted by the celebrated San Francesco de Xavier, the apostle of the Indians, the adviser of Ig. Loyola, the chief founder of the order of the Jesuits.
- Russia, Norway, and Sweden.**
1541 Invasion of Russia by Sahhib Gherai, khan of Crim; he is completely routed.
1542 Treaty of Fontainebleau; Norway, Sweden, and France, unite against Charles V.
- Netherlands.**
1541 Birth of Gerard de Jode, wood-engraver, &c. at Antwerp, founder of a celebrated family of artists.
Flourishing condition of trade and commerce, and spread of the principles of liberty and independence in the Netherlands.
- Turkish Empire.**
1541 Repulse of Charles V. in his expedition against Algiers, chiefly owing to tempestuous weather.
War resumed in Hungary; Turkish army successful, sack of Buda, &c.
Buda, &c. annexed to the Ottoman emp.
- 1542 Friendly relations with Denmk. and Swdn.
- India.**
1542 Birth of Akbar, son of the emperor Humayun, at Amercote, Oct. 14—while his father is in exile at the court of Ajmir. [Another account is given next page.]
- Persia and Tartary.**
1542 Humayun of India received by Tamasp with the utmost hospitality and kindness.
- Africa.**
1541 Unfortunate attempt on Algiers by Charles.
1542 The Portuguese power on the western coast greatly reduced.

Britain.

- 1543 Proposal of Henry for a marriage between his son, Edward, and the infant Mary, queen of Scots. Favoured by Angus, &c. Opposed by cardinal Beaton, the Scottish priesthood, the earl of Arran, and others. Cardinal Beaton (Scotland) becomes obnoxious to Henry VIII.
Treaty with Charles; war with France. Sixth marriage of Henry:—to Katharine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, July 12. The queen, discovered to be a heretic, detestably wards off danger.
Religious satirical dramas suppressed.
Pins brought from France.
Iron (cannon) first cast in England, in Sussex, by Flemish workmen—Peter Baude and Ralph Page.
Grammar school of Abergavenny founded.
The Italian method of book-keeping known in England; Hugh Oldcastle's Treatise on Double Entry published.
The first English Litany commanded to be used in churches by royal authority.
[Bishop Newton says, that Litanies were first used in processions and other devotions about the year 400, and that Litanies to the Virgin were introduced by Gregory I. in 595. Litanies are expressly recognised by the Council of Orleans in 511 as peculiarly solemn supplications; and other councils subsequently appointed them at a variety of sacred seasons besides that of Pentecost, when they were much used. The Council of Toledo, 694, decreed that they should be used once a month. By degrees they were extended to two days in each week, viz. Wednesday and Friday. A service called "Litania Septiformis"—because it included a procession consisting of clergy, laymen, monks, virgins, married women, widows, and children, or poor persons—was appointed by Gregory the Great, in consequence of a pestilence which desolated Rome. Processions accompanied Litanies in the early church.]
The "King's Book" published.
Cardan, chemist, flourishes (1501-1576.)
Medical legislation:—act for protecting irregular medical practitioners, viz. apothecaries, &c.

France.

- 1543 Failure of the expedition agt. Charles, Jan. War with Henry of England in the North. Nice captured by the count of Enghien and the Turks.
Insurrection in Rochelle, Dec. 31.
Pierre Woeriot (of Bar le Duc) xylographer, &c. flourishes at Lyons.
Italy.
1543 Rheggio besieged by the Turkish fleet under Barbarossa of Algiers.
Withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Tuscan—150,000 gold crowns having been paid to the emperor.
Nice besieged both by Turks and French. Investiture of Milan conferred by the emperor on his son Philip.
The numerical restriction on the Jesuits removed by papal bull, March 14 (1540.)

Austria.

- 1543 The archduke appoints Anne, duchess of Bavaria, his heir—in the event of failing heirs male.

Hungary.

- 1543 Further victories of Solyman. Copernican system of astron. first pub.

Spain.

- 1543 Blasco de Garay's experiments in steam for propelling vessels, at Barcelona. (!)

Portugal.

- 1543 Tyranny of Fonseca in the Moluccas; persecution of the native princes.
[The reign of each petty despot in the Portuguese colonies was so short, that he was eager to leave as little as possible to be reaped by his successor. In short, wherever the Portuguese succeeded in raising a fort, or forming a settlement, disastrous effects were sure to follow; nor did unhappy experience on their side check the rapacity and violence of succeeding rulers.]

Sweden.

- 1543 First standing army in Sweden; Gustavus Vasa holds in pay 18,000 German troops. Olaus Magnus, of Sweden, author of Customs of Northern Nations, flourishes.

Netherlands.

- 1543 Luxemburg taken and pillaged by the Fr.

Turkish Empire.

- 1543 10th camp. of Solyman; agn. invades Hun. Conquest of Gran and Stuhlweissenberg.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1543 Tamasp promises to aid Humayun in an attempt to recover his kingdom.
[The country through which Humayun and his few select followers had to pass, in their flight from India to Persia, was a desolate waste; their sufferings from want of water were dreadful; some of the party ran mad, others fell down dead, &c.; at length water was obtained. During this calamitous retreat, prince Akbar was born, and Humayun was compelled to leave his wife and infant son in his camp, where they were seized by the rebellious prince Askerry, who carried off his nephew to Kandahar.]
Humayun offends Tamasp by refusing to wear a *taj*, or Persian tiara.
Tamasp threatens to make a funeral pile of Humayun and his friends, unless they become shiahs; from which he is with difficulty deterred by the Persian princes, on the ground of its being a breach of hospitality.

Africa.

- 1543 Terrible ravages by Barbarossa on the coasts of Italy.

America.

- 1541 Assassination of the tyrant Pizarro, by two officers of Almagro.
Almagro, the younger, proclaimed govnr. Arrival of Vaca de Castro, the new governor sent by Charles V.
Civil war between the two governors.
1542 Cortez finally returns to Spain.
Defeat of Almagro, Sep.
He is made prisoner and executed.
1543 Spanish vice-regal court established in Peru. Gonzalo Pizarro occasions much discontent and rebellion in Peru.
Australasia and Polynesia.
1543 Ruy Lopez de Villabos ranges along the coasts of the Papuan Isles, which he names "New Guinea," having thought it to be opposite the coast of Guinea.

Britain.

- 1544 Birth of Sir Philip Sydney, author of a pastoral romance, entitled "Arcadia," "Defence of English Poesy," (d. 1586.)
 Invasion of Scotland, and capture of Edinburgh by the earl of Hertford, May.
 Henry invades Fr. with 30,000 men, in July.
 Person, Testwood, and Filmer burnt for heresy before Windsor castle.
 Henry captures Boulogne. Sep. 14.
 Treaty of Crespi, Sep. 18. Henry excluded.
 Henry returns "sorely impoverished."
 Abortive siege of Coldingham by the earl of Arran. Treachery of Scotch nobles.
 Lord Wriothesley the king's adviser.
 Iron cast at Blackstead in Surrey.
 The cavalry first carry pistols.
 Cruel extortion of Henry.
 Silver raised from 3s. 9d. to 4s. the oz.
 John of Padua, architect, &c. arrives in England, and is appointed "Deviser of His Majesty's buildings."
 [From this event is dated the introduction of regular architecture in England.]
- 1545 Lord Lisle drives the French fleet from the English channel, July 19.
 Plot for the assassination of cardinal Beaton submitted to Henry VIII.
 False accusers to be branded with the letter F. in the face.
 Needles made in Engd. by an East Indian.
 Tonnage at this time 12,455 tons; mariners and soldiers 7,730.
 The "King's Primer," containing a form of prayer for morning and evening, &c.

France.

- 1544 Battle of Cerisolles; French victorious. [Twelve thousand of the enemy lay dead, and about 2,000 French.]
 Peace of Crespi; Italy surrendered, Sep. 18.
 Henry of England takes Boulogne.
 Siege of Montreuil by Henry; raised, Sep. 30. Henry returns to England.
- 1545 Maritime war with England; naval victory off the Isle of Wight.
 The Vaudois persecuted; dreadful massacre at Cabrières and Merindol.
 Death of the duke of Orleans, Sep. 9.

Germany.

- 1544 Diet of Spires in Feb.; difficulties of the emperor from all sides.
 University of Königsberg, Prussia, fnded.
 Defeat at Cerisolles, April 14; followed by
- 1545 Diet of Worms in March; the protestants positively refuse any assistance for maintaining war against the Turks, until the establishment of a religious peace on a lasting footing.
 Fruitless attempt of Henry of Brunswick to recover his duchy.

Austria.

- 1545 Ferdinand compelled to close a disadvantageous treaty with the Turks.

Italy.

- 1544 Battle of Cerisolles gained by the French.
 Peace of Crespi:—French excluded Italy.
 Birth of Jacopo Palma Giovane, painter, at Venice (died 1628.)
 Birth of Torquato Tasso (d. 1586.)
 Period of the sculptors Baccio Bandinelli, Guglielmo della Porta, the Ammanati, Rustici, the Monte Lupi, Sansovino, Benvenuto Cellini, Giovanni di Bologna, Francavilla, &c.

Italy.

- 1544 Fran. Berni, poet, &c. (d. 1536), Folengo of Mantua, writer of burlesque poetry (died 1544), Giov. Giorg. Trissino, author of "Italia Liberata," (died 1550), Luigi Alamanni, author of "Della Coltivazione," &c. (died 1556), Pietro Bembo, historical and lyrical writer—after the style of Petrarch (died 1547), and Jac. Sannazaro, author of pastoral romances, flourish.
- 1545 Parma and Piacenza alienated from the domains of the church by pope Paul, and erected into a *duchy* for the papal house of Farnese, viz.—for Pietro Luigi, the pope's own son (1521.)
 [This pope was distinguished for the zeal with which he laboured to aggrandize his own family.]
 XX. *General Council*, held at Trent; first session commenced Dec. 13. (1563.)
 Renewed attempts to introduce the inquisition into Naples unsuccessful.
 Death of Andrea Sabbatini, Neapolitan painter, scholar of Raffaello.
 Æneas Vico presents the empr. Charles, at Florence, with a wood-engraved portrait of that sovereign executed by himself.

Hungary.

- 1544 Solymán again victorious.

Spain.

- 1544 Peace of Crespi; favourable to Spain.
 Negotiations for a marriage between Phiip, son of Charles, and Mary, queen of England.
 Death of Antonio de Guevara, ethical and epistolary writer.
 Dominic Soto, author of "De Justitia et Jure," and the strenuous opposer of the slave trade, flourishes.
 [See note under "Father Francis Victoria," A.D. 1530—p. 339.]

Portugal.

- 1544 San de Miranda, writer of lyrics (1495—1558), Gil Vicente, writer of comedies (died 1557), and Bernardo Ribeyro, writer of eclogues, flourish.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

- 1544 Peace with the empire; the navigation of the Baltic opened to the Flemings.
 Diet of Westerhaus: Division of the kingdom among the sons of Gustavus—to Eric, the throne; to John, Finland; to Magnus, East Gothland; and to Charles, Sudermania, &c.; "Act of Hereditary Union" confirmed (1540.)
 Death of John Magnus, Swedish historian.
- 1545 Translation of the Bible into the Danish language.
 Ivan of Russia crowned by the patriarch; he assumes the title of czar (†1472.)
 [This was the first public coronation by a patriarch in Russia.]
 Birth of Arn Jonas, historian of Iceland (d. 1640.)

Netherlands.

- 1544 The Spaniards re-take Luxemburg.

Turkish Empire.

- 1544 Acquisition of Wesesgrad, &c.

India.

- 1545 *Selim Shah Soor* succeeds his father Shehr Shah Soor at Delhi (1539.)

America.

- 1545 Discovery of the mines of Potosi in Peru.

Britain.

- 1546 Wishart executed in Scotland for heresy. Assassination of cardinal Beaton at St. Andrews, by Leslie and Carmichael, May 29. Peace with France, June 7, and Scotland. Henry raises the price of gold and silver, adulterates the coin, and enforces its circulation.
Legal rate of interest fixed at 10 per cent. Henry obtains by statute the right to bestow his sceptre on whom he pleases. The upper classes allowed to use Bibles. Torture and execution of Anne Ascue for heresy. John Lascelles, Nicholas Beelenian, and John Adams are burned with her, for rejecting transubstantiation, &c.

Image worship suppressed.

Earl of Surrey attainted of high treason.

- 1547 Surrey is beheaded, Jan. 19.
Henry hastens the trial of duke of Norfolk. He is condemned to be executed on Jan. 29. Death of Henry VIII., Jan. 28, aged 56. [No English sovereign ever exercised a more despotic authority over his people than Henry VIII., and yet few were more popular among a large class of the people; many of whom admired his generosity and munificence, while they gloried in the spiritual independence which he had achieved for his country. Henry, in order to realize his own objects, invested the representatives of the people with a formidable power, which (although under his auspices, it was frequently used as an instrument of cruelty and oppression) proved in happier days the safeguard of liberty. He extended the benefits of the constitution to Wales, adding four new counties to the principality, and paved the way for the introduction of about thirty knights, citizens, and burgesses.]

Continued next page.

France.

- 1546 Distress of the French before Boulogne. Peace with England concluded, June 7. The revenue is about 16,000,000 livres. Certon, musician, master of the children of Sainte Chapelle of Paris, flourishes. Millers are forbidden to grind their corn twice—as being pernicious.
- 1547 Death of Francis I., March 11. ["Three of his acts have deservedly given him the title of the Great; the battle of Marignano, his patronage of letters, and his resistance, single-handed, to the combined efforts of all Europe."] Henry II., husband of Catharine de Medici. Diana of Poitiers, Henry's favorite, mistress. Montmorency, the Guisea, and St. Andre, the king's favourite advisers. Duel between Sieur de Jarnac and Sieur de la Chataigneraie.

Germany.

- 1546 Conierence at Ratisbon, abortive, Jan. Death of Martin Luther, Feb. 18. [He died at his native town, Eisleben, in the 63d year of his age. Luther differs from other revolutionary leaders in this, that however much he was tossed by jarring prejudices, he never lost the high and commanding position secured to him.] Impending religious war; the emperor strengthens himself by alliances.

Germany.

- 1546 Maurice of Saxony joins the empr. Ju. 19. Protestantism under the imperial ban. The emperor at war with the protestants of the league of Smalkalde. The imperialists defeated by Schärtlin at Fussen, July 12; Charles escapes through the errors of the league in calling Schärtlin to Ratisbon, Aug. 3.
- 1547 The protestants disagree; many desert their cause.—Diet of Augsburg. Charles defeats the protestants at Muhlberg, April 24; the elector of Saxony and landgrave of Hesse are deprived of their dominions. Duke Maurice, elector of Saxony, May 19. Siege of Magdeburg (1550.) Submission of Philip of Hesse, who is made prisoner, June 19.

Italy.

- 1546 Danielle di Volterra, one of the most successful of Michael Angelo's imitators, fl. Death of Giulio Romano, scholar and heir of Raffaele, founder of a second school of painting at Mantua. The *Stapes* of the ear first discovered by John Philip Ingrassias, at Naples.
- 1547 Translation of the council holding at Trent to Bologna on account of the plague. Conspiracy of Fiesco at Genoa. [The accidental death of Fiesco, count of Lavagna, frustrated a formidable conspiracy he had formed for becoming absolute in Genoa.] The cooling of liquors by placing them in a solution of saltpetre practised in Italy at this time.

Bohemia and Hungary.

- 1547 Ferdinand and Charles solicit peace from the Sultan. [Negotiations for peace protracted by the extravagant demands of Solyman and his viziers, and by the mutual distrust and suspicions of all parties, till 1548.] The diet of Bohemia refuse to make war upon the elector of Saxony. After the battle of Muhlberg, the "bloody diet" is held by Ferdinand.

Spain.

- 1546 Coaches first seen in Spain.
1547 First fleet of galleons to Seville. Birth of Miguel de Cervantes.

Russia.

- 1546 Publication of the Russian *Youdebnik*, or code of laws. The Russian corps of archers (*Strelitzes*) formed, 40,000 strong; being the first regular (standing) army in Russia. Birth of the astronomer Tycho Brahe (1582.)
- 1547 Unsuccessful attempt of Ivan to induce German artificers to settle in Russia.

Netherlands.

- 1546 Birth of Spranger, painter, at Antwerp. Dutch painters who flourish about this time—J. Schoreel, a pupil of Albert Durer in Italy (1495-1590), and J. Heimkerk, Schoreel's pupil (1498-1574.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1547 Aderbijan defeated; Isbahan captured.

Africa.

- 1546 Dragut succeeds Barbarossa in Algiers.

America.

- 1547 Death of Cortez in Spain. The Caraccas formed into a kingdom.

Britain.

- 1547 *Continued from p. 348.*
 Edward VI. (10 yrs.) under the regency of Earl of Hertford—created dk. of Somerset. Chancellor Wriothesley (head of the catholic party) displaced by Lord St. John. The lieut. of the Tower declines to deliver the duke of Norfolk for execution. Sir Thos. Seymour marries qu. Katharine. Renewed hostilities with Scotland. Battle of Pinkey: the English victorious, 10,000 Scots slain, Sep. 10. John Knox heads the Scotch Reformers. Repeal of the six bloody articles; and of the act respecting royal proclamations. Palace for the protector, Edward, duke of Somerset, in London, commenced. Four loaves for a penny, and a cask of beer (cask included) for 6d. at this time. The English liturgy compiled, by commissioners appointed by Edward, viz.—archbishops Cranmer and Ridley and eleven other divines. The Lord's Supper administered in both kinds to the laity. The artichoke first seen in England.
- 1548 Mary queen of Scots conveyed to France. French troops arrive in Scotland. Death of queen Katharine Parr, wife of Sir Thomas Seymour, Sep. 30. The Book of Common Prayer ratified. Imprisonment of Dr. Gardiner. The practice of lighting candles in churches on Candlemas day abolished by law. Endive first cultivated in England; also tarragon, lavender, sweet basil, Winter cherry, shallot, parsley (from Sardinia), garlic, and orache (from Turkey), first introduced.
- 1549 Lord Sudely (Sir T. Seymour) impeached. Seymour convicted: beheaded, March 17. War with France for Boulogne. Popular insurrections in several counties. Lords-lieut. of counties first appointed. Suppression of Kett's insurrection by Dudley, earl of Warwick. Conspiracy against the duke of Somerset. The protector is sent to the Tower, Oct. 14. Warwick, now duke of Northumberland, succeeds as regent. Somerset house, Strand, built (1547.) The eldest sons of peers first permitted to sit in parliament. Coverdale's Bible appointed to be read in churches. Theatrical performances forbidden (1579.)

France.

- 1548 Arrival of Mary queen of Scots. The dauphin affianced to Mary queen of Scots, Aug. 13. Insurrection in Guienne. Henry plans the overthrow of the reformed religion in his dominions. D'Esse sent to Scotland with 6,000 troops.
- 1549 Coronation of Catharine; the festivities diversified by the burning of heretics.

Germany.

- 1548 Diet of Augsburg; the greatness and power of the emperor is felt. At the conclusion of the diet of Augsburg, Charles's despotic decree of the "Interim" is published May 15; having for its object the temporary regulation of theological and ecclesiastical affairs.

Germany.

- 1548 The wearing of furs limited to counts and lords. [First limitation in 1530.] Rejection of the "Interim" decree by most of the states—catholic and protestant. Leipsic "Interim" adopted by Maurice and Joachim of Brandenburg, Dec. 22. University of Greifswalde (formerly Griepswold) in Prussia founded. Birth of Lucas Kilian, engraver, &c. at Augsburg (d. 1637.) [He is denominated "the patriarch of a family of artists."]

- University of Jena founded.
- 1549 The Swiss cantons, except those of Berne and Zurich, renew the treaty of 1515 and 1516 with France.

Italy.

- 1548 Leghorn made a free port. Assassination of Pietro Liugi (Farnese), duke of Parma and Piacenza, Dec. 10. The pope annexes the vacant duchy to the papal territories. The art of boiling alum first practised in Italy; being its first introdtn. into Europe.
- 1549 Florentine academy of Belles Lettres fudd. Matteo Bandello, author of at least 140 novels, flourishes (d. 1562.) Taddeo Zuccaro (1529–1566), and Frederico Zuccaro, Siennese painters fl. (d. 1609.) [To the exertions of the latter the Romans are mainly indebted for the establishment of the celebrated academy of St. Luke, for the benefit of native artists.] [Italy from this time was "the only proper theatre in Europe for pictorial study, and a kind of mania prevailed among foreign artists, especly. of the Dutch and Flemish schools, for visiting this nursery of genius, and for being rocked in the Italian cradle. The result was fortunate for the Italian school of engraving."—*Rev. J. Lindsay.*]

Hungary and Bohemia.

- 1548 Sigismund II. (Augustus) king of Poland. [The last of the Jagellons in Poland.] Truce for five years with Solymán.

Spain.

- 1548 The Flemings acknowledge Philip as heir. Luis de Vargas, founder of the Seville school of painting, fl. (b. 1502, d. 1568.) Cespedes, "the learned painter," founder of the school of painting at Cordova, flourishes (b. 1538, d. 1608.) Birth of Francisco Suarez the Jesuit, at Granada, Jan. 5 (d. 1615.)

Portugal.

- 1548 Orange trees first introduced from China. 1549 San Salvador founded by the Portuguese.

Netherlands.

- 1548 Birth of Charles Van Mander, painter, and author of the "Lives of the Dutch Painters," (d. 1603.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1548 Peace with Austria and Hungary.

India.

- 1548 Sedition of the Affghan nobles.

America.

- 1548 Final overthrow of the cause of Gonzalo Pizarro in Peru; he is executed by command of Gasca. 1549 De Souza arrives at Brazil from Portugal as the first governor-general. Jesuits in America; they first arrive in Brazil, with the governor De Souza.

Britain.

- 1550 Peace with France; Boulogne restored.
Peace with Scotland.
Re-admission of the duke of Somerset to the council, March 31.
Deprivation of bps. Bonner and Gardiner.
Treaty of commerce with Sweden for the importation of bullion.
The liturgy printed in Dublin; the first book ever printed there.
The cathedral service set to musical notes by John Marbeck, organist of Windsor.
[Marbeck narrowly escaped martyrdom, through the intercession of Sir Humphrey Forster, because of his zeal in promoting the reformed religion.]
Yeast for bread first used in England.
The mystery of making starch imported from Holland by Mrs. Dingham (1552.)
- 1551 Marriage treaty between Edward and Elizabeth of France, July 19.
Deprivation of bps. Day and Heath, Oct. 1.
First regular comedy performed in Engld.
Somerset arrested and tried for treason, Oct.
Ale houses first licensed.
[Ale booths were first set up in 728.]
John, dk. of Northumberland., chief minister.
Houses in Crutched Friars and the Strand, London, the first private houses of any importance in Engld. with glass windows.
[Dr. Henry remarks, that although the art of glass-making was introduced in the seventh century, (Bede says, that Abbot Benedict in 674 sent for foreign artists to glaze his church and monastery at Wearmouth,) yet it was afterwards so much neglected, that no private house had glass windows till after the conclusion of the tenth century. Before this period the windows of houses, and even of cathedral churches, admitted the light through fine linen cloths or lattices of wood.]
Second Prayer Book of Edward VI. publ.
Winter-guard fleet 2,150 tons, 1,516 men;
summer-guard fleet 2,540 tons, 1,730 men.

France.

- 1550 Peace with England; Boulogne recovered for 400,000 crowns, March 14 (1544.)
University of Rheims founded.
John Rouvel's plan for floating wood from the forests of Morvant into Paris.
- 1551 Treaty of Friedewalde; with Maurice of Saxony in favour of the protestants.

Germany.

- 1550 Diet of Augsburg in July, at which complaints agt. the "Interim" are presented. The emperor's proposal to have the succession secured to his son opposed.
Fall of Magdeburg (1547.)
Wooden bellows, the invention (supposed) of Hans Lobfinger of Nuremberg.
[The common bellows, which consist of two boards, joined together by a piece of leather, and which are probably an imitation of the lungs, appear to have been known to the Greeks; but of what kind of bellows they availed themselves for smelting, forging, &c., is not known.]
G. Fabricius, poet (1516—1571); Conrad Gesner, naturalist (1516—1565); Basil Faber, scholastic (1520—1576); and Martin Chemnitz, theologian (1522—1586), fl.
- 1551 Maurice of Saxony forms a private treaty with the king of France, in October.

Italy.

- 1550 Julius III. (John Maria del Monte, archbishop of Siponto) pope.
Julius restores (from gratitude) the duchy of Tuscany to the Farnese family.
Death of Gaudenzio Ferrari (b. 1484.)
Discovery of the "Portland Vase," which for more than two centuries formed the principal ornament of the Barberini palace, in a marble sarcophagus within a sepulchral chamber under Monte del Grano, two and a-half miles from Rome.
Death of the Italian sculptor Rustici.
Death of Di Ravenna at Rome, (1488.)
- 1551 The Council of Trent re-opened.
Bernardino Campi and Gio. Battista Trotti of the Cremonese school of painting, fl.
Franco Battista of Venice, and Giacomo di Parma, painters, engravers, &c. fl.

Bohemia and Hungary.

- 1550 The making of blue glass with cobalt discovered about this time by Christopher Schurer of Platten, Bohemia.
- 1551 John Sigismund of Transylvania expelled by Ferdinand, who also procures the murder of Martinuzzi. Order restored.

Spain.

- 1550 Antonio Ferreira (1528—1569), writer of elegies; A. de Morales (1513—1590), author of "History of Spain;" Antonio Agostino (1516—1586), writer on theology and law; S. des Broses (1523—1600), grammarian; Jorge de Montemayor (1520—1561), writer of romances, pastorals, &c. flourish.
Juan Vingles, wood-engraver, &c. flourishes at Zaragoza.
Juan Fernandez Navarrete, painter, entitled the "Spanish Titian," fl. (d. 1572.)
Tulips brought into Prague from Turkey.

Portugal.

- 1550 The king grand master of all orders.
A. Govea, legal writer, fl. (1505—1565.)
Joaõ de Barros, author of a "History of the Portuguese in India," fl. (died 1570.)

Russia, Sweden, and Norway.

- 1550 Renewed war between the Russians and Kasan Tartars.
Commercial treaty of Sweden with the Netherlands and England.
Sweden becomes prosperous in agriculture, trade, commerce, &c.
- 1551 Reformed religion introduced into Iceland.

Netherlands.

- 1550 Birth of John Wierix, engraver, Amstdm.
Death of the Flemish painter, Peter Koek, improver of scarlet dyes, &c.

Turkish Empire.

- 1550 War again with Persia; successful campaign of Solymán.
1551 Tripoli taken from the Knights of Malta.

Africa.

- 1550 Further decline of Portuguese power in Africa; the fortresses of Arzilla, Azamor, Sequer, and Spahin, are dismantled and abandoned by orders of the supreme government.
The emperor of Fez occupies and restores the dismantled fortresses.

America.

- 1550 Concepcion, the capital of Chili, founded. Carolina discovered by Sebastian Cabot.
1551 University of Mexico founded.
University of Lima founded.

Britain.

- 1552 The duke of Somerset beheaded, Jan. 22. The "New Opinions" adopted by the duke of Northumberland, and others. The princess Mary obstinately rejects them. New laws of "Heretical" treason, requiring two living witnesses, &c. A fatal sweating sickness rages. The regency of Scotland resigned by the earl of Arran in favour of Mary of Guise. Astronomical and geometrical works burnt, as instruments of magic. Act for the true making of woollen cloth; directing that Lancashire and Cheshire cottons be 22 yds. in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, and to weigh 30 lbs. Crown and half-crown, sixpenny and threepenny, silver pieces coined. Tonnage at this period 11,065 tons. Robert Recorde, arithmetician, geometriician, and a writer on optics, flourishes.
- 1553 Lord Guildford Dudley and lady Jane Grey married, May. Death of Edward VI., July 6, aged 16. Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen in London (at the Tower), July 10. *Mary*, daughter of Henry VIII. and Katharine of Arragon, proclaimed in Norwich, July 13. Northumberland, changes sides; joins *Mary*. Retirement of lady Jane Grey, and Accession of *Mary*, queen of England, &c. *Mary* liberates Norfolk and others from the Tower, and re-establishes Catholicism. Elizabeth Crofts, "the Spirit of the Wall." Bishop Gardiner made prime minister. *Mary's* determination to marry Don Philip of Spain occasions a great ferment. Coronation of queen *Mary*, Sep. 1. Archbishop Crammer thrown into prison. Act confirming the validity of Henry's (VIII.) first marriage. Passage to Archangel discovered. Northumberland, Gates, Palmer, executed. Intercourse with Russia first opened. Penance of Elizabeth Crofts at St. Paul's Cross for seditious speeches. The horse guards first enrolled. Birth of Rev. Robert Hooker (died 1600).

France.

- 1552 War (the fifth) with the emper. Charles V. Edict of Chateaubriand; exceedingly severe against the reformed. Metz, Toul, and Verdun conquered. Attempt upon Strasburg unsuccessful. Francis besieged by Charles in Metz, Sep. 15. Denis Zachary of Guienne, alchemist, fl.
- 1553 Charles raises the siege of Metz, Jan. 1. Capture of Terouanne and Hesdin by Charles.

Germany.

- 1552 Sudden attack of Maurice, at the head of 25,000 men, upon the emperor; fall of Fussen, May 18; the emperor escapes from Innspruck to Villach in Carinthia. Frankfort attacked by Maurice; hence Peace of Passau, favourable to the protestants, July 31—Aug. 2; securing to the protestant states their civil and religious rights, the liberation of Philip of Hesse, John Frederic of Saxony, &c. [This was the first effective blow at the power of the house of Hapsburg in Ger. Confession of Faith of Wirtemberg.

Germany.

- 1552 War with France by Charles. Metz unsuccessfully besieged by Charles.
- 1553 Battle of Sieverhausen; the elector Maurice is killed in the hour of victory over Albert of Brandenburg, July 11. [Charles received the news of the death of Maurice with the words of David, "O Absalom, my son, my son!"] Servetus burnt at Geneva for heresy.

Austria.

- 1552 Critical position of the emperor Charles (now ill at Innspruck) from the approach of Maurice of Saxony, who demands the release of his father-in-law. Flight of the emperor Charles. [The emperor so lately more absolute than any of the Suabian line, was compelled to fly night and day in his weak condition across the mountain roads to Villach.] Maurice enters Innspruck; he abandons the emperor's property to the pillage of his soldiery, but protects that of the inhabitants and of Ferdinand.

Italy.

- 1552 War in Italy between France and Spain. Suspension of the Council of Trent. Death of Francis Xavier in China.
- 1553 Revolt of the Corsicans against the Genoese under San Pietro, count of Ornano, aided by the French and Turkish fleets. The Siennese revolt against the emperor. Cosmo of Florence lays siege to Sienna with 25,000 men, Aug. 2.

Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.

- 1552 The Turks take Temeswar; they drive the Austrians out of Transylvania.
- 1553 Restoration of John Sigismund. Duke of Prussia a vassal to Poland.

Spain.

- 1552 *Fifth war with France.*
- 1553 Circulation of the blood through the lungs; is now first made known by Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician.

Russia.

- 1552 Capture of Kasan by Ivan of Russia; massacre of the inhabitants. Archangel in Russia visited by English merchants.

Netherlands.

- 1552 Birth of Jerome Wierix, engraver, Amst.
- 1553 Death of Cornelius Englebrechtsten, painter (b. 1463.)
- Death of Lucas Van Leyden, founder of the Dutch school of painting.

Turkish Empire.

- 1552 Renewed invasion of Hungary; Transylvania made tributary, under queen Isabella, mother of John Sigismund.
- 1553 War with Persia renewed. Execution of Mustapha, the emperor's eldest son, on the instigation of his favourite wife, Roxolana. Great discontent among the troops.

India.

- 1552 Death of Unggud, the successor of the Sikh reformer, Nanuk, who died in 1539. Ummer Dhas succeeds Unggud. [Akbar was one of the most respectful hearers of this active preacher.]
- 1553 Death of Selim Shah Soor.

America.

- 1552 The first Brazilian bishop appointed.
- 1553 Discovery of New Mexico by Spaniards.

Britain.

- 1554 Splendid embassy from Spain in January. Sir Peter Carew and Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection (on account of the project of a Spanish marriage) frustrated. [From the 7th to the 12th March, at least 400 persons suffered capital punishment on account of these outbreaks. Many more were executed afterwards.] Princess Elizabeth committed to the Tower. Execution of lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley, Feb. 12. [It is thought that Mary had no intention of delivering them for execution, but for the insurrections of Carew and Wyatt.] Duke of Suffolk, the father of lady Jane Grey, beheaded, Feb. 23. Sir Thomas Wyatt executed, April 11. [Other executions followed, viz. Lord Thomas Grey, William Thomas, clerk of the privy council, in 1549, &c.] Acquittal of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. State prosecution of his jury. Elizabeth is removed to Richmond, May 19. [She afterwards removed to Woodstock.] Mary marries Philip of Spain, July 25. The parliament deny to Mary the power of changing the succession. Revival of the acts against Lollardism, &c. Trinity College, Oxford, founded. Removal of the papal censures against the nation by cardinal Pole; the Roman Catholic worship restored, Nov. 19. Public rejoicings on the occasion. The weaving of "Norwich satins and fustins" commenced. The queen gives out that she is pregnant; the clergy preach, the parliament legislate, the public speculate on the matter. [The poor queen was dropsical.]
- 1555 Riot in Westminster between some Spaniards and Englishmen, Jan. 1. Wm. Featherstone personates Edward VI. Persecution of protestants: prebendary John Rogers, the first martyr, Feb. 4. The prisons are crowded with heretics. Bishop Hooper burnt at Gloucester, Feb. 9. Bp. Taylor burnt at Haddley, same day. Lawrence Saunders burnt at Coventry, March 29. On the following day bishop Ferrar is burnt at St. David's. *Continued next page.*

France.

- 1554 Battle of Lusignano. (See Italy.) Battle of Renty; retreat of the French. Decree of the Sorbonne agt. the inquisition.
- 1555 Conspiracy of the Franciscans in Metz. Vielleville effectually suppresses it. Establishment of the Bretagne parliament. First reformed church in Paris; La Riviere the first minister. Alliance with Rome, May 23. *Continued next page.*

Germany.

- 1554 The oldest known seal of sealing wax is on a letter of this date, (Aug. 3) from Gerard Hermann to P. H. Von Daun.
- 1555 The "Recess of Augsburg" confirms the liberties of the German protestants, Sep. 26; but the "Reservatum Ecclesiasticum" is annexed, which provides that all ecclesiastics holding benefices of the emperor should incur their loss by a change of religion.

Germany.

- 1555 Perpetual tax for the imperial army. Charles abdicates at Brussels, Oct.

Italy.

- 1554 Defeat of Pietro Strozzi at Lusignano. Neutrality of Venice in the present war. Philip II. king of Naples. [Philip never appeared in Italy during his reign: he governed through viceroys.] Jacopo Empoli, painter, Flor. b. (d. 1640.)
- 1555 The revolt of Sienna against Spain subdued; the garrison being starved into a capitulation every way honourable to themselves, April 2. Marcellus II. (cardinal Marcello Cervini) pope, for 23 days only. *Continued next page.*

Spain.

- 1554 Decree declaring the "Indivisibility of the Spanish monarchy." Philip marries queen Mary of England.
- 1555 Death of queen Joanna (an idiot.) The *National Debt* of Spain commenced.

Portugal.

- 1554 Cocan (Concan or Concana) in India lost to the Portuguese. [Taken by the British government in 1818.] History of Mexico by Lopez de Gomara.
- 1555 Birth of Antonio (better known as the prior of Crato) son of Luis, duke of Beja, brother of the king.

Russia.

- 1554 Astrachan conquered from the Tartars.
- 1555 The khan of Siberia tributary to Ivan. War betw. Russia and Sweden in Livonia. The trade of Russia with the Hanse towns declines about this period.

Netherlands.

- 1554 William, (the Great, of Nassau,) prince of Orange, appointed *governor* of Holland and Zealand.

Birth of Antony Wierix, engraver, Amstd.

Turkish Empire.

- 1554 Erivan captured by the Turks. Two coffee-houses opened in Constantinople by two foreigners—Scherus from Damascus, and Hekin from Aleppo. [According to the Arabian writer, Schehabeddin Ben, coffee became known to Gemaleddin, mufti of Aden, in Arabia Felix, about the year 1450, while travelling in Persia; and that on his return he recommended it to the dervishes as a certain means of preventing drowsiness. It subsequently passed from Aden to Mecca, thence to Medina, and afterwards to Grand Cairo.]
- 1555 Peace with Shah Tamasp of Persia.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1554 An army is levied for the restoration of Humayun, and placed under the command of one of Tamasp's sons. Siege of Kandahar, and obstinate defence of prince Askerry (1542.) Surrender of Kandahar; it is garrisoned by a Persian force.

India.

- 1554 The seditious nobles invite Humayun to retake his throne. (See Persia and Tartary.) Defeat of Sikander Shah Soor, who escapes to Bengal.
- 1555 Humayun recovers his throne after the decisive battle of Serhind—Delhi and Agra taken.

Britain.

- 1555 *Continued from p. 352.*
 Other burnings for the cause of religion:—
 Thomas Hawkes at Coggeshall, John Lawrence at Colchester, Tomkins at Shoreditch, Pigott at Baintree, Knight at Maldon, Hunter at Brentwood, &c.
 Philip departs for the continent, Sept.
 Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford for heresy, Oct. 16.
 War with Scotland still carried on.
 Mary resigns the church lands and tithes, "as essential to her salvation."
 Parliament refuses supplies.
 Death of chancellor bp. Gardiner, Nov. 12.
 Heath, archbishop of York, succeeds him.
 Edward Kelly, a notary and alchemist, born at Worcester.
 Illegal extortions of the queen.
 Public roads and highways enlarged.
 Act of relief for the clothiers of Halifax.
 Currants introduced from Zante.
- 1556 Philip continues to press the queen for money; she arbitrarily levies a loan of £60,000 on 1,000 persons.
 A general loan is also demanded.
 The commerce of Engld. declines, owing to the oppressive duties arbitrarily demndd.
 Archbp. Cranmer, aged 68, burnt at Oxford, (after having signed six recantation scrolls to save his life,) Mar. 21.
 Card. Pole succeeds him in his see, Mar. 22.
 Crime greatly increases; highway robberies, loathsome offences, &c. abound; fifty are hanged at one assizes, at Oxford; men of rank become robbers, &c.
 Clever's insurrection in Norfolk suppressed.
 Dr. Cheke is betrayed in Flanders into the hands of Mary's agents, and put to death.
 Thirteen persons burnt for heresy at Stratford-le-bow, June 27.
 The bones of Martin Bucer and Paul Phagius dug up and burnt at Cambridge.
 The bones of Peter Martyr's wife taken up and burnt at Oxford.
 [Eighty-four persons were burnt this year.]
 John Rogers, prebend of St. Paul's, burned at Smithfield.
 The glover's company, Lond., incorporatd.
 Philip succeeds to the throne of Spain.
 Tonnage of ships at this time 7,110 tons; number of ships 22.
- France.**
- 1555 *Continued from p. 352.*
 Marriage of Antoine, duke of Bourbon, and Jane, daughter of Henri d' Albert, heiress of Navarre; hence
 Antoine becomes king of Navarre.
- 1556 Truce of Vaucelles for 5 yrs. with Charles.
 Mary of England proclaims war against France in defence of Spain.
- Germany.**
- 1556 Resignation of the German crown by Charles to his brother Ferdinand, Aug. 27; the administration is carried on, however, in his name during his life.
 The Jesuits first appear in Germany.
 Birth of Van Ach at Cologne, a painter of portraits, &c. (d. 1621.)
 Death of John Sleidan, author of "Universal History," &c. (b. 1506.)
- Poland and Bohemia.**
- 1556 Seizure of Transylvania by Solymán.
 Poland at war with Livonia.

Italy.

- 1555 *Continued from p. 352.*
 Paul IV. (cardinal Giampietri Caraffa, archbishop of Chieti) pope.
 [He had been head of the inquisition at Rome. His age was eighty.]
 Thirteen missionaries sent to Abyssinia.
 Birth of Ludovico Caracci, Bolognese painter (d. 1619.)
- 1556 The pope joins France against Spain.
 The Turkish fleets ravage the Neapolitan coasts almost every year.
- Spain.**
- 1556 Luis Morales, (el divino) painter; excels in his Madonnas and other sacred subjects (born 1509, died 1586.)
 Abdication of Charles V. Jan. 16, in favour of his son Philip (1506, 1527.)
 [Charles was sagacious in counsel and intrepid in action. His greatest virtues were humanity and moderation; his chief fault was dissimulation, the result of carrying his refined policy to excess. His anxiety for the aggrandisement of his family was insatiable.]
 Philip II.—a man characterised by gloomy pride, vindictive dissimulation, insatiable lust of power, and an absence of natural affection, succeeds.
 [The etiquette which Philip enforced in his court was so strict, that the queen could only see the princes and princesses at particular times.]
- Netherlands.**
- 1556 Abdication of Charles; his son Philip is First of the dynasty of the Spanish branch of the Austrian house—hence
 The Netherlands are transferred from Austria, and annexed to Spain.
 Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, *governor*.
 Mercator's chart invented.
 [Gerard Mercator was b. 1512, d. 1594.]
 Death of the "nephew of God"—the fanatic waterman of Ghent—George David, at Basle.
 Birth of Otto Venius, of Leyden, painter.
 [He studied at Rome, and afterwards settled at Antwerp. Died 1634.]
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1556 The great mosque of Solymanyah begun.
- India.**
- 1556 Death of Humayun by an accidental fall down a marble staircase.
 Jelaeddin Akbar, (the Great) Mogul emperor, ascends the throne at the age of fourteen years, under the guardianship of Behram Khan.
 Akbar is presented with a sanscrit book entitled *Raj Turanges*.
 Fall of Kandahar to Persia.
 General revolt throughout Akbar's dominions; he is deprived of all his territories except the Punjab.
 Hemu, who had seized on the throne of Delhi, heads the insurgents.
- Africa.**
- 1556 Assassination of Mohammed of Fez.
 Muley Abdallah (son) succeeds in Fez.
- America.**
- 1555 Admiral Coligni's project for establishing a protestant asylum in America; Villeagnon's settlement on an island in the Rio.
 1556 French Calvinist refugees, 296 in number, under Bois-le-Comte, arrive in Brazil.

Britain.

- 1557 Philip visits his wife, *Mary*, in March. Unfortunate descent of Sir Thomas Stafford with 32 refugees on Scarborough. Stafford beheaded, in May. War against France, declared June 7. Philip finally departs from England, July 7. Seven thousand men under the earl of Pembroke sent over to France; followed by the victory of St. Quentin. Death of Anne of Cleves at Chelsea, Aug. Mary contends with the pope. Quarrels between the queen regent of Scotland and the lords of the congregation respecting religion. Glass bottles, &c. first made in England; manufactories established at Crutched Friars, and in the Savoy. Restrictive laws respecting the manufacture of woollen cloths. Caius College, Cambridge, founded. St. John's College, Oxford, founded. The poems of Lord Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt first published.

France.

- 1557 Deft. of the French at St. Quentin, Aug. 10. ["About 4,000 French lay dead on the field, among whom were the prince of Enghein, and 600 officers of gentle birth; loss of the imperialists scarcely amounted to 80."] Gobelin's dye-works in Paris (1667.)

Germany.

- 1557 The famous syncretical controversy between Flacius and Victorinus Stigel; at the end the latter is thrown into the fortress of Grimmenstein, till 1562. Violent discussions among the reformed on free-will, grace, human depravity, &c. Jealousies between the rival professors of the universities of Jena and Wittenberg. Johann Fischart, satirist, fl. (1511—1581.) Birth of Matthias (afterwards emperor.)

Italy.

- 1557 Expedition of the French under de Guise. Sienna annexed to Florence, except the ports, which are formed into a separate province named the *Presidi*, July. [Philip (of Spain) delivered up Sienna in discharge of the sums borrowed by Charles V.] Ottavio Farnese, son of Pietro, restored to Parma and Piacenza. [They remained in his family till 1731.] Ordinance against luxury at Venice. [In this ordinance turkeys, which at this time began to be introduced into Europe from America, are distinctly named, and the tables on which they might appear are specified.] Death of Vittoria Colonna at Rome, aet 57. ["During her last moments her attached friend, Michael Angelo, stood beside her. He was considerably her junior, and looked up to her as something superior to human nature, and entitled to his most fervent admiration. This almost divine woman was held in enthusiastic veneration."]

Poland.

- 1557 Poland concludes a peace with Livonia; and makes a treaty with the Livonian knights, offensive and defensive, at Poswal, against Russia.

Portugal.

- 1557 Death of John; after witnessing the premature decease of nearly all the members of his family. [John had displayed an ability and prudence surpassed by few monarchs. He economised the national resources, and restricted his foreign dominions; he endeavoured to stem the tide of wealth-born luxury and effeminacy, to check the undue exercise of power by officials, to reform the courts of justice, to soften the penal code, and to promote the extension of Christianity by the labours of missionaries. He ardently desired, moreover, to reform the church. His public works were numerous, among which was included the restoration of the aqueduct of Sartorius, so long neglected.] Sebastian (3 years old, grandson of John) king, under the regency of the widowed queen. Popular jealousy towards the queen, owing to her Castilian origin, &c. Death of Gil Vicente, the dramatist; author of "Autos," comedies, farces, and tragedies. [He is reputed as the introducer of the regular drama into Europe, as well as being the founder of the drama in Portugl.] Sweden and Russia. 1557 Serfdom in Russia; the peasantry are attached to the soil, and decreed the property of the land-owners. [The serfdom of Russia—and the same observations will apply to Poland—was a mitigated form of slavery, as known among the Romans and Greeks. A serf in either Poland or Russia, is bound to the soil upon which he is born, and may be let or sold with it, but cannot be sold off the land without his consent; whereas the slaves in Greece or Rome were transferred from one place to another at their masters' pleasure.] Peace between Russia and Sweden. Treaty of Poswal; the Livonian knights and Poles unite against Russia. Netherlands. 1557 Victory over the French at St. Quentin. Death of the painter Richard Aerts, (born 1482.) Birth of Albert Van Ort, Rubens' first instructor (died 1611.) Birth of Peter Paul Rubens, founder of the Flemish school of painting (d. 1640.) India. 1557 Behram (dignified by the title of *Baha* or "father") successfully contends with the insurgents. Battle of Paniput; defeat and death of Hemu after a desperate resistance. Delhi occupied by the troops of Akbar. Capture of Meinhat the treasure city of Hemu. Unner Dhas separates the sect of the "Sikhs" from the Oodasses. [He, as well as Nanuk and Unggud, discountenanced sutteeism, &c.] Africa. 1557 Abdallah aims at the consolidation of his power by the murder of his uncle and seven cousins, and the seizure of their territories.

Britain.

- 1558 Calais taken by duke of Guise, Jan. 8.
[A town which cost Edward III. an obstinate siege of eleven months, and which had been retained by England for 211 years, was lost after an eight days' siege.] Parliament and the clergy grant liberal supplies for carrying on the war.
Mary queen of Scots married to the dauphin in Paris April 28.
Death of Mary of Engld., Nov. 17, aged 42.
[Queen Mary possessed many noble and generous qualities. "She was generally sincere and high-minded, and shrunk from that trickery and treachery in state matters which her more fortunate sister Elizabeth adopted without hesitation as a general rule of conduct. She was capable of warm and lasting friendships; was charitable to the poor, and considerate to the afflicted; and she was the first to suggest the foundation of an establishment like Chelsea Hospital, for which she bequeathed certain funds, which her successor neglected to carry into effect." Her literary attainments were considerable, for we are informed that she understood three foreign languages—the Italian, French, and Spanish, besides being well acquainted with the Latin, and having a partial knowledge of the Greek. She was, moreover, fond of music, and played well, especially on the lute. In matters of feminine propriety she far outshone her successor, for the violent gesticulation and swearing of gross oaths, not to mention other improprieties of Elizabeth, were unknown to Mary. As a queen, however, her bigotry and peevishness—the latter increased by ill health and domestic troubles, and the former nourished by her "spiritual advisers," she proved herself worse than useless—witness the appalling fact, that during her short reign not fewer than 285 persons, including 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 55 women and 4 children, were burnt in various parts of the kingdom for the "crime" of difference of opinion on religious matters; not to mention the thousands who, for conscience sake, suffered the loss of goods, liberty, health, and social status, at the hands of the sanguinary and vigilant inquisitors of this reign.]
During the reign of Mary twenty-two additional boroughs were created.
Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, ascends the throne.
Civil list about £600,000.
Continued next page.
- France.**
1558 Calais recovered from the English under lord Wentworth, by the duke of Guise. Consummation of the marriage of the dauphin and Mary queen of Scots. Procession of the reformed church in Paris, attended by the Bourbon princes. "Falots," or open vases filled with pitch, &c. ordered to be kept burning in the streets of Paris.
- Spain.**
1558 Death of Charles in the monastery of St. Justus, Sep. 21.

Germany.

- 1558 William of Grumbach (who had been deprived of his lands) murders Zobel, bp. of Wurtzburg; he is outlawed. Troubles caused by Grumbach till 1567.
Ferdinand I. (king of Hungary) emperor. [He assumed the title at a diet held in Frankfurt, March 8.] Hungary definitively joined to the empire. Fruitless religious conference at Worms, Feb. 11.
The protestant predilections of the emperor's son, Maximilian, discovered by the Jesuit Canisius.
Pope Paul refuses to recognise Ferdinand. Efforts (till 1567) of the son of the elector of Saxony to recover his electorate.
- Italy.**
1558 Birth of Pagani of Florence, painter, &c. (died 1605.)
Commanding, the mathematician, fl. [His last and most important labour was his translation of the "Mathematical Collections of Pappus," the only translation that has yet appeared.]
Birth of Agostino Caracci at Bologna, one of Cort's best pupils, (d. 1602.)
Death of the Venetian (historic) painter, Alberto Fontano.
- Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**
1558 Ferdinand, king of Bohemia, emperor. War between Poland and Russia. Livonia devastated by the Russians.
- Portugal.**
1558 The Moors cause troubles in Africa; spirited and judicious proceedings of the queen for keeping the Moors in check. Andrada the theologian fl. (1528—1585.)
- Russia.**
1558 War between Russia and the Livonian branch of the Teutonic order. [The war of the four northern powers for the Baltic provinces, Livonia, Esthonia, &c. which commenced this year, was not finally concluded till the year 1721.]
- Netherlands.**
1558 Guise successful in Luxemburg. Battle of Gravelines; an English squadron of ten decides the day agnst. the French. [Two thousand men were killed upon the spot; many more were slaughtered by the peasants in their escape; and the remainder surrendered, with De Termes.]
Birth of Henry Goltzius, painter, designer, and engraver, at Mulbrecht, in the duchy of Julien.
- India.**
1558 Growing insolence of Behram; he puts his supposed rivals to death, &c. Battle of Bulgar; the king of Guzerat routs the Portuguese. Bengal under the Moguls.
- Africa.**
1558 Alliance of Morocco, Fez, Sus, and Tremecen against the Portuguese. [In full confidence that they could now recover all that remained to the Portuguese during the reign of a woman, the Africans soon mustered 80,000 men.]
- America.**
1557 Da Costa governor of Brazil. War with the natives; cannibalism prohibited.
1558 Mem de Sa governor of Brazil.

Britain.

- 1561 Mary queen of Scots lands at Leith, Aug. 19.
The queen is forbidden to have mass said in Holyrood chapel.
Interview between Mary and John Knox, who attempts to convert her from idolatry.
Violent conduct of Knox and the Scotch reformers; the "wicked rabble of anti-christ" banished Edinburgh; the queen is described as "Jezebel," &c. &c.
Mean and treasable behaviour of many of the Scotch nobility.
Elizabeth secretly assists the Scotch conspirators; being continually haunted with a dread of Mary's pretensions to the English throne.
Mary refuses to ratify the treaty of Edinb. Abortive negotiations of several princes for a marriage with Elizabeth.
Elizabeth increases her naval force.
Elizabeth receives from Mrs. Montagu a pair of silk stockings, the first she wore.
Laws against astrologers.
Jasper Heywood's "Hercules Furens" pb. [He published his "Troas" in 1559, and his "Thyestes" in 1560.]
First regular tragedy in the English language, "Ferrex and Porrex," written by Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset (1527—1608), and Thomas Norton (d. 1584), exhibited before Elizabeth by the members of the Inner Temple, Jan. 18.

France.

- 1561 The *triumvirate* (Montmorency, Guise, and St. André) formed for crushing the reformation.
Edict of July, by the parliament of Paris, destroying all hope of toleration.
Meeting at Poissy; Beza, and other Huguenots, dispute with the chamber of the clergy, July 30.
Formal separation of the Lutherans and Calvinists after the conference at Poissy.
Return of Mary queen of Scots to Scotland, Aug. 19.
Meeting of the nobles and *Tiers Etat* at Pontoise; they demand religious toleration, and the sequestration of much ecclesiastical property.
The Sorbonne decides agt. the Huguenots.
Queen Catherine favours Beza.
Tumult at St. Medard, Dec. 29.

Germany.

- 1561 Protestant meeting at Naumburg in Jan. The Confession of Faith presented by the elector palatine Frederic III., is signed by the princes; and on the proposal of Philip of Hesse, the Augsburg confession is also signed, except by Ulrich of Mecklenburg, and John Frederic, who object to the crypto-Calvinistic "Introduction" drawn up by Peucer of Wittenberg the previous year.
Attempts of Hosius to convert Maximilian to the Roman Catholic faith (1558.)
Meeting at Erfurt; a solemn refusal to attend the council of Trent agreed to, Aug. Crispin de Passe, engraver and celebrated controversialist, born at Utrecht († 1560.) [His three sons, Crispin, William, and Simon, and his daughter Magdalen, are also celebrated as engravers, &c.]

Italy.

- 1561 Death of Battista, pupil of M. Angelo. The Ghisi family of Mantua, engravers, &c. flourish; viz:—Giovanni Battista Ghisi (b. 1500); Diana, his daughter; and Georgio and Adamo, his sons.
Torquato Tasso, 17 years old, is placed by his father Bernardo (author of "Amidigi," &c.) at Padua to study law.
[In 1552 Torquato was left at Naples under the care of his mother Porta, his father, as the friend of the prince of Salerno, being included in the proscription which declared that prince and his adherents rebels. Porta died in 1556, never having seen her husband since his exile, four years before; soon after this Torquato joined his impoverished parent.]

Hungary.

- 1561 Treaty of Wilna;—cession of Livonia to Poland, by the last grand master of the Livonian knights—Gotherd Kettler. Courland and Semigalia are erected into an hereditary duchy by Kettler, and placed under Polish protection.
The Jesuits first in Hungary.

Spain.

- 1561 Attempts made to establish the inquisition in the Netherlands; hence Renewed revolt of the Netherlands.
Hurtado de Mendoza, historian, flourishes (died 1575).

Portugal.

- 1561 Rodriguez Lobo, author of Romances, &c., Camoens, author of "The Lusiad" (1524—1579), Caninha, the epigrammatist, &c. (died 1595), and Cortereal, the poet, flourish.

Sweden.

- 1561 Esthonia and Revel annexed to Sweden; to recover which the Poles prepare for war.

Netherlands.

- 1561 Intrigues of the prince of Orange for the removal of Granville; discontent increases.
Popularity of the three liberal members of the council—Egmont, Horn, and Orange.
Incipient insurrection against Spanish authority.
Fr. Floris, of Antwerp, painter, pupil of Michael Angelo, fl. (1520—1570.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1561 Defeat of Bajazet; he escapes to the court of Shah Tamasp, who first treats him with kindness.

India.

- 1561 Behram disgraced for tyranny; he revolts; is reduced to distress; solicits forgiveness; is pardoned; proceeds on a pilgrimage to Mecca.
Murder of Behram by an Affghan noble on his journey to Mecca.
Akbar assumes the entire government, and proceeds at the head of his troops to add more conquests to his dominion.

America.

- 1561 Submission of Sayri-Capac, one of the descendants of the Peruvian Incas; he is pensioned by the Spaniards.
The cod fishery of Newfoundland at this time numbers not less than one hundred ships—English, French, Spanish, Portuguese.

Britain.

- 1562 Compilation of the 39 Articles, England.
Earl of Huntly's revolt in Scotland.
Battle of Corrichie, near Aberdeen, between the earl of Huntly's adherents and queen Mary's forces under earl of Murray; victory for the queen, Oct. 28; Huntly is killed, Sir John Gordon, Huntly's son, is taken prisoner and brutally executed at Aberdeen.
Antony Brucher's mill for coining purposes introduced.
Ireland divided into counties.
Punishment for forgery—imprisonment for life and mutilation.
Insanity of the earl of Arran discovered.
Elizabeth aids the French protestants.
Knox's liturgy, or Book of Common Order, partially introduced into Scotland.
Peach, winter savory, clary, introduced.
The fig first mentioned by Tusser.
Birth of Geo. Abbot, abp. of Canterbury. [He opposed archbishop Laud's despotic counsel in the reign of Charles I. (1633.)]
New edition of Crammer's Bible.
Sir Thomas Gresham fl. (Born 1519; made free of Mercers' Co. 1543; begun to negotiate loans for Elizabeth 1551; knighted 1559; died 1579. He built the Royal Exchange; and founded Gresham College, for which he endowed six professorships—divinity, law, physic, philology, astronomy, music; the professors to give gratuitous lectures to the citizens of London for ever.)

France.

- 1562 Civil wars of religion; in the first war Condé heads the Reformed, but Navarre apostatizes.
Massacre of Reformed at Vassy, March 1. Manifesto of the Huguenots from Orleans, their head-quarters, April.
Alliance between the Reformed and Elizabeth of England: Havre de Grace garrisoned by English.
Siege of Rouen; it is carried by assault; horrid massacre.
Death of the king of Navarre, Nov. 17.
Battle of Dreux; Guise defeats Condé, Dec. 19.

Germany.

- 1562 Mills for drawing wire first invented.
Ferdinand's plans of reform submitted to the Council of Trent, May 20, viz.—communion in both kinds to the laity, divine service in the mother tongue, marriage of the clergy, visitations of monastic bodies, removal of corruptions, &c.
Great prosperity of Saxony under its elector Augustus.

Italy.

- 1562 Re-opening of the Council of Trent.
Maximilian proclaimed king of the Romans, Nov. 24.

Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.

- 1562 Ferdinand purchases a truce of eight years with Solyman, by the cession of Transylvania to Sigismund, with a pension of 100,000 ducats.
Maximilian II. king of Bohemia.
War of Poland with Sweden and Russia for Livonia—only Esthonia and Revel, by the treaty of Wilna, having been ceded to Sweden.

Spain.

- 1562 Birth of Lope de Vega (d. 1635.)
Portugal.
1562 After a career of rare good fortune, wisdom, and moderation, the queen in order to avoid a fearful collision of interests, voluntarily resigns; hence
Regency of cardinal Henry.
The young king is placed under the tuition of four Jesuit priests, who inculcate principles wholly at variance with the well-being of the monarch and his people.
Division of the Portuguese territories in India into three governments, Ceylon, Malacca, and Goa.

Sweden and Russia.

- 1562 Russia and Sweden at war with Poland.

Netherlands.

- 1562 The university of Douay commenced by Card. Allen, for the education of young men for the Eng. priesthood (See 1569.) [It was subsequently removed to Rheims. Similar colleges were soon after established at Rome and in Spain.]

Turkish Empire.

- 1562 Bajazet and his family are sold by Tamasp to Selim, by whose agents they are tortured and beheaded.
Truce for eight years between Solyman and the emperor Ferdinand I., the latter again becomes tributary to the Sultan.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1562 Anthony Jenkinson, ambassador from England, comes to the court of Tamasp. [Anthony Jenkinson, a merchant, was commissioned by queen Elizabeth to negotiate a treaty of commerce; but Tamasp's bigotry induced him to refuse any terms of amity with a Christian court. The mission was not wholly without effect, for Mr. Jenkinson's prudent conduct produced very favourable impressions on the minds of the Persian merchants and traders.]

India.

- 1562 Partial conquest of Malwa and Marwar by the victorious Akbar.
Akbar's fame greatly augmented by his scientific attack on Chittoor.
Akbar removes all civil restrictions from the Hindus, tolerates their religion, (and all religions) and raises many of the Hindus to offices of state, &c. He is disposed to embrace Christianity.

Africa.

- 1562 War of Muley Abdallah with the Portuguese; his son Muley Mahomet and the king of Dara unsuccessfully besiege the fortress of Mazagan.

America.

- 1562 *English Origin of Negro Slavery in America.*
The slave trade projected and carried into execution by Sir John Hawkins, assisted by several aldermen and wealthy merchants of the city of London.
Hawkins sails from London, having three small vessels and 100 men in command, in October.
He obtains possession of about 300 negroes at Surnhame; which he sells to the Spaniards at Isabella, La Plata, &c.
French expedition under Jean de Ribaud; colony of Fort Charles in Florida.
Sayri-Capac poisoned (1561.)

Britain.

- 1563 Elizabeth ill of the small-pox. Elizabeth's first continental war proving unfortunate, she consents to give up the cause of the French protestants. Lord Robert Dudley created earl of Leicester, Sep. 29 (1560.) Ecclesiastical table of affinity and prohibited degrees set forth. The 42 articles of religion reduced to 39. Potatoes brought fr. America by Hawkins. Knives first made in England by one Matthews of London. The laws of supremacy, &c., extended so as to embrace schoolmasters, &c. Poor laws first established in England. Gypsies expelled England. Earthquakes in various parts of England from Dec. 1 to 12. Exportation of coal from Scot. prohibited. Free grammar school of Abingdon fudd. [The town was founded in 517, and the Abbey built in 941.]

- 1564 Conspiracy of the sons of cardinal Pole. Prince Casimir proposes for Elizabeth. Earl of Murray proposes, as husband, Lord Dudley, to Mary queen of Scots, Mar. 30. [Many other suitors also appeared.] Incorporation of the company of merchant adventurers, and royal miners' company. Anthems introduced into divine worship. Rizzio (an Italian) made secretary to Mary queen of Scots. Knox's liturgy authoritatively enjoined to be used in churches by the General Assembly. Representation made to the queen agt. the puritan worship. Persecution follows. Peace with France at Troyes, April 11. Birth of William Shakespeare, in April.

France.

- 1563 Siege of Orleans; Duke of Guise shot by Poltrot, Feb. 18. Peace of Amboise; granting toleration, March 19. Surrender of Havre by the Engl., July 28. The title "Deist" first adopted by free-thinkers. 1564 Peace of Troyes with England, April 11. The Tuileries founded. Royal progress throughout the kingdom.

Germany.

- 1563 Mission of the clever and intriguing cardinal Marone to the emperor, at Innspruck, in April. Troubles in Prussia arising from the opposition of class interests. Close of the Council of Trent in Dec.; leaving the reforms proposed by the emperor unattempted. 1564 The emperor appoints Wicel, Staphylus, and Cassander, to carry out the ecclesiastical plan of reform he had proposed. Death of Ferdinand, July 25, aged 61. Maximilian II., (king of Hungary and Bohemia) emperor. [The active hostility of his elder brother had in time been softened into neutrality, which, in his son, was expected to ripen into more than even toleration.] A proposal to transfer the privilege of filling up benefices from the pope to the electors meets with much opposition from the German nobles, because of the vast

Germany.

extent of territorial aggrandizement which would thus fall to the electors. [At the close of Maximilian's reign, most of the protestant nobles relapsed into popery from the above cause.]

Italy.

- 1563 Council of Trent; closes its sittings, Dec. 4. The "Institutiones Juris Canonici" of Lancellotti published. Birth of Ercole, (grandson of Abbati, 1512) painter in fresco, Modena (d. 1613.) Death of Michael Angelo, nearly 89 years. [Michael Angelo's last words were, "In your passage through this life remember the sufferings of Jesus Christ."] [The best pupils of Michael Angelo were Peregrino Tibaldi (b. 1527, d. 1600); Sebastian del Piombo (b. 1485, d. 1547); Daniel di Volterra (b. 1509, d. 1566.)] 1564 Eruption of Mount Ætna. San Pietro again rebels in Corsica (1569.) Cosmo de Medici unites his son Francesco in the government of Florence. Bull containing the profession of faith to be made by all orders of the clergy, issued. Death of Giovanni da Udina, the reviver of stucco work, and John Calvin. The knights of St. John (grand master John de la Valette) successfully defend Malta against the Turks for 5 months. Birth of Galileo at Pisa, Feb. 15 (d. 1642.)

Hungary.

- 1563 Maximilian crowned king of Hungary. Diet of Wilna in Lithuania; admission of protestants to equal privileges with the catholics (1568.)

Spain.

- 1563 Foundation of the Escorial of Madrid. The palace of the Escorial was begun by Giovan Battista di Toledo. [It is so extensive that it would require four days to walk through its rooms; the walking length of which are 120 miles. It was not finished till 1586.]

- 1564 The Philippines acquired. Efforts to enforce in the Netherlands the decrees of the Council of Trent—resisted. **Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

- 1563 Death of the czarina, Ivan's consort. From this time Ivan becomes an intolerant and blood-thirsty tyrant. War between Denmark and Sweden respecting national supremacy, &c. Peer Oxe, Danish minister.

Netherlands.

- 1563 Recall of cardinal Granville. 1564 Philip attempts to introduce and enforce the decrees of the Council of Trent.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1563 Bajazet seeks protection at the court of Tamasp; he is treated with kindness. 1564 Tamasp delivers up the Turkish prince Bajazet, who had fled from his father Solymán into Persia; Bajazet is behdd.

America.

- 1563 Hawkins returns to London. The French colonists abandon Florida. 1564 Second slave-trading voyage of Hawkins in the ship "Jesus," accompanied by three other ships. Third attempt of Coligny to establish protestant colonies in Florida; Fort Caroline founded by Laudonier.

Britain.

- 1565 First interview of Lord Darnley with Mary queen of Scots at Wemyss castle in Fife, Feb. 16. He is courteously received. Marriage of Mary q. of Scots (aged 24) and Lord Darnley, (in his 20th year) July 29. The "Roundabout Raid:"—Murray, Chateherault, Argyle, &c., fly to arms (supported by English money), but the quickness and decision of Mary compel them to retreat, and, after much turning and doubling, they escape into England. Mary queen of Scots joins the great catholic alliance.
- Ireland peaceable; kept in order by a garrison of 320 horse and 860 foot.
- "Gammer Gurton's Needle" (dramatic) by John Still, published.
- Wire-drawing mills first introduced into England by foreigners.
- The morality play-writers, N. Woodes, author of "The Conflict of Conscience," "Tom Tiler and his Wife," &c., T. Ingelend, author of "The Disobedient Child," &c., T. Preston, author of "Cambyses," &c., flourish.
- Knit worsted stockings first made in England by Wm. Rider († earlier.) [Pembroke was the first nobleman who wore worsted knit stockings.—*Stowe.*]
- 1566 Rizzio murdered in queen Mary's presence (Scotland) Mar. 9.
- The banished lords of the "Roundabout Raid" boldly appear in Scotland.
- Reconciliation of Murray to queen Mary. Birth of prince James, (afterwards James VI. of Scot. and I. of England) June 19. *Continued next page.*

France.

- 1565 Feud at Paris—*La Guerre Cardinale.*
- Conference between Catharine and the duke of Alva at Bayonne; the suppression of heresy by the establishment of the inquisition, immediate cutting off the Huguenot leaders, and a general massacre—the chief topics of discussion.
- Marriage of the prince of Conde with Frances of Orleans.
- Edict of Ronsillon limiting the religious privileges of treaty of Amboise, Aug. 4.
- 1566 "Holy League" with Spain for the extirpation of heresy—one result of the Bayonne conference.

Germany.

- 1565 University of Dillingen, in Suabia, fnded. John Frederic, the duke of Grumbach, chancellor Bruck and Tausendschon, assumes the title elector, coins money, &c. Public debts of Wirtemberg partially liquidated by the surplus revenues of the chrh. The catholic cause revives in Bavaria. Dr. Samuel Quicquelberg's catalogue of his collection of natural curiosities published at Munich.
- [Private collections of natural curiosities were pretty general in this century.]
- 1566 Diet of Augsburg from Jan. to May; intolerance of the Lutherans, &c. Burgundy falls to the throne of Spain. War of Maximilian with Turkey. [The refusal of Maximilian to restore the Siebenburgen was made by Solyman the pretext for invading Hungary.] *Continued next page.*

Italy.

- 1565 Inquisition in Naples prohibited by roy. edict. The city of Valetta founded.
- 1566 Fall of Chios to the Turks (see Turkey.) *Continued next page.*

Hungary.

- 1566 Hungary again invaded by the Turks. Zigeth besieged and taken; the garrison and inhabitants destroyed; city razed. [Death of Solyman at this siege.]

Spain.

- 1565 Ungenerous conduct of Philip towards the knights of Malta, now assailed by Turks. Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, author of "Lazarillo de Tormes," &c. flourishes. [Esteemed as the father of Spanish prose.] Burgundy falls to Spain.
- 1566 The "Compromise" of Breda presented by 400 nobles of the Netherlands.

Russia.

- 1565 Ivan captures Novogorod; he puts all the inhabitants to the sword.

Netherlands.

- 1565 Declaration of the prince of Orange, marquis of Berg-op-Zoom, counts Mansfield and Meghe, baron Montigny, and the president Viglius, agnst. the inquisition. Secret league to resist Philip's edict.
- 1566 Revolt against Spain in Batavia. The association of nobles, under the title of *Gueux*, or beggars, present the *compromise* of Breda to the regent. *Continued next page.*

Turkish Empire.

- 1565 The Turks lay siege to Malta.
- 1566 The Turks abandon the siege of Malta with the loss of 30,000 men.
- Solyman's last invasion of Hungary. John Sigismund does homage for Transylvania, and Solyman promises him aid and protection. *Continued next page.*

India.

- 1565 The city of Agra founded and made the capital of the Mogul empire by the emperor Akbar (1647.)
- Confederacy of the Moslems in the Dekkan against the raja of Beejanngur.
- Battle of Talikote.
- 1566 Rebellion of Mohammed Hukeem, brother of Akbar.

Africa.

- 1565 Second attack of Abdallah upon the fortress of Mazagau; Ceuta menaced, and Algiers assailed.

America.

- 1565 Hawkins sails from Sierre Leone towards the West Indies with a large cargo of negroes, Jan.
- Having disposed of his victims in the Spanish settlements he returns home.
- [Thus England by means of "many of her merchants, shipowners, and mariners, becoming a confederation of *legalized pirates*, bequeathed to America a greater curse than all the plagues which affected the Egyptians."—*Macgregor.*]
- Ribaud arrives at the French colony of Fort Caroline with additional colonists, supplies of food, &c.
- 1566 Spanish jealousy and cruelty: Fort Caroline destroyed, and the colonists slaughtered—"not as Frenchmen, but as heretics." *Digitized by Google*

Britain.

- 1566 *Continued* from p. 361.
The Royal Exchange, London, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham (See 1562.)
The puritans lay aside the English liturgy and adopt the Geneva Service-Book.
The English parliament are clamorous for their queen's marriage, so that by having an heir of her own body, civil war might be averted.
Proposal of divorce to Mary of Scotland by Bothwell rejected.
New edition of Cranmer's Bible published.
- 1567 Death of lady Catharine Grey in the Tower (1560).
Shane O'Nial appears before q. Elizabeth.
Murder of Lord Darnley, Feb. 9.
The archduke Charles again opens negotiations for a marriage with Elizabeth.
Lady Mary Grey cast into prison.
Marriage of Mary queen of Scots and Hepburn earl of Bothwell, May 15, eight days after the dissolution of his previous marriage.
Confederacy of Scottish lords against their queen and her husband Bothwell.
Mary queen of Scots deposed; her son, James VI. (an infant) proclaimed. [He was crowned at Stirling on the 29th July.]
Bothwell dismissed at Carberry hill, and Mary falls into the power of the confederates, June 15.
Mary confined in Lochleven castle, June 17.
Proclamation against Bothwell as a murderer, conspirator, and ravisher, June 29.
Murray regent of Scotland, Aug. 22.
Acts against popery by Scot. parliament.
Persecution of the puritans (whom Elizabeth hated) begins this year vigorously.
Bothwell is taken as a pirate by the Danes and imprisoned in Malmoe.
"Life and Repentance of Mary Magdalene," a tragedy by Lewis Wager, published.

France.

- 1567 Renewed hostilities between the catholics and Huguenots.
Coligny attempts to seize the king and queen mother.
Blockade of Paris by Condé.
Battle of St. Denis, Nov. 10; defeat of the Parisians; Montmorency mortally wndd.
Duke Anjou (16 years old) lieut.-general.
The elector palatine assists the Reformed.

Germany.

- 1566 *Continued* from p. 361.
Maximilian confides to his brother Ferdinand the command of 80,000 men; Comorn and Kaschau supplied with arms and troops; other preparations are also made.
Siege of Zigeth; noble defence by count Zriny, who is killed at the period of its capture.
Protest of the Swiss protestant cantons agt. the persecution of the Huguenots.
Later Confession of Faith of Helvetia.
Gotha invested in December.
Charred turf in use in the Freyberg smelting furnaces. (1)
- 1567 Surrender of Gotha in April; execution of Grumbach, &c.; deposition of John Frederic, &c.
Diet of Prague; proclam. of religious liber.

Germany.

- 1567 Death of Philip of Hesse, aged 58.
Division of his dominions into four portions:—Cassel, Homburg, Rheinfels, and Darmstadt.
William (the Wise, the friend of Tycho Brahe) rules in Cassel.

Italy.

- 1566 *Continued* from p. 361.
Pius V. (card. Michael Ghislieri) pope.
First consecration of the Agnus Dei.
["Agnus Dei" was first introduced into the litany in 687.]

Spain.

- 1567 Cruel edicts against the Moroscoes; they vainly petition for their abrogation.
Duke of Alva governor of the Netherlands.
Mendana, the navigator, fl. (Australia.)

Sweden.

- 1567 Massacre of the Sture family in Sweden by Eric XIV. (1471, 1512) June 24.

Netherlands.

- 1566 *Continued* from p. 361.
Riots of protestants at Antwerp, Lillo, Ypres, &c.; the catholic images destroyed, and their churches injured.
The regent compelled to publish an edict of toleration.
Confession of Faith in Belgium published.
Death of the historical painter Peter Aertsen (b. 1519.)
Insurrection at Valenciennes; suppressed.
- 1567 Frederick, duke of Alva, *generalissimo*.
The prince of Orange and others take refuge in Germany. Persecution begun.
Counts Egmont and Horn submit to Alva.
Birth of A. Bloemart, painter (d. 1647.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1566 *Continued* from p. 361.
Death of Solyman before Zigeth.
Selim II., son of Solyman and Roxolana. [The honours of whose reign belong to his father; for his glorious memory concealed the weakness (arising from indolence and debauchery) of his successor.]
Murder of the Sultan's five brothers (1389.)
Increasingly exorbitant demands of the Janissaries; the treasury exhausted in order to satisfy them.
Death of the Arabian moralist Babacushii.
- 1567 Sluggish operations in Hungary; overtures made by the emperor Maximilian.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1567 Troubles in Khorassan occasioned by the devastating inroads of the restless and sanguinary Usbeks.

India.

- 1567 Akbar takes Chittoor by storm.

America.

- 1567 French retaliation upon the Spaniards in Florida; De Gourgue captures their fort; and nearly exterminates them—"not as Spaniards, but as murderers."
The Spaniards found the Caraccas.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1567 Candlemas Shoal and the island of Santa Ysabel discovered by Alonso de Mendana, who had sailed from Lima.
He names a part of the island Porto del Estrella.
Mendana builds a small vessel at the above port, in which he visits at least thirty-three islands which he names "Solomon's Islands."

Britain.

- 1568 Scottish public begin to consider their uninnocent of the charges preferred agt her. Mary queen of Scots escapes from Lochleven castle, Sunday, May 2. Battle of Langside; defeat of Mary, May 14. Queen Mary takes refuge in England; landing at Workington, May 16. Mary is imprisoned by Elizabeth in the castle of Carlisle. Merchant tailors' school, London, founded. Shane O'Nial assassinated in Ireld. and his lands in Ulster vested in the Eng. crown. Disgraceful intrigues of queen Elizabeth against the character of queen Mary. Elizabeth seizes on a Spanish squadron carrying specie, which had put in on the Engli. coast; retaliation of duke of Alva. The earl of Murray produces a casket of "original love-letters" of Mary's (!) Dec. 14. Proposals for a national lottery published. [Elizabeth spent large sums of money in controlling foreign politics; assisting the French protestants, Henry of Navarre, and the rebellious Scotch; subsidizing the Dutch and others; in bounties to favourites; in suppressing the Irish rebellions, and in the maintenance of a splendid court. During her reign she received from parliament and the clergy only about £86,000 per annum; the deficiency being obtained from sale of bishopricks, fines on puritans and Catholics, &c.] Birth of Fr. Holyoake, lexicogrphr. (d.1653.) Parker's, or the "Bishops' Bible," pub. John Dee, mathematician, flourishes. Costmary introduced into English gardens. George Gascoigne, author of "Jocasta," fl. [The first prose comedy in the English language was written by the above. "Jocasta" was the second. Died 1577.]

1569 *On next page.*

France.

- 1568 Chartres invtd. by the Huguenots, Feb. 23. Peace of Longjumeau, March 23. General persecution of the Reformed. The Huguenots assemble in Rochelle, Sep.; *The Cause* (Huguenot manifesto) issued.
- 1569 Alliance of the Huguenots with England. Third war of Religion. Battle of Jarnac; Huguenots rtd. Mar. 13. Murder of the prince of Condé. The prince of Bearn, son of the queen of Navarre, chosen protector. Bat. of Moncontour; Huguenots dftd. Oct. 3. Coligny collects a large army in Languedoc and Gascony. Surrender of St. Jean d' Anzeley, Dec. 2.

Germany.

- 1568 Peace with the Turks. Death of Albert of Prussia. Henry of Brunswick introduces protestantism into his dominions. The death of Don Carlos of Spain, July 24, opens up a new prospect to the ambition of Maximilian; hence follows ambiguity in his measures, which end in his becoming unpopular in Germany.

Austria.

- 1568 A board of twelve appointed under Chytræus to settle the ecclesiastical affairs of Austria, Oct.

Italy.

- 1568 "Lives of the Painters," illustrated with wd. engravings, by Coriolano, the elder.
- 1569 Cosmo de Medici created (the first) grand duke of Tuscany by pope Pius—a title the pope had no right to confer, as Tuscany was not a fief of the church. Suppression of the Corsican revolt (1564.) Birth of Michael Angelo Caravaggio, historic painter &c. (d. 1609.) Death of Bernardo Tasso, (father of Torquato Tasso) author of "Amadus."

Hungary and Poland.

- 1568 Truce between Hungary and Turkey for eight years; both powers retain their present possessions.
- 1569 Lithuania, as a fief of the Jagellon family, incorporated with the kgdm. of Poland.

Spain.

- 1568 Persecution of the Moors still continued. Their revolt under Aben Hameya. Death of Carlos (son of Philip) in prison.
- 1569 Death of the queen. Aben Hameya defeated by Mondejar, and driven from the kingdom. Mondejar having suppressed the Moorish revolt, advises lenient measures; Philip rejects his advice, hence the revolt again breaks forth.

Sweden and Russia.

- 1568 Eric XIV. of Sweden is dethroned and imprisoned by the states, through the joint exertions of his brothers, John and Chas. John III. (brother of Eric) kg. of Sweden. Antonius Possevin, papal legate in Swdn.
- 1569 Novgorod captured and sacked by Ivan. Counts and barons first created in Sweden. Victory attends the Swedes at sea.

Netherlands.

- 1568 Alva rules with sanguinary tyranny; his council is styled the "council of blood." Proscriptions, confiscations, arrests, &c. Execution of counts Egmont and Horn. Count Buren, eldest son of the prince of Orange, taken from the university of Louvain and sent into captivity by Alva. The duchess resigns the regency. Escape of many protestants to England. In all the towns—citations, condemnations, and executions, succeed each other with frightful rapidity; the sword, rope, fire, and water, are in terrible activity. Birth of Michel Miravelt, painter of above 10,000 portraits (d. 1641.)
- 1569 Unsuccessful invasion under Lumey, Villiers, count Louis; Alva victorious. Exaction of the tenth penny; universal dissatisfaction and commotion. College of Douay confirmed and patronized by Philip of Spain. Birth of Pet. Breughel, Flem. pntr. (d.1625.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1568 Selim concludes a truce of eight years with the emperor (See Hungary.)
- 1569 Domestic improvements, canals, &c. Yemen and southern Arabia conquered.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1569 The English reach Persia, *via* Russia and the Caspian sea.

India.

- 1568 Victories of the Portuguese under Luis de Ataide.
- 1569 Ataide takes Onore. Goa besieged by the Turks for 10 months.

Britain.

- 1569 Threatened rupture between France and Spain owing to Elizabeth's patronage of the Huguenots; English privateers assist the fleet of Condé.
- Mary queen of Scots arrives at Tilbury castle after a week's journey, Feb. 3.
- Negotiations of the French Huguenots with Elizabeth's court for aid.
- The earl of Northumberland shut up in Lochleven castle.
- Disclosure of a project of marriage between queen Mary and the duke of Norfolk, Oct. 25.
- Duke of Norfolk is imprisoned in the Tower till Aug. 1570.
- Rebellion of the earls Northumberland and Westmoreland.
- Merchants reach Persia, *via* Caspian sea. Italian method of book-keeping first in use in London, a work by James Peele being now published.
- Death of bishop Bonner in the Marshalsea prison, Sep. 5.
- First public lottery; drawing commenced at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral, London, Jan. 11, and continued till the 6th of May, day and night without intermission (see 1568.)
- [There were 40,000 chances sold at 10s. each; the prizes consisted of various articles of jewellery, and the proceeds were devoted to the repair of the principal harbours.]
- 1570 Assassination of the Scottish regent Murray by Bothwell-Haugh, Jan. 23.
- Elizabeth excommunicated a second time, Feb. 25; which throws her and her court into great consternation.
- Drake obtains his commission (privateer).
- The earl of Lennox succeeds to the Scottish regency in May, being supported by English bayonets.
- Barbarous "progress" of the English army in Scotland by fire and sword.
- Insurrections in the North in favour of Mary queen of Scots.
- John Felton, Esq. hanged, embowelled, and quartered, in St. Paul's Church Yard, for having stuck up the pope's suppressed bull, of Feb. 25, against the bishop of London's door, Aug. 8.
- Execution of Throgmorton, Thomas Brook, and George Redman, for conspiracy.
- The log-line in navigation first used.
- Elizabeth visits Norwich.
- Dill and white beet first cultivated in England.
- Billingsley's edition of Euclid's Elements, (being the first English one) published.
- France.**
- 1570 Illness of Coligny.
- Henry, the king of Navarre, heads the Huguenots.
- Successes of La Nove over the royalists.
- Peace of Saint Germain, establishing toleration, Aug. 15.
- Cujacius, the celebrated civilian, fl.
- [The reputation of Cujacius eclipsed that of the founder of the French school, Aloiastus (1529); hence the French is commonly called the Cujacian school. He was regarded as the head of the *Exegeticæ*, whilst his contemporary and rival, Donellus (Netherlands, 1575) was con-

France.

sidered as chief of the *Didactic* school. It has been said of Cujacius that he was the profoundest civilian since the days of Justinian.]

Germany.

- 1570 University of Helmstadt founded.
- Marriage of Maximilian's daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, to Philip of Spain and Charles of France.
- Diet at Spire; the proposal of Maximilian to prevent the levying of troops for foreign service, except by the consent of the emperor, rejected.
- Wessenbeck, legal writer (1531—1586); William Xylander, philologist (1532—1576); F. Sylberg, philologist (1531—1596), flourish.

Italy.

- 1570 War between Venice and the Turks; a powerful armament attacks Cyprus. Fall of Necocia; 20,000 Cyprians killed; 2000 taken captive; the city plundered. The galleys containing the plunder and 800 Cypriot ladies are blown up by a Greek heroine.
- Bull for the dethroning of Elizabeth of England issued by the pope.
- Death of Eneas Vico of Parma (1488.)
- The order of Humiliati abolished for luxury and cruelty; their ninety monasteries confiscated among the Cordeliers and Dominicans (1162.)
- Guiseppe Porta flourishes at Rome as a painter and wood engraver.
- [Pupil of Salviati, Florence painter.]

Spain.

- 1570 Petre de Ponce, a monk, makes an attempt to bring the deaf and dumb under instruction.
- Rise of the Illuminati, or Alumbrados.
- Russia, Norway, Denmark, & Sweden.**
- 1570 The first battle between the Turks and Russians on the Volga.
- Peace of Stettin, between Denmark and Sweden; the latter cedes Norway and the southern provinces, Schonen, Holland, Bleekin, and Herjedalen; equivalent renunciations by the former, and abandonment of its claim to supremacy over Sweden.

Netherlands.

- 1570 Emigration of 8,000 Flemish artizans to England.
- Birth of John Saenredam, engraver, &c. at Leyden.
- 1571 The prince of Orange equips a small fleet. Alva has the guns, taken from the confederates, melted down and cast into a statue.
- Zarlino's musical "Institutiones" published.
- Birth of Kepler, the celebrated astronomer.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1570 Selim (who loved Cyprus wine) desires to possess himself of that island.
- War with Venice, undertaken at the instigation of one Joseph Nassy, a Jew.
- Necocia in Cyprus taken by assault, Sep. 9;
- Siege of Famagusta commenced, Sep.

India.

- 1570 The Dekkan princes unite against the Portuguese; they lay siege to Goa, but are repulsed.

Britain.

- 1571 Parliament passes several acts to discourage the ancient religion.
Act enjoining the wearing of woollen caps by all persons above seven years of age, except maids, ladies, and gentlewomen.
The 39 articles receive the royal assent, and subscription to them made imperative for the first time.
Cecil is created baron Burleigh.
Conference:—terms proposed by Elizabeth for the restoration of Mary rejected by Lennox.
Assassination of Lennox at Stirling, Aug.
Earl of Mar succeeds to the regency.
Harrowgate spring discovered.
The north of Ireland depopulated by successive wars with the natives.
Leonard Digges, mathematician, author of "Pantometria," flourishes.
Kirkcaldy's conspiracy.
The duke of Norfolk again entangles himself in the affairs of Mary q. of Scots.
John Lee, astrologer, alchemist, and mathematician, flourishes.
Thomas Kyd and John Lyly, author of "Euphues," dramatic writers, flourish.
Zuccherro, painter, flourishes in London.
The entire navy of England at this time consists of 146 vessels of all sizes, of which 1 carries 100 guns, 9 carry from 88 to 60 guns, 49 from 58 to 40 guns, 58 from 38 to 20 guns, and the remaining 29 from 18 to 6 guns. Only 13 of the whole belong to the crown; the rest (133) belong to the mercantile portion of the community. But the ships built by private individuals or companies were, nevertheless, liable to impressment into the public service in cases of emergency.

France.

- 1571 Conspiracy of Catharine and Anjou for a general massacre of Huguenots.
Assassination of Signerolles at Blois, Sep. 1.
Coligny enticed into court.
Suspicious death of the queen of Navarre, June 9.
Paris occupied by the royal guards.
Maurevel wounds Coligny.
The council resolves upon a general massacre of Huguenots.
Billiards invented by Henrique Devigne.
Germany.
1571 Conference at Dresden convoked by Augustus, (the Pious) elector of Saxony.
Birth of Johann Kepler, at Weil, in Würtemberg, Dec. 21.

Austria.

- 1571 Establishment of religious toleration in Lower Austria.

Italy.

- 1571 Fall of Famagusta after a siege of seven months; atrocious perfidy and bloodthirsty cruelty of the Turks.
League of the pope, Venice, and Spain against the Turks—combined fleet under Don John of Austria.
Naval victory over the Turks at Lepanto. [The advantage gained by this victory was not followed up, owing to the dissensions of the Christians.]
Antonio Colonna enters Rome in triumph.
Unsuccessful attempts of the pope to obtain temporal authority in Naples.

Italy.

- 1571 The Procaccini academy of painting and design at Milan; Ercole Procaccini, and Camillo Procaccini (d. 1591) flourish.
Death of Angiolo Bronzini, author of "Letters on Painting," of the Florentine school.
Death of Niccolo dell' Abate, of the Modenese school of painting (b. 1509.)
Pietro Francavella, sculptor, &c. fl.
[In 1862, a gamekeeper in Windsor Forest having discovered a statue partly hidden in the ground, made application for its removal and appropriation, which was granted. On proceeding to exhume the statue, a colossal group of three figures, representing Venus protecting a nymph from a satyr, was drawn forth. Further researches led to the discovery of seven other pieces of sculpture, all of marble, buried in the same spot. They are all from the hand of the above artist, and are of different periods between the years 1670 and 1690.]
Benvenuto Garofalo, Ferrarese painter, flourishes (d. 1599.)
Bartolomeo Criolano, wood-engraver, fl.

Poland.

- 1571 Death of Sigismund of Transylvania.
Stephen Bathori elected to succeed him.

Spain.

- 1571 Battle of Lepanto; naval victory over the Turks gained by Don John of Austria, the king's natural brother, Oct. 7.
Moorish revolt suppressed by Don John.
Emigration of 8,000 Flemish artizans to England.
Birth of the painter Fr. Pacheco (d. 1654.)
Juan de Jounes, painter, called "the Spanish Raffaele," flourishes (died 1596.)

Russia, Norway, and Sweden.

- 1571 Russia overrun and Moscow burnt by the Tartars under Dawbut Kherai, khan of Crim; 100,000 perish.
Catharine, queen of John III. of Sweden, endeavours to restore the catholic religion.

Turkish Empire.

- 1571 Capitulation of Famagusta, Aug. 1; hence conquest of the island of Cyprus.
Naval defeat at Lepanto by the combined Christian powers (See Spain.)
[The Christian fleet consisted of 206 galleys—men 30,000; the Turkish 280 galleys—men 120,000; Turkish loss 150 galleys and 30,000 men.]
Al Jannabi, author of "Universal History," flourishes (died 1590.)

Persia and Tartary.

- 1571 Great distress and mortality in Persia arising from plague and famine.

India.

- 1571 The Dekkan princes raise the siege of Goa—peace succeeds.
Noronha, Portuguese viceroy at Goa.
The city of Futtehpour Sicri founded.

America.

- 1571 Pero Fernandez de Velasco introduces the art of refining silver by mercury into the mining establishments of Peru.
[To Spain is ascribed the honour of discovering (or rediscovering, for it was known to the ancients) the process of amalgamation.]

Britain.

- 1572 Execution of Mather and Barney for conspiracy, at Tyburn, Feb.
Dk. of Norfolk beheaded on Tower Hill, June 2
The parliament of England clamour for the execution of Mary queen of Scots.
Earl of Northumberland beheaded at York without trial, having been betrayed into the hands of the English by Morton.
Renewed clamours in England for the execution of Mary queen of Scots after the Bartholomew Massacre.
Fans, muffs, false hair introd. from France.
Society of Antiquaries instituted.
Death of Mar, regent of Scotland, Oct. 28.
He is succd. by the earl of Morton, Nov. 24.
Second edition of the Bishop's Bible pubd.
Death of John Knox, Scottish Reformer, Nov. 24.
The dramatic writers, R. Edwards, T. Wilmot, Thomas Hughes, &c. flourish.
- 1573 The new regent of Scotland devotes his energies to the English cause.
Edinburgh castle surrenders to the English after a siege of thirty days.
Maitland dies "a Roman death."
Base execution of the brave Kirkaldy, the last of Mary's party, Aug. 3.
Walter Devereux's expedition against the inhabitants of Clan-huboy in Ireland.
[The natives of Ireland were devotedly attached to the ancient religion; hence the tyrannical efforts of the English government to force them to change had the effect of driving them to rebel. This violent attempt of Essex to colonize Ulster with Englishmen proved a failure.]
The wallflower introduced into England.
Hollyhock introduced from China.
The "Tulchan Bishops" in Scotland.
The quince first mentioned by Tusser.
Knotted or sweet marjoram introduced.
Garden patience introduced from Italy.
The Clydesdale lead mines discovered.

France.

- 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, known as *The French matins*—
More than 70,000 Huguenots are butchered—men, women, and children, with unparalleled cruelty.
The king avows the deed at a bed of justice, Aug. 28; and his parliament approve.
Fourth war of religion; Rochelle besieged.
Lotteries for benevolent purposes introduced at Paris.
Death of Niccolo Abbati, Paris (Italy 1572.)
- 1573 Rise of the *Politiques* under duke Alençon.
Siege of Rochelle raised by the duke of Anjou, June 24.
Peace of la Rochelle.
Siege and surrender of Sancerre.
Huguenot confederacy at Milhaud, Dec. 16.
First known instance of milling the edges of coins (See Germany, 1569.)

Germany.

- 1572 Execution of John Silvan, at Heidelberg, for Arianism—a stain on the character of the elector palatine Frederic III.
- 1573 University of Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, fndd.
Rauwolf, "a skilful botanist of Augsburg," visits the Levant, where he meets with "coffea," which he has the honour first to mention to European ears. The plant he calls "chauba."

Italy.

- 1572 Gregory XIII. (card. Hugh Buoncompagno, bishop of Vesti) pope.
- 1573 Venice purchases peace of the Turks, with the loss of Cyprus, and the payment of 300,000 ducats for the restoration of the Dalmatian frontier.
The Venetian power declines fr. this period.
The celebrated Bolognese paintress Elizabeth Sirani flourishes.
Veronica Fontana executes small portraits in wood with great neatness.
Maurolicus, mathematician, and author of works on optics, flourishes at Messina.
- Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**
- 1572 Death of Sigismund Augustus of Poland, and extinction of the Jagellons.
Interregnum in Poland for two years.
Rodolph II. crowned king of Hungary.
- 1573 *Bohemian or Waldensian* Confess. of Faith.

Spain.

- 1572 Attack on the Spanish commerce by the *Water Gueuz*; Brille taken.
Manilla built—as a viceregal city.
Death of the Spanish historian Sepulveda.
- 1573 Alva solicits his recall—after five years of unbounded tyranny, during which, he boasted, that he had delivered 18,000 persons to the executioner.
Mutiny of the Spanish troops in Antwerp for their pay; they plunder the city.
Miguel de Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," &c. fl. (born 1547, died 1635.)
- Sweden and Russia.**
- 1572 War of Sweden against Russia for Esthonia (1595.)

Netherlands.

- 1572 General revolt of the protestants in the Netherlands against Spanish tyranny.
Brille taken by the water *gueuz*, or "sea beggars," who also attack and embarrass Spanish commerce.
The prince of Orange in Brabant.
Flanders shakes off the Spanish yoke.
The prince of Orange declines the title of count, and adopts that of stadtholder.
South and North Holland acknowledge the prince of Orange.
Horrid cruelty and perfidy of Alva's son, Frederic de Toledo, at Zutphen, Naerden, and Haarlem.
Recall of the sanguinary duke of Alva.
[During Alva's rule, he shed on the scaffold the blood of 18,000 victims, and in the field many times the number.]
- 1573 The confederates become bolder; further accessions to their ranks.
Requesens succeeds Alva as *governor*.
The Spanish fleet sent to relieve Middleburgh defeated; desertion of Spanish troops, &c.
Birth of Sebastian, Flem. painter (d. 1609.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1572 Tunis conquered by Don John of Austria; but soon after reconquered by Sinan Pacha.
- 1573 The Venetians compelled to purchase peace with the loss of Cyprus (1570.)

India and China.

- 1572 Akbar finally conquers Guzerat.
Abu-l-Fazl, Akbar's vizier—a patron of learning, and author of several historical and other works (murdered in 1602.)
Shin-tung succeeds in China.

Britain.

- 1574 Villanage abolished on Elizabeth's manors. First royal license for the performance of plays granted to Burbage of the Globe, Bankside (See 1568.)
Excess in costly apparel prohibited.
Thomas Charnock, of Salisbury, alchemist, (instructed by Sir James S—, a priest living in the Cloisters near Salisbury) fl. Corporatn. formed for transmuting metals.
- 1575 The sovereignty of the Dutch provinces offered to Elizabeth, which she declines. She sends supplies to the Huguenots.
Death of archbp. Parker; Grindal suc'ds. Two Dutch baptists burnt at Smithfield.
Dudley's sumptuous entertainment of Elizabeth at Kenilworth castle for 17 days at an outlay of £1,000 each day.
Bombazine first made at Norwich.

France.

- 1574 The Politiques and Mecontens favour the Reformed.
Death of Charles IX., May 30, aged 24.
["Thus France was released from the tyranny of one of the most odious princes by whom her sceptre was ever swayed."] Regency of Catharine.
Flight of Henry king of Poland, June 13.
D'Amville joins the Huguenots.
Henry III. arrives in France, Sep. 5.
The king and courtiers join a flagellant procession at Avignon.
- 1575 Henry celebrates his *sacrs* at Rheims, Feb.
Marriage of Henry and Louisa of Lorraine.
Catharine plots the destruction of D'Amville and Montmorency.
Execution of the Huguenot Montbrun.
Dk. Alençon joins the Huguenots, Sep. 15.
The prince of Condé transmits the supplies sent by Elizabeth of England to the Huguenots.
Truce between Catharine and Alençon.

Germany.

- 1574 Siege of Leyden raised by the Spaniards. Defeat and death of Louis of Nassau and his brother at Moker.
The Jesuits admitted into Lucerne and Friburg—catholic cantons.
Assembly of Saxon divines at Torgau; the chiefs of the Crypto-Calvinists are imprisoned, and their doctrines condemned.
- 1575 Maximilian visits Dresden.
Diet at Ratisbon in Oct.; opposition of the catholic electors to the declaration of toleration.

Italy.

- 1574 Emmanuel Philibert recovers the duchy of Savoy from France.
Death of Cosmo I. of Tuscany, Apr. 21.
Francesco Maria (Cosmo's son) succeeds—(whose reign was eminently inglorious).
- 1575 Death of poet Bernardo Tasso (b. 1493.)

Poland and Bohemia.

- 1574 Henry of Anjou elected king of Poland; is compelled to sign the "Pacta Conventa."
1575 Abdication of Henry of Poland in succeeding to the French throne.
The Polish throne declared vacant.
Stephen Bathori, of the Sieben-burgen, elected to the Polish throne; his brother Christopher Bathori, princ. of Transylvania.
Rodolph II. crowned king of Bohemia.

Spain.

- 1575 The prince of Orange joins the discontented in the Netherlands.
Death of Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, author of the novel "Lazarillo de Tormes," for which he obtained the title of the "father of Spanish prose."

Portugal.

- 1574 The "Lusiad" of Camoens published.
First expedition of Sebastian to Africa.
Death of the queen from grief.

Russia.

- 1574 Siberia invaded the first time by the Cossacks, under Hetman Yermak. († 1583.)

Netherlands.

- 1574 Defeat and death of Louis of Nassau. Sluices opened; siege of Leyden abandnd. Middleburgh falls into the hands of the confederates.
Money made of pasteboard in Holland.
Death of Martin Hemskerck, historic painter (b. 1498.)

- 1575 University of Middleburgh founded by the stadtholder; also the University of Leyden, to commemorate its noble stand against the Spaniards.
[The Dutch school of Civil Jurisprudence commenced with the founding of the university of Leyden, to which place Donellus was invited about the same time, he being obliged to leave France on account of having embraced the reformed religion. It was he who gave the first great impulse to the study of the civil law in Holland. See Fr. 1570.]
Deputies on behalf of Philip and the insurgents at Breda; reconciliation impossible.

Turkish Empire.

- 1574 Death of Selim after a drunken debauch. Amurath III. (or Murad) son of Selim. The five brothers of Amurath destroyed.
Public indignation at those atrocious murders; increased rapacity and insolence of the Janissaries; disgrace of the grand vizier Sokoll; the sultan under the influence of his harem; appointment of worthless favourites to state offices, &c., &c.—all indicate an inglorious reign.
- 1575 Peace renewed with Austria.

Persia.

- 1574 Kazvin is made the capital of Persia.

India and China.

- 1574 Death of the Sikh reformer Ummer Dhas: he is succeeded by Ram Dhas.
1575 Daud Khan Kirani loses part of Bahar and Bengal.

Jesuits from Rome arrive in China, by whom Christianity is first introduced.
Second unsuccessful attack of the Portuguese upon Sumatra (1509.)
Dutch factory at Bantam in Java burnt.

Africa.

- 1574 Reckless expedition of the king of Portugal along the African coast.
Remonstrances of Muley Molac, king of Fez and Morocco; and advice of duke Mascarenhas and others, warning the king against his rash and dangerous adventure—all unheeded.
Sebastian lands at Tangier; his first rencontre is successful.
- 1575 Intestine divisions among the Moors, which induce Sebastian to make preparations for another expedition against Africa.

Britain.

- 1576 Elizabeth mediates between the king of France and the duke Alençon, May. She forms an alliance with the Orange party of the Netherlands. Parliament dismissed till 1581. Martin Frobisher tries to discover a north-west passage to China. The "dip of the needle" first observed by Robert Norman of Wapping, London. Death of Bothwell in the castle of Malmoe in Denmark (1567.) Essex (Devereux, 1573) dies at Dublin. Scorzoneria introduced into Britain.

France.

- 1576 Burgundy invaded by the princes of Condé and Cassimir with 18,000 men. Escape of the king of Navarre. Peace of Valery, May 11. Origin of the catholic *Holy League* at Peronne under duke de Guise. Desertion of the duke de Alençon from the Huguenots (1575.) He is created duke of Anjou, Oct. 1. First States-General at Blois, Dec. 6. The king joins the "League" at Blois. The king and courtiers detestable for indolence, debauchery, superstition and cruelty (See Germany.) ["Henry's short absence from France had generated or called out, vices the most odious and disgusting. His hours were entirely spent with a degraded and debauched band, who received the title of Mignons."]

Germany.

- 1576 War with the Turks renewed. Diet at Ratisbon; the emperor attends, bowed down by infirmity; disputes between the protestants; jealousy between Frederic III. and Augustus of Saxony. Death of the emperor, Oct. 12—the noblest among the rulers whom the house of Hapsburg had supplied to the imperial throne. *Rodolph II.* (king of Bohemia and Hungary) emperor, aged 24. [Rodolph had spent much of his time in Spain, where he acquired strong predilections for Romanism. These predilections had given much uneasiness to his father, which seemed fully justified by Rodolph's attempts to curtail the religious liberty of the protestants in Austria.] The courts of Germany at this time are sunk in immorality (See France.) Imperial residence at Prague. "Form of Concord," or "Book of Torgau," for the reconciliation of protestants and catholics, drawn up by the order of Augustus of Saxony, by Andrea, Chemnitzius, Chytræus, Musculus, Kerner, and others:—it fails in its object. "De Re Rustica," the earliest treatise on husbandry, by a German (Conradus Heersbachius) published.

Italy.

- 1576 Oneglia and Tenda added to Savoy. Struggles in Genoa between the old and new noblesse; the latter are at last admitted to equal privileges with the former. Confirmation of Francesco of Tuscany in the title of grand duke, by the emperor Maximilian, the duke's brother-in-law.

Italy.

- 1576 [The duke had previously to renounce the papal tenure, and to acknowledge that of the emperor.] Arcangiolo Salimbeni, Siennese painter, fl. Death of Titian, head of the Venetian school of painting. [His colouring and portraiture of the human countenance surpassed all others.]

Poland.

- 1576 Marriage of Stephen Baththori of Poland to Maria Anna, sister of the deceased Sigismund Augustus.

Spain.

- 1576 Don John of Austria succeeds Requesens. *Peace of Ghent*—to the conditions of which Don John accedes—yet the Spaniards do not evacuate the country.

Portugal.

- 1576 The court is deserted by the wiser and better portion of the nobility, because of the rashness of the sovereign. [Hurried on by a fatal enthusiasm, Sebastian rejected the warnings of prudent counsellors. Unfortunately the popular voice was in favour of war against the Africans.]

Russia.

- 1576 The Cossacks formed into a regular army for the defence of the Russian frontiers against the Tartars.

Netherlands.

- 1576 William, prince of Orange, head of the insurgents, is invested, by the states, with dictatorial power during the war. Excesses of the Spanish troops; Alost and Antwerp plundered and ruined. Don John, of Austria, *governor*. Convocation of the States-General; adoption of the pacification of Ghent, Nov. 8. This proves of no avail to the Spanish cause; by it the insurgents are more firmly united. Negotiation of the states with Don John thwarted by the prince of Orange. Birth of F. Sneyders, Flemish painter (d. 1657.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1576 War with Persia renewed; victories of Osman Pasha.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1576 Death of Tamasp, leaving behind him a large family, and consequently a disputed succession. Tamasp's second son *Ismail II.* (Mirza) succeeds, having been elected by the nobles after the destruction of his elder brother Hyder. [Hyder, who was at court at the demise of his father, seized the throne; but he fell, chiefly through the intrigues of the favourite sultana of Shah Ismael.] Murder of most of the blood royal. Orders are despatched to Shiraz to murder Mohammed Mirza (the elder brother of the king) and all his family. Not executed. War with Turkey till 1590.

India.

- 1576 Akbar gives Ram Dhas, the "Sikh," a piece of land at Amritsar.

America.

- 1576 Frobisher's Straits discovered by Martin Frobisher.

Britain.

1577 Elizabeth openly assists the insurgents in the Netherlands.

Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world commenced. (Returned in 1580.) The Scottish bishops are in future to be called by their own names and not by those of their dioceses.

Tulips first cultivated in England. [Brought from Persia to Europe in 1559.]

1578 James IV. assumes the government; hence Morton resigns the Scottish regency; but re-seizes power in three months.

Plots of Elizabeth against the personal liberty of James.

Gilbert fails in colonizing Virginia. (1579.)

"Promos and Cassandra," (the basis of Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure") by Whetstone, first published.

Stukeley with 700 men and 3,000 stand of arms from Italy, destined for Ireland, adventurously joins Sebastian in Africa. *Continued on next page.*

France.

1577 War renewed—sixth against the Huguenots—which lasts about six months.

Peace of Bergerac; with the Huguenots.

1578 Arrest and escape of the duke of Anjou, Feb. 14.

Anjou makes a treaty with the Belgians.

Continued on next page.

Germany.

1577 Assembly of Calvinist divines at Frankfurt; they condemn the "Form of Concord."

Use of "Devil's Dye" prohibited.

1578 Second Form of Concord or "Book of Berg" drawn up by Andrea, Selnecker, and others, ratified and signed as the Symbol of Faith of electoral Saxony, and admitted in the territories of Wirttemberg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, &c.

Italy.

1577 The order of "Fathers of the Oratory," founded by Saint Philip Neri in Florence, confirmed.

1578 Birth of Francesco Albani, painter, pupil of Denys Calvert, and afterwards of Ludovico Carracci (d. Oct. 4, 1680.)

Continued on next page.

Poland.

1577 The Poles conquer the Ukraine Cossacks.

1578 Poland unites with Sweden agst. Russia.

Spain.

1577 The Netherlands not yet pacified.

An army of 280,000 men in the pay of Philip.

1578 Archduke Mathias heads the insurgents, who are assisted by England.

Prince of Parma governor for Spain in the Netherlands.

Death of the historian Ocampo.

Sweden and Russia.

1577 Peter Oxe builds the castle of Kronenburg on the Sound, and systematizes and enforces tolls on all vessels trading to and from the Baltic.

Reduction of the Don Cossacks by Russia. Eric XIV. of Sweden poisoned in the castle of Orby (1560, 1568.)

Printing introduced into Russia.

Siberia visited by a Russian—Stroganoff.

Birth of the Swede, P. Kirsten, orientalist.

1578 Sweden unites with Poland agst. Russia.

Netherlands.

1577 The union of Brussels; resolution of the assembly to unite against the Spaniards. Declaration of the states against Don John. The perpetual edict: Don John acknowledged governor-general; foreign troops to be dismissed; the catholic religion to be maintained in all the provinces.

Protests of Don John and the prince of Orange agt. the conditions of the edict.

Duplicity of Don John exposed by the prince of Orange.

William of Orange enters Brussels in triumph—as *Rewart*.

Many of the Belgian nobles become jealous of the growing power of William.

Archduke Mathias in the Netherlands.

Stevinus, the mathematician, demonstrates the laws of the equilibrium of a body on an inclined plane, without the intervention of the lever.

1578 Alexander of Parma arrives with 20,000 men to the aid of Don John.

Continued on next page.

Turkish Empire.

1578 Invasion of Persia by the grand vizier and Khan of Crim Tartary; conquest of Tabriz and Shirwan, which are soon retaken by the Persians.

Persia and Tartary.

1577 Death of Ismail in a fit of intoxication; his brother

Mohammed Mirza Khodabundah succeeds; having been suddenly removed from a dungeon to a throne—a weak monarch.

Vigorous administration of vizier Sulieiman.

Insurrection in Khorassan; the nobles proclaim Shah Abbas son of Mohammed.

The insurgents are shut up in Herat by Mohammed; mutiny of Mohammed's nobles; destruction of the vizier to allay their fury; retreat of Mohammed from Khorassan.

1578 Persia invaded by the Turks and Crim Tartars; fall of Tabreez and Shirwan.

Africa.

1577 Muley again offers concessions to Sebastian which he spurns.

[In the former instance (1574) Muley offered to surrender territory to the extent of 10,000 acres around the different Portuguese fortresses—"Not," said he, "that I dread the issues of the contest, but because I am anxious to spare useless effusion of human blood."]

1578 Landing of the troops of Sebastian on the African coast.

[There were 16,000 men of different nations under Sebastian's command, and twelve pieces of artillery, in 55 ships of various sizes. Among the foreigners was the notorious Sir Thomas Stukeley, having under him 700 Italians.]

Muley Moluc, in a dying state and carried on a litter, advances with an army of 100,000 men.

Continued on next page.

America.

1578 Fort Coligni destroyed, and the colonists killed by the Portuguese.

Frobisher in quest of a north-west passage, reaches Labrador.

Brazil under the dominion of Spain till 1637-8.

Britain.

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*
Googe's "Whole art of Husbandry" pubd.
Marigold first cultivated in England.
- 1579 The duke of Anjou sends an ambassador
"of love" to Elizabeth.
James of Scotland urged to a rupture with
Elizabeth.
English privateers in the American seas.
The pope deprives Elizabeth of all claim
to Ireland.
Abortive rebellions of Fitzmaurice, and
subsequently of Desmond, in Ireland.
Theatrical performances forbidden by the
Common Council of London.
The art of staining linen first practised.
The duke of Anjou visits Elizabeth; the
queen is fascinated with him, Sept.

France.

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*
Death of the Mignons—court favourites.
Bridge of Pont Neuf commenced.
Order of Le St. Esprit instituted.
Catharine and Henry of Navarre at Nerac.
- 1579 Assassination of Bussy d'Amboise.
Condé seizes La Fere, Nov. 29.
Vieta's Trigonometrical Tables published.
"The Sixteen" faction at Paris.
Nine hundred persons burnt for witchcraft
in Lorraine, from this year to 1596.
[About the year 1521 thousands were burn-
ed in France for this "crime."]

Germany.

- 1578 Magnus Henningsen is arrested in his ex-
pedition to Greenland, by the magnetic
influence (!) of the Sunken Rock; he
consequently returns home.
[Mystery hangs over this spot. "This land,
now no more, is mentioned by one of the
two brothers Zeni (Venetian navigators),
who, in 1380, was wrecked upon a large
and beautiful island, covered with a hun-
dred villages, and peopled by a race of
Christians, primitive in the extreme, and
enjoying a state of civilization, far beyond
expectation."—*Arctic Miscellanies.*]

- 1579 Christopher Schissler of Augsburg con-
structs a quadrant.
[It is still preserved at Oxford.]

Italy.

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*
Death of the justly celebrated engraver,
Cornelius Cort, at Rome, aged 42, when
his reputation was at its highest point.
[Cort was born at Hoorn in Holland in
1536. After practising his art there for
a short time, he visited Venice, and
worked for Titian. Subsequently he re-
moved to Rome where he established a
school. He was the first to introduce an
open, grand, and forcible style.]
- 1579 Marriage of Francis I. (of Tuscany) to
Bianca Capello of Venice.
Jealousy of Francis' brother, the cardinal
Ferdinand.
Desolating eruption of Mount Ætna.
Lelio Orsi, (d. 1587) and Schedone, (d. 1615)
Modenes painters, flourish.

Spain.

- 1579 *Union of Utrecht*—including the seven
northern provinces of the Netherlands.
[This was the first serious blow which the
predominance of the Spanish house of
Hapsburg had received.]

Portugal.

- 1578 Sebastian's second and fatal expedition.
Cardinal Henry, regent, *pro tem.*
Don Sebastian defeated and slain by the
African Moors at the battle of Alcazar.
Henry I. (cardinal and grand-uncle of the
last sovereign, see 1557) succeeds in the
67th year of his age.
- 1579 Claimants for the crown of Portugal pre-
ceding the decease of cardinal Henry:
—Rainuccio (of the Farnese house of
Parma) son of Mary, eldest daughter of
prince Edward, brother of king Henry;
duke of Braganza, son of Catherine,
younger daughter of prince Edward;
Philip II. of Spain, son of Isabella, sister
of kg. Henry; and Phillibert Emmanuel,
duke of Savoy, son of Beatrice, younger
sister of king Henry; also Catharine de
Medicis, queen-mother of France, and
the "prior of Crato" (1555.)

Russia.

- 1579 Russia is invaded by the Tartars; conse-
quent distraction of the kingdom.

Netherlands.

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*
Battle of Gemblours; defeat of the patriots,
by Don John, Jan 31.
The patriots receive pecuniary aid from
England.
Five claimants for the government of the
Netherlands; Don John, archduke
Mathias, prince of Orange, prince of
Parma, and duke of Alençon.
Death of Don John, Oct. 7.
Permanent establishment of the "Excise
System" in Holland; hence
Indirect Taxation begins to supersede the
direct mode of raising the national sup-
plies.

- 1579 *Union of Utrecht*; the deputies of the se-
ven upper provinces declare themselves
free; they acknowledge prince William,
stadtholder.

Treaty of Arras in opposition to that of
Utrecht, promoted by the prince of
Parma—the exclusive exercise of the
catholic faith forming the main bond of
union between Hainault, Artois, &c.

[These counter unions widened more than
ever the natural breach between the
northern and southern provinces of the
Netherlands.]

Persia and Tartary.

- 1579 The Persians retake Shirwan; Humzah
Mirzah heads the army.
The war continues;—sanguinary, but unat-
tended with any decisive result.

India.

- 1578 Malwa finally conquered by Akbar.
1579 Second revolt of Hukeem—suppressed.

Africa.

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*
Battle of Alcazar-quibir; total defeat of
the Portuguese, Aug. 4.
Doubtful fate of the king of Portugal.
[Muley expired immediately after giving
instructions to his army.]
Settlement of Angola, Congo, and Loando
as depôts for slaves by the Portuguese.

America.

- 1579 Unsuccessful attempt of Sir Humphrey
Gilbert (Engl.) to colonize Newfoundland.
Drake coasts along southern Oregon.

Britain.

- 1580 Stubb's right hand cut off for a libel on the queen and Anjou.
Great rising in Ireland, aided by 700 men and 3,000 stand of arms under an Italian officer in the pay of the pope.
Drake returns from his voyage in Nov.
The General Assembly of Scotland declare episcopacy to be unscriptural.
The Catholics intrigue with Spanish court.
Form of commissions of Justices of the Peace settled.
Coaches made in Engld. for the first time.
Cambrics first worn in England.
Limits of London settled at three miles round the city.
More than one family forbidden to occupy the same house in London.
Import and export customs amount to no more than £14,000 per annum.
Ireland invaded by Spaniards.
The variation of the needle first well observed by comptroller Borough at Lime-house near London.
Arrest of the Scot. regent Morton, Dec. 31.

1581 *On next page.***France.**

- 1580 War (Guerre des Amoureux.)
Cahors taken by the king of Navarre.
King Henry recaptures La Fere.
Copper coin first circulated.
The Huguenots in distress.
Peace of Fleix; negotiated by the duke of Anjou, Nov. 28.

- 1581 Failure of duke Anjou in Flanders.
Conspiracy of Salcedé detected, Oct. 25.

Germany.

- 1580 Establishment of a papal nuncio at Lucerne in Switzerland.
Violent commotions in Aix-la-Chapelle; the protestant refugees expel the magistrates, &c.

- 1581 University of Altorf, in Franconia, fndd.
The protestants of Germany refuse to adopt the Gregorian calendar.

Italy.

- 1580 Charles Emmanuel I. (the Great) duke of Savoy.
Death of the celebrated historical painter, Livio Agresti da Forli.
Death of Angiolo Bronzino, historic painter, Florence (b. 1511.)
Death of Palladio (1518.)
Decline from the Palladian purity of Italian architecture till the eighteenth century.
Birth of Domenico Falcini, wd. engraver.

Spain.

- 1580 Conquest of Portugal—being the first time since the downfall of the Roman power, that the whole Western Peninsula was united under a single potentate (1640.)
Death of Zurita and Gomez, historians.
Birth of Fr. de Herrera, painter (d. 1656.)
1581 The seven united provinces of the Netherlands declare their independence—those of Belgium are still subject to Spain.

Portugal.

- 1580 Death of Henry; and consequent Disputes respecting the succession.
The throne is claimed by Antonio, prior of Crato, now 25 years old (1555.)
[To him the people looked with hope, for they dreaded falling under the Castilian yoke.]

Portugal.

- 1580 Philip of Spain first endeavours to wrest the law of Portugal in his favour, and afterwards declares that he ought to succeed, as he was able to succeed.

Portugal invaded by 24,000 Spaniards.
Civil war between the partizans of Don Antonio, prior of Crato, and the Spaniards, under the duke of Alva.

Duke of Braganza and many of the nobles submit to Alva; hence

Victorious and sanguinary career of the Spaniards; fall of Ótaú, Palmela, Belem, Cascaes, and cruelty of Alva at those places; submission of Alcazar da Sal, Cintra, Colares, Coimbra, Lisbon, &c.; dispersion of Antonio's raw levies, flight of Antonio to France—whereupon

Philip (of Spain) seizes upon the throne. [Amidst the sullen acquiescence of the inhabitants it was ordered that Philip should be proclaimed king of Portugal.]
Submission of the forts on the Barbary coasts tendered to Philip.

- 1581 Cortes of Tomar; Philip guarantees the independence of the kingdom, and swears to maintain the customs, usages, and laws of the people.

[Philip, desirous of making it appear that he succeeded by virtue of his title alone, refused to take possession of his new throne till the several powers and authorities of the state had signified their acquiescence.]

Amnesty to political offenders; Don Antonio and fifty persons of rank exempted. Philip offends the duke of Braganza.

Popular discontent against Philip's rule. Victorious career of Mascarenha in India.

Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.

- 1580 The Dan. astronomer, Ursus, fl. (d. 1600.)
1581 Siberia subject to Russia.

The czar seeks for peace with Sweden and Poland; the mediation of the pope is obtained through the Jesuit Posevin.

Netherlands.

- 1580 Fall of Mæstricht; excesses of Spaniards. Proscription of prince of Orange by Philip. The foreign troops under Parma disbanded.

- 1581 Formal declaration of independence by the seven united (northern) provinces; Duke of Anjou elected (nominal) sovereign. Successful issue of the intrigues of the prince of Orange for obtaining the marquise of Zealand for his son Maurice.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1580 War with the Turks continued; victorious progress of Humzah Mirzah, son of Mohammed.

- 1581 Humzah recovers most of the conquests made by the Turks.

India.

- 1580 Guzerat in revolt.
The English, under Drake in his voyage round the world, first appear in the Indian seas.

- 1581 Death of Ram Dhas, and the Sikh gooroo. Arjoon succeeds him; who founds Armit-sir as the "Holy City of the Sikhs."

America.

- 1580 Second unsuccessful attempt of Sir Humphrey Gilbert to plant Newfoundland. [Gilbert attempted to keep his patent alive by making grants of land.]

Britain.

- 1581 Embassy to Elizabeth from Catharine de Medici respecting the proposed marriage. Morton condemned; he is beheaded. Earthquake; parts of the Temple Church and St. Paul's, London, thrown down. Severe penal laws against the catholics. Last visit of Anjou to Elizabeth, Nov. 1. The nation disapprove of such a marriage. Campion the Jesuit and three other priests executed in Dec. for conspiracy. Rise of the Brownists or Independents. The parliamentary project of prayers and preachings in the Temple Church prohibited by the queen. Act raising the penalty for non-attendance at the parish church to £20 a-month. Bloody and treacherous conduct of the English army in Ireland; the foreigners who surrendered under honourable conditions are butchered in cold blood. First attempt to supply London with water by means of water works. [A lease for 500 years, of the first arch of London bridge, was granted by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, for the erection of an engine for supplying the city with water.] The first mention of indigo in English statutes occurs this year. Birth of Lord Edward Herbert (d. 1648.) [During the reign of Elizabeth, the diligence and talents of Bird, Morley, Tallis, and Tye, raised the profession and practice of music to a pitch of perfection scarcely surpassed by that of Italy itself. Doctors Bull and Dowland, owing to the parsimony of the queen in rewarding musical talent, left for the continent.] Death of "the admirable" Crichton.
- 1582 The "Raid of Ruthven" formed; being a confederacy of nobles agt. Arran, Aug. 23. London bridge water works commenced. The queen leases some coal mines in Durham for 93 years, rent £90 per annum. ["Sutton the founder of the Charter House, London, afterwards obtained this lease, which he assigned to the Newcastle corporation for £12,000." *Barlow.*] Edinburgh university founded; it has but one professor, and that one a clergyman of the city (1590.) [The charter of incorporation, granted by James VI., is dated April 24.] Rheimish edition of New Testament pub.
- France.**
- 1582 Duke of Anjou created duke of Brabant Feb. 19.
- Germany.**
- 1582 Diet at Augsburg; the party squabbles cause much time to be wasted; news of the blockade of the Rhine by the Dutch compel the diet to adopt active measures. Rapid decline in the commerce and manufactures of Germany.
- Italy.**
- 1582 The Gregorian style first pubd. Oct. 5—15. The Florentine academy of languages fdd. The three Carracci, painters, fl. at Bologna. [There was a novel manner of design; they followed the purest principles of nature, in opposition, as it were, to the classic styles of Raffaele and Michael Angelo. The head of the school of the

Italy.

Carracci was Ludovico, (1555—1619); the second was Annibale, who excelled in landscapes, and was the greatest of the three (1560—1609); the third was Agostino, who, besides being a painter, was also an engraver (1568—1601.)

Poland.

- 1581 Three high courts for the Polish nobles established at Lublin, Pétrikau, and Wilna; for ennobling one of the commonalty the consent of the diet is necessary. The Jesuit Possevin acts as mediator between Russia and Poland.
- 1582 Peace of Zapolia; Livonia ceded to Poland by the czar. The Jesuits first come into Poland.

Spain.

- 1582 Philip's tyranny in Portugal. Balthazar Ayala's "De Jure et Officiis Bellicis et Disciplina Militari" pubd. [Ayala, like Victoria (1525) and Soto (1542), denied the lawfulness of levying war against infidels, even by the authority of the pope, on account of their religion, for "their infidelity does not deprive them of the right of dominion, inasmuch as the sovereignty of the earth was given to every reasonable creature."]

Portugal.

- 1582 Philip refuses to give security for preserving the national liberties. Popular discontent increases; hence Recall by Alva of the order for the departure of the Spanish troops.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1582 A mixed liturgy introduced into Sweden by queen Catharine; it is rejected by the Lutherans and catholics, but adopted by the diet. Charles, the king's brother, heads the Lutherans. Peace of Zapolia effected by foreign mediation; Russia cedes Livonia to Poland, and Sweden receives a larger portion of Ingria and Carelia. Tycho Brahe commences his astronomical observations at Hven near Copenhagen.

Netherlands.

- 1581 Antwerp, at this time, is the most eminent of all the great commercial towns of the Netherlands. Among its numerous mercantile population were included 1,000 foreign merchants—French (the most numerous of the foreigners), Germans, Spaniards, Italians, Portuguese, English, Danes, and other "easterlings."
- 1582 Inauguration of the duke of Anjou, Tournay, Sens, Audenarde, &c., fall before Parma. Attempt on the life of the prince of Orange by a Jesuit. The Grand Council of Holland instituted. Tumults, fanaticism, excesses, at Ghent.

India.

- 1582 Third unsuccessful attack of the Portuguese upon Sumatra (1575.)

Persia.

- 1582 Revolt of Shah Abbas. [The imbecility of his father occasioned so much discontent that the nobles proclaimed Abbas king, and compelled him to fight against his father.] Civil war between Mohammed and his son Shah Abbas (1685.)

Britain.

- 1583 James of Scotland made prisoner by the earl of Gowrie, a son of Ruthven. The "Raid of Ruthven" overthrown by the craft and cleverness of the boy king. Embassy of Walsingham to Scotland; which is followed by the most inexplicable Elizabethan intrigues. The Irish insurgents are quelled; and the head of the earl of Desmond is forwarded to Elizabeth.

[He had lain concealed for three years.]

Shameless persecution of the mentally imbecile orphan son of the late duke of Norfolk by Elizabeth. Being about to quit England, he is seized and flung into the Tower, where he soon dies.

Suicide (1 murder) of the duke of Norfolk, uncle of the above youth.

Thacker and Browning, puritans, hanged.

Charter granted to the Levant company.

Death of abp. Grindal; Whitgift succeeds.

Albericus Gentilius, professor of civil law at Oxford, publishes "De Legationibus."

[He published "De Jure Belli" at Lyons in France, in 1589.]

A lease for 500 years of the second arch of London bridge, for the erection of water works (1581.)

- 1584 Throckmorton conspiracy discovered (probably invented) by Elizabeth's ministers. Torture and execution of Throckmorton. Mendoza, Span. ambas., sent out of Eng. Committal of queen Mary to the custody of Sir Drew Drury and Sir Amyas Paulet; both described as fanatical puritans and friends of the earl of Leicester.

Execution of earl Gowrie (Scotland.)

English parliament vote a liberal supply; the queen being in pecuniary straits.

Additional penal laws enacted against the catholics; chiefly directed against the Jesuits, and priests consecrated at Rome.

Protest of Dr. Parry, a Welsh member; he is committed to the Tower.

Master of Gray's intrigues; "a venal scoundrel" in the pay of Elizabeth.

Raleigh attempts to colonize Virginia.

The queen peremptorily commands the House of Commons not to interfere in ecclesiastical reforms.

France.

- 1583 Return of Margaret queen of Navarre to her brother Henry's court at Paris.

- 1584 Henry of Navarre escapes assassination.

Death of duke of Brabant (Anjou), Ju. 10.

The king of Navarre (a protestant) is now heir to the crown (1593.)

Creation of the dukes d'Joyeuse and d'Epemon.

The "League" puts forward the claims of Charles of Bourbon to the crown, with a view of ultimately destroying the monarchy.

Germany.

- 1583 The loves of Gebhard, archbishop of Cologne, and the countess Agnes of Mansfeldt, occasion much trouble in Germany. Marriage and deposition of Gebhard.

Ernest, bishop of Liege, succeeds.

Gebhard escapes to Strasburg.

- 1584 Geneva allied to the Swiss cantons.

The Rodolphine astronomical tables of Kepler and Tycho Brahe published.

Italy.

- 1584 First public bank at Venice. "Tractatus Tractatum" pub. at Venice.

Poland.

- 1584 Death of the Polish Pindar, Kochanowski (born 1532.)

Portugal.

- 1583 Philip has his son proclaimed king. Cardinal archduke Albert appointed regent. Philip returns to Spain.

[The overbearing, cruel, bigotted, and implacable disposition of Philip, which occasioned Spain the loss of the Flemish provinces, was not much observable in his conduct towards the Portuguese.]

- 1584 Unsuccessful descent of the prior of Crato with 60 ships upon the island of Terceira.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.
1583 Convention in Sweden: Lutherans and catholics tolerated.

Death of Catharine queen of Sweden.

Navigation of the English to Archangel prohibited by Denmark.

Discovery of Siberia by Jarmac, a wandering Cossack. († 1574.)

Birth of Axel Oxenstierna at Fano.

- 1584 Ivan of Russia puts his eldest son to death. Death of Ivan; his imbecile son

Feodor Ivanovich, succeeds under the administration of Boris Godunov, his brother-in-law.

Intestine wars in Russia for fifteen years.

Netherlands.

- 1583 Duke of Anjou treacherously attempts to take the Flemish towns against the prince of Orange.

Total defeat of dk. Anjou before Antwerp. Resignation of the duke of Anjou.

Dunkirk, Dixmude, &c., taken by Parma. Birth of the celebrated Hugo Grotius, at Delft, April 10 (1619, 1645.)

- 1584 Assassination of William, prince of Orange, at Delft (whither he had come to be inaugurated) by Balthasar Gerard, Ju. 30.

Council of state for the republic instituted. Ghent and Termonde submit to Parma.

Turkish Empire.

- 1583 Truce with the emperor Rodolph II. Trading relations first opened with Engld.

- 1584 Osman Pasha suppresses a revolt of the Khan of Crim Tartary.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1583 Shah Abbas marches against Kasvin.

The Usbeks renew their depredations in Khorassan, after Abbas had departed for Kasvin.

- 1584 Assassination of Humzah (1580.)

Abbas takes the capital city, Kasvin, and issues a proclamation for the return of those citizens who were now serving in his father's army.

India.

- 1584 Discovery of the diamond mines of Sumbulpore and Golconda.

Hukeem conquered.

Final conquest of Bengal.

Akbar's standing army, 600,000 men.

Akbar's annual income, £49,500,000.

America.

- 1584 Carthagena in Columbia taken, by Sir Francis Drake.

Captains Amadas and Barlow (Engl.) visit Virginia and discover Roanoke. Cape Breton also discovered.

Britain.

- 1585 Revolting execution of Dr. Parry, declaring his innocence of any treasonable design against the queen or her religion. Petition of the catholics, in which they protest their innocence, and vindicate their loyalty; Richard Shelley, the presenter, is imprisoned; he soon dies. The "protestant association" confirmed by parliament; Leicester at its head. Further laws against the papists. Controversy of Hooker and Travers. Drake's successful expedition against the Spanish West Indies. Earl of Leicester in the Netherlands, with an English army of 6,000 men. Elizabeth advances money to the states on the security of Flushing. Brill is delivered up to the English, Sep. Davis's expedition to the northern regions. Harrow school founded. New style first adopted in England.
- 1586 Discovery of Babington's consprey. Aug. 4. Fourteen of the conspirators executed; 7 on the 20th Sep. and 7 on the 21st. [They generally asserted that the ultimate object of their confederacy was the liberation of queen Mary. Babington, however, was guilty of designs upon Elizabeth's life.] Sir Philip Sydney killed at Zutphen. Mary is removed stealthily to Fotheringay castle by Sir Amyas Paulet. Trial of Mary queen of Scots on a charge of participation in Babington's consprey, &c., Oct. 11. [She had been reduced by the rigour of her confinement, from a healthy and beautiful young woman to a sickly cripple.] She is condemned on the 25th. Potatoes introduced into Ireland by Walter Raleigh from Virginia; by whom Tobacco is first imported. (?) Cavendish the circumnavigator's 1st voyage to the South Sea. (His 2d was in 1591.)

France.

- 1585 Treaty of Nemours; authorizing the persecution of the heretics. Navarre and Condé excommunicated by pope Sixtus V., Sep. 9. Renewed civil war (Huguenots); called the war of the three Henries. Condé fails in Angers, Sep. 20. He crosses over into England, Oct. 20. Conference at St. Bris, Dec. 14. Death of Ronsard the poet. [Cardinal Perron pronounced the oration at his funeral, which was so pompously celebrated, and so numerously attended, that the cardinal de Bourbon and many princes could not pierce the crowd.]

Germany.

- 1586 The "Golden" or "Boromean league" of the seven catholic Swiss cantons. Death of Augustus of Saxony, "with whom the star of Saxony sets." Crypto-Calvinism introduced into Saxony by Crell, the chancellor. Legal regulation of apothecaries first enforced in Germany.

Italy.

- 1585 Sixtus V. (cardinal Felix Peretti) pope. [The government of Sixtus was rigorous, and in general prosperous.]

Poland.

- 1586 Death of Stephen Bathori of Poland. Struggles for the crown: one party for Sigismund of Sweden, another for the archduke Maximilian. Zamoisky, the chancellor, supports the claims of Sweden, and is successful.

Spain.

- 1586 Death of the minister Gravnella.

Portugal.

- 1585 New taxes, public revenue mortgaged, &c. 1586 The tide of popular favour sets in towards the house of Braganza.

Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

- 1585 Marriage of John III. of Sweden and Gunilda; and conformity of the king to the Lutheran religion.

Birth of the Danish writer on anatomy, theology, &c., G. Bartholine, d. 1629.

- 1586 John III. prohibits the settlement of Jesuits in his kingdom (Sweden.)

Netherlands.

- 1585 Prince Maurice of Nassau (son of William, 1584) elected stadtholder.

The prince of Parma takes Brussels and Malines, and compels Antwerp to capitulate.

The "States" receive aid from England. University of Franeker, Friesland, fdd.

- 1586 The states of Holland abrogate the authority of Philip of Spain at the Hague.

Six thousand English troops sent to the aid of the prince Maurice on condition of Brille, Rammerkins, and Flushing being given into the custody of England.

Earl of Leicester commandant for the Dutch—characterized as a "fop, fool, and coward."

Barneveldt elected Grand Pensionary; he defines the constitution of the republic and the powers of the States-General.

Battle of Zutphen; Sir Philip Sydney killed, Sep. 22.

Birth of Cornelius Pollenberg, Dutch painter of naked figures, &c. (d. 1660.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1585 The district of Van conquered.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1585 Abbas (the great) succeeds his father Mohammed, who now sinks into utter insignificance, all his army and friends having deserted him.

Meshed taken by the Usbeks, and all its inhabitants put to the sword: the sacred city ravaged.

The Usbeks being laden with booty retreat to their own country.

Shah Abbas engages with vigour in the war raging against the Turks.

- 1586 Unsuccessful attempt of Abbas to recover Tabreez and Erivan.

India.

- 1585 Removal of Akbar's court to Lahore. 1586 The Portuguese permitted to settle in Macao.

Conquest of Cashmere.

Flourishing state of trade, commerce, and agricul. under Akbar's fostering sway.

America.

- 1585 First English settlement: Roanoake in Virginia planted by Sir Richard Grenville. Davis's Straits discovered by Sir J. Davis.

- 1586 Ruin of the English colony at Roanoake. Dreadful earthquake at Lima.

Britain.

- 1587 Bellievre, ambassador from Henry of Fr., vainly pleads for the life of Mary.
The master of Gray and Sir Robert Melville intercede for Mary.
False alarms, created by designing persons.
Mary queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringay castle, Feb. 8, aged 44; her last words being "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit."
Elizabeth sends Sir Robert Carey to inform king James of his mother's death.
Spanish squadron at Cadiz burnt by Drake.
Two representatives from each shire in Scotland first elected.
Philip of Spain, indignant at the execution of Mary, &c., equips a fleet of 150 vessels to subdue England.
Duelling with short swords introduced.
First instance of a reference from the lord chancellor to a master in chancery, owing to the legal ignorance of Sir Christopher Hatton, the first lord chancellor who was neither priest nor lawyer.
Coppers introduced by Cornelius de Vos.
- 1588 Fidelity of the English catholics, shown on the occasion of the apprehended Spanish invasion, notwithstanding the affected suspicion of the queen.
Armada descried by adm. Howard, July 19.
Several encounters with the Armada on the 21st, 23d, and 26th July.
Final defeat of the "invincible Armada," July 29, by Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins. [The fleet by which the Armada was defeated consisted of 176 ships, carrying 14,992 men; but of these only 34 ships, with 6,225 men, belonged to the crown.]
Continued on next page.

France.

- 1587 Battle of Coutras; the catholics defeated by Henry of Navarre; death of the duke de Joyeuse, Oct. 10.
[More than 400 gentlemen and 3,000 soldiers were left dead of the Romanists; the booty obtained from them was valued at 600,000 crowns. Of the Huguenots only thirty were killed, but the number wounded was considerable.]
The faction of the *Seize* or "Sixteen," a catholic municipal body, organized.
German and Swiss auxiliaries arrive in Champagne; but are defeated at Vincory and Anneau.
Return of the Swiss; 2,000 of their number are cut to pieces in Dauphiné.
- 1588 Articles of Nancy; the king openly declares himself a leaguer.
Death of the prince of Condé, March 5.
Battle of Senlis; defeat of the "Leaguers," May 7.
Revolt of Paris; the barricades, May 12.
Count Briassac overpowers the troops.
Flight of king Henry from Paris, May 13.
The king invests Paris with a Swiss army, July 1; the castle of Paris found to be impregnable (1590).
Edict of reunion; admitting nearly all the demands of Guise, Aug. 14.
The States-General meet at Blois, Oct. 16.
Henry plots the destruction of Guise, Dec.
De Guise assassinated at Blois, Dec. 13.
The legate Morosini justifies the crime.
Duke of Mayenne succeeds Guise.

Germany.

- 1587 Unsuccessful efforts of the emperor to secure the election of his brother Maximilian to the throne of Poland.
1588 Night watch, who call the hours, first appointed in Berlin.

Italy.

- 1587 Francis I. of Tuscany and his wife Bianca poisoned, Oct. 19.
[The remains of Bianca were excluded the magnificent tomb of the Medici, and her name was carefully erased from all the public archives.]
Ferdinand I. (cardinal) succeeds.
[He renounced the tonsure so that he might marry; and he formed alliance with France in order to shake off the Spanish yoke.]
Death of Lelio Orsi, Modenese painter.
The *Septuagint* published.
Torquato Tasso, author of "Gierusalemme Liberata," &c. (1544—1595); Giambattista Guarini, author of "Il Pastor fido," (1537—1612), flourish.
[After Guarini Italian poetry declined.]
- 1588 The bridge of the Rialto in Venice begun. (finished in 1592.)
Saluces and Chateau-Dauphin annexed to Savoy.
Death of Paolo Veronese, Venetian painter.

Poland.

- 1587 Sigismund II. (son of John of Sweden) king of Poland.
He swears to the "Pacta Conventa."

Spain.

- 1587 100 vessels preparing for the Armada destroyed in Cadiz by Sir Francis Drake.
Philip sends an army to invade Ireland, in retaliation for Drake's privateering enterprises.
1588 Sailing of the invincible Armada, under the duke of Medina Sidonia, agt. Eng.
Defeat of the Armada—a terrible blow to the overbearing power of Spain.
Suarez, professor of theology in the university of Alcalá, flourishes (1548—1597.)

Portugal.

- 1587 Antonio's funds having become exhausted, he takes refuge in England.

Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

- 1587 Tobolsk in Siberia founded.
Election of Sigismund, the crown prince of Sweden, to the throne of Poland.
Commercial restrictions against the English trade to Archangel removed.
Birth of the Dan. relig. poet Anders Arebo.
- 1588 Christian IV. Denmark (son) aged 8 years.
Regency for four years.
Birth of Ole Worm, Danish writer on antiquities, author of *Philo*, &c. (d. 1654.)

Netherlands.

- 1587 Capitulation of Sluys, July 30.

India.

- 1588 Cavendish, in his voyage round the world, visits the Indian seas.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1588 Second unsuccessful attempt to re-take Tabreez and Erivan.

America.

- 1587 Grenville's second colony to Roanoke.
1588 Trinidad colonized by Spaniards.
First hostile act of England in Brazil:
Naval action between three British ships and a Spanish squadron in the harbour of San Vincent.

Britain.

- 1588 *Continued from p. 375.*
 Dreadful severities towards Irish catholics. The first paper mill erected in England—at Dartford in Kent.
 [The first manufacture of paper from linen rags is attributed, by some, to the Moors of Spain before the tenth century; Montfaucon ascribes it to the twelfth century; others date it at 1417, and others at 1452, while Rombold fixes its invention at 1470.]
 The first newspaper—the *English Mercury*—published by Lord Burleigh, July.
 The African company, originated at Exeter, obtains its first charter.
 Death of Dudley, earl of Leicester, Sep. 4.
 Birth of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. [“His admirable style seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. His language never has more than one meaning, which never requires a second thought to find.” Died 1679.]
- 1589 Fruitless expedition to Portugal in favour of Don Antonio.
 Elizabeth forms an alliance with Henry IV. (France) in support of protestantism.
 Lord Willoughby sent thither with troops.
 Earl of Essex marries the widow of Sir Philip Sydney.
 Drake is sent into Ireland.
 The stocking-loom invented by William Lee, a native of Woodborough, Nottinghamshire, heir to a considerable estate, and graduate of St. John’s College, Camb.
 [Beckman says that the stocking-loom is worthy of particular admiration, as it was not, like many great discoveries, the result of accident, but the reward of well applied talent and genius.]
 Christopher Marlowe, dramatic writer, fl. [Marlowe first gave an earnest of what the drama might become. He is considered as the link between the moralities and Shakspeare. He greatly improved blank verse, and wrote poems.] (1565–1593.)
 Contemporaries and rivals of Marlowe:—Robert Greene, author of several prose tracts interspersed with verses; John Lyly, au. of “*Euphues*”; George Peele, author of poems, &c.; Thomas Kyd and Thos. Lodge, author of tracts and poems.
 [The study of the works of the above-named authors is indispensable to all who wish to trace the rise and progress of English literature.]

France.

- 1589 Death of Catharine de Medicis, Jan. 5, aged 69.
 The duke of Mayenne enters Paris with an army of about 4,500 men.
 He is appointed lieut.-general of the crown by the League Council of Forty.
 Truce with Henry of Navarre for a year.
 Murder of Henry III. by Clement, a monk, at the siege of Paris, July 22.
 [Thus died this most detestable of the detestable house of Valois, after having reigned a little more than fifteen years, and lived nearly thirty-eight. With him ended the house of Valois.]
The House of Bourbon.
 Henry IV. (king of Navarre) called “the Great.”
 Mayenne proclaims Charles of Bourbon.

France.

- 1589 The Spaniards also oppose Henry’s claim. Battle of Arques, Sep. 11; Henry IV. victorious.
 Gaetani the legate arrives in Paris.
 The Council of 40 remodelled by Mayenne.
 Decree of the Sorbonne agst. Henry IV.
 Death of the ingenious, intelligent, and virtuous potter, Bernard Palissy, collector of natural curiosities, &c. in the Bastille.
 The air-gun known in France.
 [The first account of an air-gun is in the “*Elemens d’Artillerie*” of David Rivaut, preceptor of Louis XIII. France; he ascribes the invention to Marin of Lisieux, who presented one to Henry IV. We are not without evidence, however, that instruments of this kind were not wholly unknown to the ancients.]

Germany.

- 1589 The Swiss join France against Savoy. John Pistorius (1544–1607) and M. Freyer (1565–1614) historians; Fr. Taubman, poet (1565–1613); C. Schwenkfeld, naturalist (d. 1616); and C. Ritterhuis, writer on law (1560–1613), flourish.
 First medal with milled edges—that of George Frederic, marquis of Brandenburg (See France, 1572.)
 Tobias and John Christopher Stimmers (brothers), wood engravers, fl. Strasburg.

Italy.

- 1589 Galileo is appointed mathematical lecturer at Pisa by duke Ferdinand I.
 [Here he teaches the true law respecting falling bodies, resistance of the air, &c.].
 Charles Montverde, a schoolmaster of Lombardy, inventor of the harmony of the “dominant,” &c. flourishes.
 Ventura Salimbeni, (1557–1613), Francesco Vanni, (1565–1609), and Alessandro Casolani, (1552–1606), Siennese painters, flourish.

Spain.

- 1589 Perez incurs the displeasure of Philip in conducting an intrigue with the princess Eboli.

Portugal.

- 1589 Repulse of admirals Drake and Norris with 120 ships, carrying 20,000 soldiers, from before Corunna.
 [The alliance of the English with the mad-brained Antonio was disgraceful, and the event proved disastrous.]

Russia.

- 1589 Independence of the patriarch of Moscow of Constantinople first declared.

Turkish Empire.

- 1589 The Cossacks make occasional inroads. Solyman makes peace with Persia and obtains three provinces.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1589 The province of Ghilan conquered by Shah Abbas.
 Peace purchased from the Turks with the loss of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Shirwan.
 [The Persians consented to renounce their heresy and to embrace the orthodox tenets of Islam.]

India.

- 1589 Land expedition of the Levant company to India.
 Arjoon compiles the *Adee Grunth*, a book of religion; also social laws, &c.

Britain.

- 1590 James VI. (Scottl.) marries Anne of Deu. Transportation of felons commenced. Sir Roger William's "Briefe Discourse on War," first published. The learned Henry Ainsworth fl. (1629.)
- 1591 First commercial intercourse with India; disastrous expedition of captains Raymond and Lancaster; only one of the three ships despatched reaches its destination (See India, 1592.) Earl of Essex despatched by Elizabeth with an army of 4,000 men to Henry IV. of Fr. The army is sent to Champagne instead of Rouen, at which Elizabeth is offended. Elizabeth sends £2,000 to king Henry. A law professorship added to Edinburgh university (1582, 1640.) The university of Dublin (Trinity College) founded by queen Elizabeth. Naval battles with the Spaniards. Udall, the puritan, dies in prison. Tea first brought into England by Fitch, agent of the Turkey company. The Senegal river visited by Rd. Rainolds and Thomas Daisel. Execution of William Hackett for personating Christ.

France.

- 1590 Battle of Ivry; Henry victorious over the "League," March 4. Death of the cardinal Charles of Bourbon. Blockade of Paris by Henry—famine. The Spaniards compel Henry to abandon the siege; Paris relieved, Nov. Henry solicits aid fr. the protestant courts.
- 1591 Conspiracy of the "tiers parti" with the Leaguers for seizing the person of Henry. Pope Gregory's bull against Henry. Turenne's German auxiliaries number 6,000 horse, and 11,000 foot soldiers. Henry commences the siege of Rouen. Differences between the parliament and the Seize—the Council of Sixteen. Murder of three magistrates in Paris. Mayenne puts down the Seize.

Germany.

- 1590 Death of Henry Lautensach, xylographer. Christopher Maurer, wood engraver, fl. at Zurich (pupil of Tobias Stunners.)
- 1591 War with the Turks. Death of Christian of Saxony, aged 31; the result of intemperance. Chancellor Crell (1586) thrown into prison by the protetr. of Saxony, duke Weimar. Death of Justus Amman, wood engraver, at Nuremberg.

Italy.

- 1590 An edition of the Vulgate published. Unsuccessful attempt of the d. of Savoy to recover Geneva; Provence invaded. Urban VII. (card. John Baptist Castagna, archbishop of Rossano) pope. [His reign did not last one month.] Gregory XIV. (card. Nicolas Sfondrati, bishop of Cremona) pope. Death of Agost. Beccari, writer of dramatic pastorals. The duke de Mayenne defeated at Ivry. Birth of Guercino, of Ceuta, of the Roman school of historic painting (d. 1666.) Plague at Rome; 60,000 perish.
- 1591 Innocent IX. (card. John Anthony Facchinetti, bishop of Nicastro) pope.

Spain.

- 1590 Escape of Perez to Arragon, where his cause is espoused by the people. Acosta's "History of the Indians" first published, see 1539, (he died in 1600.) Death of Morales the historian.
- 1591 Insurrection in Saragossa (in defence of the Arragonese privileges violated in the case of Perez), suppressed.

Portugal.

- 1590 Great dissatisfaction at the collection and misapplication of taxes for defence of the coasts.

Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.

- 1590 Russia and Sweden at war. Anne of Denmark married to James VI. of Scotland.
- 1591 Demetrius, the only brother of the czar, murdered by Boris Godunov. Birth of the Danish historian J. J. Pontanus (died 1640.)

Netherlands.

- 1590 Breda taken by prince Maurice, and the Spaniards expelled the seven provinces; thus are laid the foundations of that famous commonwealth destined in after ages to exhibit a splendid example of industry and independence.

Accidental discovery of the principle of the dioptric telescopes by the children of Zachariah Jansen, a spectacle maker at Middleburgh. Jansen communicates the discovery to prince Maurice.

[The knowledge of this discovery spreads over Europe with wonderful rapidity, calling into action the whole power of the genius of Galileo, Kepler, Descartes, and other philosophers, for the improvement and employment of so useful an apparatus.]

Peter Sontman born at Haerlem, a Dutch painter, and pupil of Rubens.

Turkish Empire.

- 1590 Embassy from England in Constantinople. Depreciation of the currency provokes a Revolt of the Janissaries; the palace attacked, and the heads of ministers who had tampered with the coin demanded.
- 1591 Revolt of the army in Egypt; the mutineers are invited to a parley, and then treacherously murdered. War with the German empire in Hungary.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1590 Peace with Turkey; surrender by Persia of Tabreez, Erivan, and Georgia. Ispahan the capital of Persia.
- 1591 War with the Usbeks renewed; hence Battle of Herat; defeat and expulsiion of the Usbeks from Khorassan. [The Usbek prince, his chief nobles, and his bravest troops, fell in this battle; the survivors saved themselves by a precipitate flight across the Oxus.]

India.

- 1590 Cashmere, Khandesh, Golconda, and other places added to Akbar's dominion. War with Mirza Jani Bek of Scinde.

America.

- 1590 Governor White visits Roanoke; he finds the colony entirely exterminated. Witherington plunders the reconcave of Bahia.
- 1591 Depredations of Cavendish, the English freebooter, on the Brazilian coast.

Britain.

- 1592 Sir John Norris despatched with further reinforcements to Henry; but these are sent to Normandy instead of Bretagne, which gives additional offence to Elizabeth. The presbyterian form of church government adopted in Scotland.
Death of Montagu, aged 59.
Death of Robert Greene (lit.)
Thomas Digges, mathematician, flourishes.
- 1593 League of Elizab. and Henry agt. Philip. Act of conformity, against the puritans. Burrow, Green, Penry, puritans, executed. Statute miles first settled.
A plague rages in London.
Sir Richd. Hawkins's voyage to the South Sea. (Andw. Merrick sailed in 1589.)
Marischal College, Aberdeen, founded.
Marlowe, the dramatist, (1590), killed in a disgraceful quarrel.
Shakspeare begins to compose regularly for the stage.
[The example set by Shakspeare was not unworthily followed, so that the forty years subsequent to his appearance constitute the golden period of English dramatic literature.]
Birth of the poet Herbert (d. 1632), also of Barton Holyday the poet and philosophic writer (d. 1681.)

France.

- 1592 Battle of Aumale; unfavourable to Henry. Parma raises the siege of Rouen, April 20. Mayenne offers terms from Rouen, which Henry declines accepting.
- 1593 Meeting of the States-General. Overtures of Henry to the league, May 19. Dreux taken by Henry.
Spanish proposals to overthrow the *Salic* law, by adopting the *infanta* (niece of Henry III.) as sovereign of France.
Decree of the parliament against Spain.
Henry IV. embraces the catholic religion, July 25.
Truce between Henry and Mayenne.
League between Henry and Elizabeth against Philip, Oct.

Germany.

- 1592 University of Paderborn founded.
Improved gold and silver wire, for weaving with silk, made by Held of Nuremberg.
- 1593 War with the Turks in Hungary.

Italy.

- 1592 Death of Alessandro Farnese, d. of Parma. Clement VIII. (card. Hippolito Aldobrandini) pope.
The piazza di San Marco of Venice built. University of Venice founded.
Another edition of the *Vulgate* published. Prospero Alpini, a Venetian physician, fl. [In his work "*De Plantis Egypti*," of this year, he mentions the coffee plant as a rarity which he had seen in the garden of the captain of the Janissaries at Constantinople.]
Galileo's important work on statics pubd. Galileo leaves Pisa and removes to the university of Padua (1589.)

Hungary and Poland.

- 1592 The Turks defeated at Sissek by the Hungarians and imperialists.
- 1593 Declaration of war by the emperor against the Turks.
Sigismund of Poland goes to Sweden.

Spain.

- 1592 The Arragonese deprived of their liberties. Death of Alonso de Ercilla, author of the epic "*La Aracana*," &c.
- 1593 Extensive warlike preparations by Philip. The belladonna lily first brought to Europe from South America; procured by Dr. Simon de Tovar of Seville.

Portugal.

- 1592 Victory at Choul over the Turks.
- 1593 The cardinal regent is released from the regency and appointed abp. of Toledo. The new administration consists of a commission of five, headed by the archbishop of Lisbon.

Sweden and Poland.

- 1592 Death of John of Swdn., Nov. 17, aged 55. *Sigismund* (son) k. of Sweden and Poland. He swears to the declaration of the states, supporting Lutheranism in Sweden. Sigismund sustains catholicism in Poland.
- 1593 The Swedes are offended with Sigismund's open patronage of Roman Catholicity; civil war in the Netherlands.

Netherlands.

- 1592 Duke of Parma called from the Netherlands. Peter Ernest (count Mansfeldt) *governor*.
- 1593 Death of the prince of Parma.

Turkish Empire.

- 1592 Defeat by the Hungarians at Sissek; a treaty succeeds.
[This treaty marks the decadence of the Ottoman empire; for the first time the insulting pretensions of Ottoman supremacy were abandoned, and the claim of tribute from Hungary was resigned.]

Persia and Tartary.

- 1592 Tranquillity being restored to Khorassan, Abbas extends his conquests—himself proceeding towards Balkh, and some of his generals towards the Bahrein Islands in the Persian gulf.

India and China.

- 1592 The princes of the Dekkan refuse to pay homage to Akbar; war results.
Mirza Jani Bek, of Scinde, conquered; Mooltan is also conquered by Akbar. [Akbar finally subdued his enemies and extended his dominions over the whole of Northern Hindostan.]

Victory of the Portuguese at Choul; repulse of Nizam Shah.
Captain Lancaster visits India; the first English sailor who came on a private commercial speculation; he next sails for the West Indies.

The Korea invaded and overrun by the Japanese; the royal family captured and imprisoned.

- 1593 The emperor of China opposes the progress of the Japanese arms in the Korea territory.

Final subjugation of Hukeem's rebellion.

America.

- 1592 Juan de Fueca sails from Mexico to explore the supposed Straits of Anian.
- 1593 Sir James Lancaster's expedition against Pernambuco—which he captures. The Newfoundland fisheries rise into importance about this time.

Africa.

- 1592 The Algerines complain of the intolerable pride and tyranny of the "*Bashaws*" or viceroys, appointed by the Porte.

Britain.

- 1594 Lord Zouch sent into Scot. to inquire into the power of the Spanish faction there. Efforts of Essex to bring Cecil and Raleigh into disgrace at court. Execution of Rodrigo Lopez, Manuel Lewis, and Ferreira for conspiracy. Incorporation of the Bank of England. The English navy rule the American seas. Battle of Glenlivet; Argyll defeated by the catholic lords. Alcester free school founded (1140.) Birth of James Howell (lit.) d. 1666.
- 1595 Henry the IV. of France appeals for succour, but it is denied by Elizabeth. Religious excitement in Edinburgh against the catholics suppressed. Whitgift's "Lambeth Articles" publishd. Raleigh's expedition to "El Dorado," &c. Death of admirals Drake and Hawkins from sickness, chiefly induced by vexation at their ill success in America, &c. Dr. John Dee, of St. John's Coll., Camb., chancellor of St. Paul's, alchemist, fl.

France.

- 1594 The pope refuses to negotiate with Henry. Accessions of nobles to the royal cause. Opposition of Mayenne to the parliament. Henry enters Paris, March 22. Henry marches an army into Brittany. Jean Chatel attempts the king's life. The first agricultural work ever published in France is now issued, composed by Bernard de Pallisy, a potter, and entitled "Les Moyens de devenir riche." Birth of Nich. Poussin, painter (d. 1665.)
- 1595 The Jesuits banished France. War declared against Spain; Henry demands a supply from Elizabeth, which she refuses. Battle of Fontaine Française; defeat of the Spaniards by Henry, June 5. Cambrai taken by surprise by Spaniards. Mayenne submits to king Henry. Henry absolved by the pope, Sep. 17. Birth of Fermat, councillor, mathematician, &c. at Toulouse (d. 1665.)

Germany.

- 1594 Diet at Ratisbon; supplies demanded for the Turkish war. Union of protestants at Spires and Heilbronn.
- 1595 Death of John Frederic near Vienna, after a captivity of 28 years.

Italy.

- 1594 A thermometer invented by Galileo. Death of Torquato Tasso, the night before his intended coronation with laurel in the capitol of Rome (b. 1544.) Clement confers great privileges upon the Magdalene convent at Rome; he richly endows it, &c.
- 1595 Index Expurgatorius (catalogue of heretical and prohibited books) confirmed by papal bull. [The Scriptures were forbidden to the laity by the same authority.] Scotch college fndd. by the pope at Rome. Michael Angelo Amerighi Caravaggio, of Roman school of painting, fl. (1569-1609.) [He first introduced a dark background, and had the honour of recalling the art from fictitious mannerism to truth.] Pupils of Caravaggio who flourish at

Italy.

Rome.—William Honthorst, a Fleming, (1604-1683); M. M. Valentino, (1600-1632), and S. Vouet, both Frenchmen, (1582-1641.)

Hungary and Poland.

- 1594 Archduke Matthias defeated (See Turkey.) Fall of Raab to the Turks. Return of Sigismund of Poland from Sweden (1587, 1593).
- 1595 Count Mansfeld defeats the Turks at Gran and Wessegrad.

Spain.

- 1595 War with France, as ally of the league. The trade in India injured by the attacks of the Dutch, who estab. forts in Java.

Portugal.

- 1594 The promotion of Spaniards to all places of wealth and trust in Portugal, &c. cause much disquietude and disgust, more especially as Philip regards Portugal as an appanage of the Spanish crown.
- 1595 No fewer than five impostors, personating the deceased Sebastian, appear at various intervals, claiming the throne, and causing much disquietude in the nation.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1594 Sigismund of Sweden returns to Poland. Regency of Charles, duke of Sudermania, the king's uncle. Birth of Gustavus Adolphus, Dec. 9.
- 1595 Peace of Teusina; Carelia and Ingria restored by Sweden to Russia (1583.) Meeting of the Swedish estates at Süderköping: the Lutheran religion declared to be the established faith. Assumption of royal authority in Sweden by the regent, duke Charles (1544.)

Netherlands.

- 1594 Archdk. Ernest *governor* of the Netherlds. Two unsuccessful plots to assassinate prince Maurice. Groningen reduced by Maurice; thus completing the establishment of the republic. Death of the archduke Ernest. Birth of Jacob Jordaens, Flemish painter.
- 1595 Pedro de Fuentes *governor* (pro tem.) The Dutch make descents upon the Portuguese and Spanish factories in India; they obtain a footing at Java. The Dutch navy first formed.

Turkish Empire.

- 1594 Victory of the grand vizier Sinan over the archduke Mathias; Raab taken.
- 1595 Sinan murdered by order of Mohammed. Death of Amurath, of fever. Mohammed III. (eldest son) succeeds. [He was the last of the Turkish heirs to the throne intrusted with the government of a province.] Nineteen brothers of Mohammed strangled; and all his father's pregnant concubines drowned. The Janissaries again revolt. Revolt of the prince of Wallachia.

India.

- 1594 The princes of the Dekkan unite against the Moguls. Akbar's dominions divided into twelve provinces called Subahs. He projects a new religion which should unite all those known in his dominions, viz. a pure deism.
- 1595 The first Dutch fleet arrive in Java.

Britain.

- 1596 Expedition under Essex, Raleigh, Carew, &c., against Spain, June.
Victory at Cadiz by earl of Essex, Ju. 21.
Quarrels again between Essex and Cecil; Raleigh mediates.
Introduction of the tomato or love-apple; also of the Rocambole.
Sorrel first cultivated in England.
Napier's "Hints of Secret Invention."
Death of George Peele, dramatic poet.
Pyramidal bell flowers introduced.
Thomas Heywood flourishes (lit.)
Anemone, ranunculus, auricula, and balsam first cultivated in England.
- 1597 Essex, offended at the promotion of L. H. admiral Howard to the earldom of Nottingham, is created earl marshal, thereby preserving his precedence.
Apprehension of a new Armada.
Essex sent with a fleet to harass the Spanish coasts and colonies, Aug. 17.
[Three ships valued at £100,000 were captured: this was all.]
Spanish expedition to Ireland frustrated.
Abolition of the Hanseatic league privileges in England.
Sweet potato first cultivated in England.
The egg plant introduced from E. Indies.
Introduction of sage into England.
Bacon's "Essays" published.

France.

- 1596 Famine and pestilence this year, and great financial embarrassment.
Roman Catholicity everywhere ascendant.
Dissatisfaction of the protestants.
The archduke Albert takes Calais by storm, April 15.
Assembly of Notables at Rouen.
Birth of Rene Descartes, at La Haye, in Touraine, mathematician, &c.
- 1597 The Spaniards capture Amiens, March 11.
Henry retakes it in September.
Negotiations of Henry for peace.

Germany.

- 1597 Birth of Martin Opitz, father of modern German poetry (died 1639.)

Italy.

- 1596 A treatise on the Sphere, attributed to Galileo, appeared about this time.
Viadana di Lodi, inventor of the "fundamental bass," flourishes.
Birth of Pietro da Cortona, of the Florentine school of painting (d. 1639.)
- 1597 Extinction of the legitimate line of Este, at Ferrara, by the death of Alfonso II. the persecutor of Tasso.
The order of Fathers of the Christian doctrine in France and Italy founded.
The opera established at Florence.
V. Galilei, Jacopi Peri and Orazio Vecchi, musicians, flourish.
Frederigo Barocci, of the Roman school of painting, flourishes (d. 1612.)
Giambattista Marini, the poet, flourishes.
["— That great corrupter of the national taste, the first of the 'Scientisti.'"—*Mariotti.*]
Ludovico Cardi da Cigoli, poet, painter, and musician, flourishes (1559—1613.)

Hungary.

- 1596 Erlau taken by Mohammed.
Battle of Keresztes on the river Gran; defeat of the Hungarians.

Spain.

- 1596 Earl of Essex captures Cadiz, June 21, which causes a loss of 20,000,000 ducats.
1597 Defeat at Turnhout.
The brilliant period of Spanish literature and art begins to dawn.
Philip offers a reward of 100,000 crowns for the discovery of longitude.

Portugal.

- 1596 The oppressive and insulting system of taxation, including the appropriation of ecclesiastical wealth for Spanish objects, urge on the Portuguese to the brink of revolution.
1597 The renowned casuist Suarez, professor of divinity in the university of Coimbra, flourishes.
[Sir James Macintosh says of Suarez, that his treatise "De Legibus ac Deo Legislatore," proves him to have been the first to see "that international law was composed, not only of the simple principles of justice, applied to the simple intercourse between states, but of those usages long observed in that intercourse by the European race which have since been more exactly distinguished by the Christian nations of Europe and America."]

Denmark.

- 1596 Christian IV. of Denmark assumes the sovereignty, having obtained from the German emperor (his feudal lord) a declaration of his majority.
Spain and Holland respectively solicit his aid, but Christian declines.
1597 Tycho Brahe driven from Hvene (1601.)

Netherlands.

- 1596 Cardinal archduke Albert governor.
Count Buren brought forward by Albert, but the states pass by his claims; he accordingly lives privately in Brussels.
Calais and Hulst conquered by Albert.
Kepler, chemist, &c., f. (1571—1630.)
Birth of Van Goyen, painter (died 1656.)
First saw-mill in Holland erected at Saardam by Corn. Cornelissen.
[Saw-mills, it is said, are as old as the fourth century.]

- 1597 Victory of Maurice at Thielen, in January.

Turkish Empire.

- 1597 Mohammed heads his army in Hungary, and obtains two victories.
Sigismund of Transylvania joins the Turks.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1597 Balkh in Khorassan, and Bahrein in Arabia, conquered and added to the dominions of Abbas.
Defeat of the Usbeks near Herat.

India and China.

- 1596 Earthquake in Japan; thousands perish.
English ships first visit China.
1597 Battle of Sonput.

Ahmudnugger and Berar conquered.

America.

- 1596 A Spanish colony sent out by Philip is settled by Viscamo in Lower California. Upper California discovered by Drake.
["The name of Raleigh stands highest among the statesmen of England who advanced the colonization of the United States; and his fame belongs to American history. No Englishman of his age possessed so various or so extraordinary qualities."—*Bancroft.*]

Britain.

- 1598 Terms of peace proposed by Spain through Cecil, opposed by Essex.
Elizabeth gives Essex a blow, at a dispute in council respecting the best way of managing the affairs of Ireland, now greatly disturbed, June.
By the treaty between France and Holland Elizabeth is freed from her obligation of maintaining a garrison in the cautionary towns. Saving effected £126,000 per an.
Death of Lord Burleigh, Aug. 4, aged 78.
Earl Buckhurst succeeds as treasurer.
Rebellion of the earl of Tyrone in Ireland; he defeats the royal troops; their commander, Sir H. Bagnall, slain.
Death of Sir John Norris in Ireland.
Iniquitous torture and execution of Squires, a soldier, for treason. (Walpole's consp.)
Rupture between Elizabeth and James of Scotland, on account of the disclosures of Valentine Thomas.
The Globe Theatre in Southwark founded—that in which Wm. Shakspeare acted.
A coach first seen in Scotland.

1599 *On next page.***France.**

- 1598 *Edict of Nantes*; establishing the catholic religion, but granting toleration till 1685; places of surety for eight years granted to the protestants, April.
Peace of Vervins with Spain, April 28.
Wretched condition of France.
Ministry of Sully; restoration of order; retrenchments; official corruption and extortion suppressed; navy augmented; public buildings, fortifications erected, &c.; canals, bridges, roads, interest on money, home manufactures, commerce, currency, &c., receive the attention of this able minister; hence the condition of the country soon begins to show signs of improvement.
Marriage of the princess Catherine with her cousin, the count of Poissons.
The use of indigo prohibited in Languedoc.
1599 Treasonable conduct of the duke of Biron.
Manufactures of silk and glass flourish.

Germany.

- 1599 Renewed meetings of protestants at Frankfurt and Freidberg; the princes form the league of Heidelberg, which contemplates the abolition of the aggressive jurisdiction of the Aulic council.
A sowing machine invented by Joseph Locatelli of Carinthia.

Italy.

- 1598 Philip III. king of Naples.
Ferrara annexed to the holy see.
Clement VIII. rewards the talents, virtue, and diligence of Silo Antonio by conferring upon him the purple with his own hands (d. 1603.)
Congregations "De Auxiliis," for reconciling the Jesuits and Dominicans, instituted.
Birth of Cavalierius, mathematician.
Death of the historian, Paol Paruta.

1599 *On next page.***Hungary and Poland.**

- 1598 Cession of Transylvania to the emperor by Sigismund for territories in Silesia. He soon changes to the sultan.
The imperialists capture Raab.
War of Poland with Sweden.

Spain.

- 1598 Peace of Vervins; Philip abandons all the towns he had acquired in France, and Henry resigns his claim to Cambray.
The Netherlands surrendered by Philip to his daughter Isabella and her husband the archduke Albert.
[The ministers of Philip represented to him that the transfer of the Netherlands to Isabella and Albert would conciliate the insurgents; but they soon found that their subjects, inflamed by the pride of national independence, were more averse than ever to the yoke they had long felt so grievous.]
Death of Philip, aged 73 years, in the 43d year of his reign.
Philip II. had four wives—Mary of Portugal, Mary of England, Isabella of France, and Anne of Austria, the mother of Philip III., who immediately appoints Sandoval, duke of Lerme, minister—a man ambitious, intriguing, and utterly incapable of promoting the welfare of his country.

1599 *On next page.***Portugal.**

- 1598 Philip II. succeeds. (Philip of Spain.)
1599 Olivares, the weak and abandoned Spanish minister of Philip, seeks to reduce Portugal to a Spanish province, to destroy its national spirit, and extinguish its regal privileges.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

- 1598 Death of Feodor, czar of Russia, and *Extinction of the Ruric dynasty.*
Boris Godunov, czar of Russia, elected by the clergy and Boyars.
His jealousy, suspicion, and ferocity of temper soon combine to render him obnoxious as a cruel tyrant.
Sigismund of Poland enters Sweden with a Polish army to re-establish his authority.
Battle of Stangebro: defeat of Sigismund; he returns to Poland.
1599 Swedish diet at Jonköping: terms proposed to the king.
Death of P. Langerloof, of Sweden, (History of the North of Europe) b. 1538.

Netherlands.

- 1598 The ten lower provinces of the Netherlands (Belgium) erected into an independent sovereignty, given to the archduke Albert, *sovereign* of the Netherlands.
Dutch settlers in the Isle of France.
1599 The first idea of "Variation Charts" suggested by prince Maurice of Nassau.
Turkish Empire.
1598 Insurrections in Asia Minor; tumults, &c.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1598 The mountainous district of Lar acquired by conquest.
[This district was chiefly valuable for its command of an extensive line of sea coast.]
The two Shirleys, Anthony and Robert, English travellers, arrive in Persia.
Sir Anthony departs to visit the courts of Europe to solicit aid against the Porte.

India.

- 1598 Asseer and Candeah conquered.
The Dutch take possession of the Mascarenha Islands, which they name Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice.
1599 Akbar conquers the Dekkan.

Britain.

- 1599 Essex sent to Ireland as lord deputy, Mar. The Cecil's endeavour to work his ruin with Elizabeth.
 Unfortunate expedition of Essex: sickness, desertion, defeats, &c., reduce his army to 3,800 men.
 He treats with O'Nial, Sep. 8, which offends Elizabeth.
 Essex returns from Ireland, Sep. 29, and is placed under arrest.
 Birth of Roger Williams in Wales.
 Death of Spenser the poet.
 Fruitless attempt to colonize the Hebrides.
- 1600 Formation of the East India Company; first patent granted; stock £72,000; four ships, in the India trade, sail in 1601.
 Earl of Essex tried for neglect of duty, &c., found guilty and disgraced.
 Earl of Gowrie's attempt on the life of James of Scotland.
 St. Helena first possessed by England.
 [It was discovered in 1502.]
 Building with brick instead of wood introduced by the earl of Arundel.
 [A mixed style of architecture prevailed during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., specimens of which are to be found in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.]
 The magnetic property of the earth announced by Dr. Gilbert, in his treatise on magnetism.
 [Electricity, as a science, may be said to have originated with the publication of the above treatise.]
 The Cottonian library commenced.
 "A Brief Abstract of the question of Precedency between England and Spain," by Robert Bruce Cotton, B.A., published.
 Peter Heylin (lit.) born (d. 1682.)

France.

- 1600 War with Savoy for the territory of Saluces; Montmelian, &c. reduced.
 Marriage of Henry and Mary of Medicis. The duke of Biron pardoned.
 Jean Eircot introduces tobacco.
 "Theatre du Marais" founded.

Germany.

- 1600 Jacob Behmen, mystic philos. flourishes. Jacob Ayser, dramatist (died 1618); Rollenhagen, author of "Froschmausler" and of mock heroics (1542-1609) flourish. Indigo introduced into Germany about this time, according to Niska.
 Musical bars introduced about this time.

Italy.

- 1599 Insurrection of Campanella frustrated:—Tommaso Campanella tortured at Naples, and imprisoned till 1626, for participation in the Calabrian conspiracy to rid southern Italy of the Spaniards by a general massacre.
 Rise of the bombastic and inflated style of composition and speaking called the "Scientio."
 Robt. Bellarmine created card. (1542-1621.)
- 1600 [During the former half of this century religion is the great moving principle of individuals, kingdoms, and states. Everywhere a fierce and unwearied religious antagonism meets the view of the observer. "Politics and literature, and the other objects which usually exercise the greatest influence upon the human mind,

Italy.

- are themselves subordinate to the mighty subject which, for the time, engrosses the passions and energies of the civilized world. The Romanists have recovered from the first onset of liberal opinions; the protestants have exchanged the undisciplined ardour of enthusiasm for system and method."] Antonio Tempesta, painter from Florence, fl. at Rome (b. 1555, d. 1630.)
 [He was celebrated for his battle pieces and landscapes.]
 Galileo teaches hydrostatics.
 Birth of Claude Lorraine, "the prince of landscape painters," (d. 1682.)
 Death of Matteo Perez de Alesio, painter.
 War of Savoy with France for Saluces.

Hungary.

- 1600 Canisa falls under the power of the Turks.

Spain.

- 1599 Indolence of the king; stagnant condition of trade and commerce; decline of the revenue.
 [The industry of the people was discouraged and indeed extinguished by a long course of oppressive measures. The treasures of the Indies still flowed through the hands of their conquerors; but instead of communicating fertility and happiness, they were converted by the ignorance of their possessors into so many causes of indolence and depopulation.]
 Birth of Don Diego Velasquez Silva, fndr. of the Madrid sch. of painting (d. 1660.)
 Tobacco seeds first brought to Portugal from America.

- 1600 War in the Netherlands resumed.
 Defeat of the archduke Albert at Nieuport by prince Maurice of Nassau.

Sweden.

- 1600 Diet of Linköping: crown of Sweden conferred on Charles and his male descendants. Execution of four state councillors opposed to Charles's claims on Sweden.
 War of succession between Sweden and Poland for sixty years.

Netherlands.

- 1600 The Engli. take St. Helena from the Dutch. War in the Netherlands resumed; prince Maurice (besides other victories) defeats the Spaniards under the archduke at Nieuport.
 The funding-system adopted in Holland.
 Birth of Jonas Smyderhoef, engraver, &c. at Leyden.

Turkish Empire.

- 1600 Victory of Ibrahim at Canisa (Kanicha.) Revolt of Abd-al-Kalim Karayasiji, nicknamed "the Black Scribe," in Asia. Two armies sent against him defeated. Ferishta (History of India) flourishes.

India.

- 1600 First English E. I. Co.'s charter. Goor Dhas preaches Sikhism with great zeal; but his works are refused a place among the sacred writings.
 Flourishing state of the Mogul emp. of Ind.

America.

- 1600 French fur traders traverse the banks of the Saguenay river in Canada.
 The Dutch West India Company formed for the American trade.

Britain.

- 1601 Conspiracy of Essex frustrated, Feb. 8. Essex and Southampton found guilty, Feb. 19.
[Bacon, Coke, and Yelverton vehemently supported the indictment.]
Execution of Essex, Feb. 25, aged 33.
More executions follow on account of Essex's conspiracy, viz.:— Woodhouse, Feb. 28; Cuffe and Merrick, Mar. 13; Sir Charles Danvers and Sir Christopher Blount, Mar. 18.
Southampton left in prison.
Death of Richard Hooker.
The queen and her ministers lose popular favour from this time.
Elizabeth meets parliament the last time.
The Commons demand redress of grievances, especially as it regarded the numerous monopolies enjoyed by royal favourites.
Spaniards under D'Aguiar invade Ireland. They are defeated by Mountjoy, Dec. 24.
Parochial relief of the poor first based upon a firm footing.
[The act of 1536 appointed that the money required for the relief of the poor should be derived from voluntary contributions; but this mode does not seem to have proved efficacious, for the compulsory principle was partially introduced in 1563 and in 1572; and in the present year it was brought into full operation.]
Act against witchcraft and witches.
Act forbidding men to ride in coaches as being effeminate.
Death of the satirical writer Thos. Nash.
First act of parliament regulating insurance.
First patented invention for raising coals from mines on the Balcarras' estate.
Royal navy, 42 ships of 17,055 tons burden, manned by 8,346 men.
Birth of Peter Oliver, portrait painter, (died 1660.)
[In England the art was chiefly confined to portraits about this time.]
John Davis, author of "Scourge of Folly," &c. (1570-1626), John Owen, author of Latin "Epigrams," (d. 1622), Fulke Greville, author of several poetical treatises, (1544-1628), Michael Drayton, author of "Nymphidia," "Polyolbion," &c. (d. 1631), E. Fairfax, transl. of "Tasso," (d. 1632), and the divine, John Donne, author of Satires and miscellaneous poems (d. 1631), flourish.
Francis Bacon (Verulam) fl. 1600-1626.
["While medicine adopted chemistry as an immediate auxiliary, philosophy claimed its aid as a method of interrogating nature. On this account the name of this extraordinary man is deserving of attention. His writings, which bear the deepest stamp of originality and genius, pointed out to all the world the just paths to be pursued in scientific investigation."—*Rev. F. Lunn.*]
Alex. Sethon, alchemist, of N. Britain, fl. **France.**
- 1601 Treaty of Lyons with the duke of Savoy; the duke surrenders Bresse, Bugel, and Val-Romei. (See Italy.)
Birth of the dauphin.
Biron's diplomatic missions in England and in Switzerland.

France.

- 1601 Sully's conference with queen Elizabeth at Dover on the haughty position of Austria.
Death of Garnier the dramatist.
Germany.
- 1601 Unjust execution of chancellor Crel, after an iniquitous captivity of 10 yrs. (1591.)
Casper Lehmann of Prague, royal lapidary, the first glass-cutter, flourishes.
Italy.
- 1601 Treaty of Lyons between Savoy and France: Savoy retains the territory of Saluces.
Charles Edmund I., of Savoy, thus closes the gates of Italy against the French.
Death of Giovanni Alberti, a Florentine landscape painter (b. 1558.)
Barroccio of the Roman school of painting, celebrated for his brilliant colouring, fl.
[He was hunted from Rome by his envious cotemporaries. He died in the year 1612, as is generally supposed, by poison. He was born in 1528.]
Gesualdo, founder of the Neapolitan school of music, flourishes (d. 1615.)
Hungary.
- 1602 Submission of the prince of Wallachia.
Revolt of Transylvanians agt. the tyranny of the Austrian general, George Basta.
Spain.
- 1601 Spinola commands the archduke's forces.
Birth of Pedro Calderon de la Barca, dramatic writer (died 1687.)
Birth of Alonso Cano, founder of the school of painting at Granada (d. 1676.)
[He was also a sculptor and architect.]
Lope de Vega, author of 800 dramatic pieces, novels, &c. flourishes (1562.)
[The works of de Vega fill 133,226 pages, being more than any other standard writer.]
Sweden.
- 1601 Death of Tycho Brahe, one of the greatest astronomical observers that ever lived, except, perhaps, Kepler.
Netherlands.
- 1601 Siege of Ostend by the archduke (1604.)
J. B. Van Helmont of Ardeners, physician, alchemist, &c. flourishes.
Lodolph Van Ceulen, Marinus Ghetaldus, Willebrod Snellius, and Albert Girard, mathematicians, flourish.
Turkish Empire.
- 1601 The troops in the Africa begin to appoint *deys* instead of the pachas nominated by the sultan.
Firmans issued by "the Black Scribe"—the first example of such an outrage upon the privileges of the sultans.
War resumed against Persia.
Prince Mahmoud solicits his father to give him the command of an army against the rebels in Asia, for which he is executed.
Persia and Tartary.
- 1601 War with the Turks renewed.
Sir Thomas Shirley's efforts to improve the condition of the Persian army.
Regular troops (12,000) organized, &c.
India and China.
- 1601 Arrival of the first English fleet.
Ricci visits the court of China; the emperor decides that his (Ricci's) images and tablets of the Lord of heaven and the virgin had no value.

Britain

- 1602 Aguilar capitulates to Mountjoy in Ireland, in January. He returns to Spain.
Surrender of O'Nial, earl of Tyrone, to Lord Mountjoy—end of Irish rebellion.
["The earl of Tyrone, driven to extremity by the barbarous proceedings of that hypocritical monster, Lord Mountjoy, offered his submission. An interview took place on the 30th March, 1603, when, previous to being admitted to the presence of the lord deputy, the descendant of the proudest of Irish kings was obliged to demean himself by demanding, on his knees at the door, pardon for his errors and treasons."]
Act rendering bigamy a felonious offence without benefit of clergy.
Cecil's corresp. with James in cypher.
Captain Gosnold, the first Englishman who ventured a direct route across the Atlantic, sails on a voyage of discovery.
- 1603 Last illness of the queen.

[No sovereign who ever filled the English throne has left a higher reputation for talent, prudence, and magnanimity, than this renowned queen; and though she was not free from the weaknesses incident to human nature, and even those peculiar to her sex, she was a great mistress in the art of government, devoted to the fame of her country, and a lover of her people.]

Death of queen Elizabeth, March 24, aged 69; having nominated as her successor James I. (VI. of Scotland—"The Wise Fool"); he is crowned July 25.
Declaration of James against religious toleration; Elizabeth's foreign policy adopted; the star chamber revived, &c.
Conspiracy in favour of Arabella Stuart by Cobham, Grey, Raleigh, &c.
Peace with Spain, Aug. 18.
Emigration of puritans to America.
Continued next page.

France.

- 1602 Conspiracy agst. Henry IV. by the dukes of Biron and Bouillon and the count of Auvergne.
Mareschal Biron beheaded, July 21.
Birth of Roberval—more correctly, Giles Personier, mathematician, &c. (d. 1675.)
- 1603 Insurrection in Metz: Henry and his court repair thither: he restores tranquillity.
The French Jesuits pray to be restored to their country.
Duelling prohibited; an ineffective law.
Colony sent to Canada.
Treaty with James of England for rendering aid to the Dutch.
Intrigues against Henry in foreign courts by the fugitive friends of Biron.
Continued next page.

Germany.

- 1602 Death of Paul Melissus, writer of lyrics.
Death of M. Ludovico, engraver.
The secret of preparing Bologna stone discovered by a shoemaker named Vincencius Casciorolus.
- 1603 Union of Heidelberg by the protestants.
Gruenhofer, a goldsmith of Strasburg, skilled in the art of alchemy, flourishes.
Bayer's catalogue of the stars, entitled, "Uranometria," published.

Italy.

- 1602 Failure of the duke of Savoy in an attempt upon Geneva.
1603 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*.

Spain.

- 1602 Spanish troops, under Don John de Aguilar, sent to assist the insurgent, Tyrone, in Ireland in 1601, return home.
Decline of national parliaments in Spain; the third estate is only summoned, and that for the levying of taxes.

Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

- 1602 Axel Oxenstierna comes to Sweden.
Netherlands.
1602 The Dutch East India Company formed. Spinola commands in Belgium.
Rhinberg capitulates to prince Maurice.
Birth of the still-life painter Evert Van *Ælst* (died 1658. See 1679.)
- 1603 Colombo in Ceylon taken by the Dutch, and foreign factories established; hence vast increase of commerce in Holland.
Ecluse and Grave taken by Maurice.
Defeat of prince Maurice by Spinola at Bois-le-duc, and in an attack on Antwerp.

Turkish Empire.

- 1602 The prince of Wallachia submits; he is assassinated by order of the grand vizier.
Defeat and death of the "Black Scribe."
His followers maintain the war against the Turks with valour and desperation.
Insurrection of the Spahis or Ottoman cavalry suppressed by the Janissaries.
- 1603 The Persians recover Tabriz, and conquer Azerbaijan.
Sudden death of Mohammed; his son, *Ahmed* I. (14 years old) succeeds.
Ahmed nobly refuses to stain his accession by fratricide.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1603 Victory of Abbas; he recovers Tabriz and the province of Azerbaijan from the Tks.
India.
1602 English factory at Bantam in Java.
The English settle on the north coast of Sumatra.
Dutch East India Company organized.
- 1603 Columbo taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch.

America.

- 1602 St. Diego and Monterey in Upper California founded by the Spanish navigator Viscamo.
Voyage to Virginia from England shortened by 1,000 miles—by the enterprise of Gosnold of Dartmouth:—
Bartholomew Gosnold conceiving the idea of a direct voyage to America, sails from England in a small bark, March 26.
[On the voyage he discovered two islands, which he named Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth.]
Gosnold arrives in the bay of Massachusetts, May 14.
Cape Cod discovered, and so named by Gosnold; where he lands.
[Cape Cod was the first spot in New England ever trod by Englishmen.]
- 1603 The *Speedwell*, 50 tons, and the *Discoverer*, 26 tons, sail from England, April 10; they explore the coasts and bays of Massachusetts. From this year is dated the *First permanent European Settlements in America.*

Britain.

- 1603 *Continued from p. 384.*
 Execution of Watson and Clark for conspiracy, Nov. 29.
 George Brooke (Cobham's brother) beheaded, Dec. 5.
 Markham, Grey, Cobham, Raleigh, reprieved.
 Shakspeare licensed to perform plays.
 "What needs *Our* Shakspeare for his honoured bones,
 The labour of an age in piled stones,
 Or that his hallowed relics should be hid
 Beneath a starry-pointed pyramid?
 Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame,
 What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?
 Thou in our wonder and astonishment
 Hast built thyself a live-long monument!"
John Milton, 1630.
 "The applause, delight, and wonder of our stage."
 "He was not for an age, but for all time." — *Ben Jonson.*
 "All that *He* hath writ
 Leaves living Art but page unto his wit!"
 Canliffowers first planted in England.
 1604 Hampton Court conferences for the reconciliation of puritans and conformists unsuccessful, Jan. 14 and 16.
 [A new translation of the Bible was, however, agreed upon. See 1607.]
 From this time James endeavours to subvert presbyterianism in Scotland.
 "Millenary petition" of the puritans; ten leaders are imprisoned; 300 clergymen ejected; other persecutions follow.
 Pestilence rages in parts of England.
 James's first English parliament meets Mar. 19; the Commons assert their privileges in the case of Fortesque, Goodwin, and Shirley.
 [The Commons on this occasion laid before the throne a "Form of Apology," in which they remind the king that their privileges and liberties are their right and inheritance, no less than their very lands and goods; and that their making request at the beginning of a parliament to enjoy them is only an act of manners, and does not weaken their right.]
 Union of Scotland and England proposed.
 Royal title, "King of Great Britain," first assumed, Oct. 24.
 Laws against Catholics; Jesuits expelled.
 Robert Catesby resolves to have revenge.
 Laws against witchcraft and conjuration.
 [In Scotland thousands suffered for this supposed offence, as well as in England.
 In 1541 and 1563 laws against witchcraft were enacted in England. See 1735.]
 Death of Whitgift; Bancroft succeeds.
 Grecian style of architecture revived.
 The Muscovy Company send their first ship to Greenland.
 Broccoli introduced from Cyprus.
 Sir Francis Bacon the first king's counsel under the degree of Sergeant.
 Silk first manufactured in England.

France.

- 1603 *Continued from p. 384.*
 Death of the algebraist, F. Vieta (b. 1540); and of Pierre Charon, the theologian, &c. (born 1543.)
 A taste for extravagant architectural ornament now prevails.
 1604 Quarrels between Henry and his queen.
 Ambitious views of Henry's mistress, the marchioness of Verneuil.
 Plots of the D'Entragues ag. Henry's life.

France.

- 1604 Conspiracies in several quarters; some are detected and promptly suppressed.
 Restoration of the Jesuits (1603.)
 First French colony founded in Acadia.
 Preparations for an anticipated war with Austria; moneys amassed; increase in the numbers and comforts of the military; increased armaments, &c.
 The Tax Paulette (suggested by M. Paulette) apportions a 60th of the national income for the inheritance of state offices.
 Death of Isaac Casaubon, philologist (b. 1559.)
- Italy.**
 1604 Galileo lectures on astronomy.
- Hungary and Poland.**
 1604 Stephen Bocskai elected prince of Transylvania, under the protection of the sultan.
 Michael Sendivogius, a Pole, professor of alchemy, &c. flourishes.
- Spain.**
 1604 Peace with England, in which a secret article is inserted permitting James to assist the Hollanders.
 Ostend surrenders to the Spaniards, Sep. 9.
 Mateo Aleman (born at Seville), author of "Life of St. Antony of Padua," "Guzman d'Alfarache," a satirical novel on the corruption of the age, &c. flourishes.
- Sweden and Russia.**
 1604 Deposition of Sigismund of Sweden by the diet of Nordköping; his uncle Charles IX. is elected to succeed him.
 Demetrius, the pretender, in Russia (a monk) supported by Poland.
- Netherlands.**
 1604 Ostend surrenders to the Spaniards after a siege of 3 yrs., and the loss of 50,000 men.
 Insurances adopted in Rotterdam.
- Turkish Empire.**
 1604 The Turks lose Erivan.
- Persia and Tartary.**
 1604 Erivan recovered by Abbas.
 Sir Thomas Shirley obtains leave to return to England.
 [When Sir A. Shirley and his brother Sir Robert, in 1598, with a train of 26 followers visited the court of shah Abbas, they came not as public representatives, but as knights errant, attracted by the monarch's fame and anxious to enter his service. They were graciously received, and soon obtained a high place in the monarch's confidence. After Sir Anthony's departure in 1599, his brother Robert remained in the service of the shah; to whom he pointed out the means for improving the discipline and equipment of the Persian troops, and suggested plans for the recovery of the provinces wrested from his ancestors by the Turks. The shah subsequently treated Sir Robert with great indignity.]
- India and China.**
 1604 Death of Akbar's favourite son, Daniel.
 Three Dutch ships visit Macao; the Chinese refuse to trade with them.
- America.**
 1604 French voyage of discovery under De Monts, accompanied by Champlin.
 Establishment of Port Royal.
 Champlin sails up the St. Lawrence to the Hochelega, which he names Montreal.

Britain.

- 1605 Catesby's conspiracy progresses, Jan. Lord Monteaigle is informed by letter, Oct. 26, of the intended explosion of Nov. 4. [Written probably by Tresham.] *Gunpowder Plot* frustrated Nov. 5. *Fawkes* tortured Nov. 10; he names his accomplices. Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights are killed at Holbeach. The General Assembly of Church of Scotland arbitrarily prorogued; and some of the ministers imprisoned. Ireland is peaceable. ["If the reign of Elizabeth had been marked by bloodshed and terror, that of James was distinguished by mercy and forgiveness. The policy of the latter was to abolish all religious animosities." — *Brian Borohme*, jun.] Coaches first come into general use. Thynne's "Discourse on the Duty and Office of a Herald at Arms" published. [The present Heraldic establishment consists of three Kings at Arms, *Garler*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norrey*; six Heralds, *Windsor*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *York*, and *Richmond*; four Pursuivants, *Port-Cullis*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Blue Mantle*, and *Rouge-Croix*.] "The Queen's Mask of Blackness," by Ben Johnson, personated on twelfth night, at a cost of £3,100. Samuel Daniel, author of sonnets, "Civil Wars," &c. (1562-1619); John Harrington, author of "Ariosto," (1561-1612); and Sir John Davis, author of "Immortality of the Soul," &c. flourish. Geo. Jamieson, painter, pupil of Rubens, and dignified with the title of "The Vandyke of Scotland," fl.

France.

- 1605 Henry gives to the Jesuits the castle of La Fleche for a college. Intrigues against Sully; defeated. Great prosperity of France; public works; the silk trade and other manufactures encouraged by the king. [Sully was adverse to the royal policy, from the notion that France would be weakened by withdrawing the attention and labour of the people from country employments to those of towns.] Discontent and distrust of the Huguenots. The cautionary towns granted them for an additional four years. Bouillon's insurrection suppressed.

Germany.

- 1605 University of Giessen founded. M. Goldast, historian (1573-1635), P. Cluvier, geographer (1580-1623), J. Buxtorf, philologist (1555-1621), J. Kepler, astronomer (1571-1631), flourish.

Italy.

- 1605 Leo XI. (card. Alexander Ottaviano de' Medici) pope; d. after reigning 27 days. Paul V. (card. Camillo Borghese) pope. The Venetian senate prohibit the increase of ecclesiastical buildings: hence Dispute between the pope and Venetians. Death of Marino Grimani the doge of Venice, Dec. 16. Death of Aldrovand at the hospital of Do-

Italy.

- logna, having spent his fortune in the pursuit of his favourite study—natural history. 1605 [Four of his volumes were published during his lifetime; 9 others subsequently.] The congregations "De Auxiliis" resumed by the papacy—ineffectual. Monteverde, the Venetian composer, discovers the harmony of the dominant, &c. (1570-1651.) ["From the time of Gregory downwards, Italy has always been the cradle of music, though it was in an exhausted state during the middle ages, when the country was the scene of continual wars." — *Gwill*.

Spain.

- 1605 Victories of the marquis Santa Cruz in the Levant; Zante and Patmos, &c. taken. Luis de Gongora, author of "Des Estilo Cultos," &c. flourishes (d. 1627.) The historians Juan Mariana (d. 1623), Ant. Perez (d. 1614), Sandoval (d. 1621), Ant. Herrera (d. 1625), flourish.

Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.

- 1605 Defeat of the Swedes at Kerkholm by the Poles. Boris Godunof poisons himself; his son Feodor II. czar, for a few days only. Demetrius (the pretender) seizes the throne of Russia. The attempt of Demetrius to introduce the Latin liturgy into Russia leads to a revolt. Demetrius dethroned and put to death in his own palace. The Swedish oriental scholar, P. Kirsten, flourishes (1577-1640.)

Netherlands.

- 1605 Naval victories of the Dutch over the Spaniards off Dover and at Dunkirk. Van Helmont, M.D. of Brussels, chemist, &c. flourishes (b. 1557—d. 1644.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1605 Revolts in Syria and Karamania, under the pacha of Aleppo, &c. Defeats in Anatolia. Rise of Sabbatay Seva, the pretended Messiah. Birth of Abulgazy, Tartar hist. (d. 1663.)

India.

- 1605 Death of Akbar, Mogul emperor, his son Selim (a Mohammedan bigot) succeeds, with the title of *Jehanguier*, "conqueror of the world."

["Akbar was by far the most enlightened monarch that ever ruled over an oriental empire; and he was the only one of the Delhi dynasty who had the wisdom to form a plan for uniting the various races subject to his sway into an organized and single nation."]

America.

- 1605 Expedition of George Weymouth, who leaves England in March. He explores the coast of Maine, &c. Wheat sown on Long Island by a London ship's company.

Sugar first imported from Barbadoes to England; rise of the sugar trade. **Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1605 Parts of the coasts of New Holland traced by English, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish navigators.

Britain.

- 1606 Parliament meets Jan. 21: the union of the two countries, proposed by James, is rejected; also by the Scottish parliament. Severe laws against the catholics: new oath of allegiance, &c. The pope forbids the English catholics to take the new oath, Sept. 3. Execution of Sir Everard Digby, Robert Winter, John Grant and Thomas Bates, Jan. 30; and on the next day Guy Fawkes, Thomas Winter, Rookwood, and Keyes, for Gunpowder Plot. Chambers and Owen tortured. Execution of the Jesuit Garnet, May 3. [Many other executions soon followed in Warwickshire and other counties.] Lords Mordaunt and Stourton fined. First colonial charters, one to the London Company, for "deducing a colony into Virginia;" another to the Plymouth Company for colonizing New England. Visit of the king of Denmark, in July. *Ruse of the king's assassination*; hence The Commons freely grant subsidies. Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, discovers the power of electricity; also conductors and non-conductors. Parliamentary complaints against royal monopolies. Viscount Haddington (John Ramsay) the king's chief favourite. Incorporation of the apothecaries of London, and union with the grocers, Ap. 9. Musicians in the reign of James I.:—Dr. Nathanael Gyles, Thomas Tomkins, Elway Bevin and Orlando Gibbards, (whose anthems are the most perfect pieces of church composition) in ecclesiastical music. Also in madrigals, &c. (besides the above) Michael Este, Bateson, Pilkington, Litchfield, Ward, Wilbye, Farmer, Bennett, Ford, and others.
- France.**
1606 Submission of Bouillon, and surrender of the city of Sedan.
- Germany.**
1606 Peace of Comorra with the Turks for 20 yr. Riots at Donauwerth, occasioned by the determination of the catholics to march in procession, with their ecclesiastical insignia, in April. Manheim built. Basil Valentine, chemist, and Sanctorio, chemist, &c. flourish (1561-1636.)
- Italy.**
1606 The pope excommunicates the Venetian republic, because of the contest respecting ecclesiastical immunities. The Jesuits expelled Venice. The pope forbids the catholics of England taking the oath of allegiance, Sep. 3. Dispute of the pope with Spain respecting the claims of the former for the feudal subjection of Naples.
- Bohemia and Hungary.**
1606 Peace of Litvatorok with Ahmed. Pacification of Vienna with Hungary; religious liberty granted; Bochzai in Transylvania acknowledged.
- Spain.**
1606 Spinola victor, at Ordenzell and Lingen. Ruinous condition of the Spanish trade with the E. Indies, cut off by the Dutch.

Denmark and Russia.

- 1606 *Dasil* or *Vasili Chwofski* (a Boyar) czar. Visit of the Danish king, Christian IV. to his sister Anne, queen of England.
- Netherlands.**
1606 Spinola threatens to dismember the republic of Holland. Shameful policy of Maurice in protracting the war. The Italian method of book-keeping known in Holland. (Stevinus.) Birth of Albert Cuyp, painter, &c.
- Turkish Empire.**
1606 Ahmed concludes a peace with the empire for twenty years.
- Persia.**
1606 Abbas defeats the Moguls and acquires Larristan and Kandahar.
- India.**
1606 Khosru, son of Jehanguier, rebels; he is compelled to submit. Loss of Kandahar, &c. (See Persia.) Death of Arjoon, the successor of Rham Dhas (1581), one of the founders of the Sikh sect. Hur Govind succeeds Arjoon as Gooroo. Pirthee Chund secedes from Hur Govind, and forms a new Sikh sect—*Meena*.
- America.**
1606 London and Plymouth American colonization companies by royal patent, Ap. 10. ["The first written charter under which the English were planted in America—the chosen abode of liberty—gave to the mercantile corporation nothing but a desert territory, with the right of peopling and defending it, and reserved to the monarch absolute legislative authority, the control of all appointments, and a hope of an ultimate revenue. To the emigrants themselves it conceded not one elective franchise, not one of the rights of self-government."—*Bancroft*.] Three vessels sail for Virginia, containing 105 persons, Dec. 19; of which only 12 are labourers, and very few mechanics. [Distress during the voyage.]
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
1606 The Dutch yacht *Duyfen*, on returning from an exploring expedition along the coasts of New Guinea, touches upon the eastern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the northern coast of the Australian continent, March. Fernandez de Quiros sails from Peru and discovers the New Hebrides, called by him *Australia del Espiritu Sancto*. Vaes de Torres, the Spanish navigator, (second in command to Quiros, fr. whom he became separated,) passes through the strait which bears his name, obtains a view of Cape York, northern Australia, and passes into the Arafura sea. "La Louisade," a chain of islands discovered by Torres, also the strait which separates Papua fr. New Holland, Aug. [The account of the discoveries of Torres, which he addressed to the king of Spain, were so carefully kept from the world by that national jealousy which so frequently endeavours to appropriate everything to itself, that the very existence of this strait was unknown till re-discovered in 1770 by captain Cook.]

Britain.

1607 Insurrection of the peasantry in Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, &c., under capt. "Pouch;" suppressed.

New translation of the Bible commenced. [“This blessed, great, and glorious work was commenced in 1607; the completion of it occupied about three years, and was first published by royal authority in 1611. Fifty-four persons were appointed, out of whom forty-seven were employed—the others having died, or from diffidence having declined the task. They were all men pre-eminently distinguished for their piety and profound learning—men who were higher in other men’s eyes than in their own. They were well acquainted with the Hebrew and Greek languages, from which (being the original) they were ordered to translate into English; and not only were they permitted to call to their assistance any other learned persons whom they might wish to consult, but also the universities were warned, and all the bishops in the kingdom were directed to admonish their clergy of this translation in hand, and to charge and urge the most skilful in the languages to send their observations to the translators. They were divided into six companies, and were directed in the proclamation issued on the occasion, to have recourse to, and to consult the most esteemed former translations, but to follow the ordinary Bible read in churches, commonly called ‘The Bishops’ Bible,’ as nearly as it might be consistent with fidelity, and to alter as little as the original would permit.” Each book also passed the scrutiny of all the translators. Finally, the work was revised by Dr. Miles Smith (who wrote the preface) and by Dr. Bilson, who (with Dr. Smith) prefixed the arguments to the several books.]

Sir Robert Ker becomes favourite, Dec. 24. Escape of the reformed church of the north of England, under pastor Robinson, to Holland.

France.

1607 Continued prosperity of the country. The Spaniards detected on the point of possessing themselves of Marseilles. Henry chosen arbitrator in a dispute betw. the pope and the Venetian republic. Virgin of Mount Carmel order of Knighthood instituted in France.

Germany.

1607 Donauwerth is placed under the ban of the empire, Aug. 3. [This free city of the empire, situated on the confines of Bavaria, had long been a place of refuge for those of Maximilian’s subjects who were compelled to seek that toleration elsewhere, which was denied them by their proper sovereign.] Maximilian enters Donauwerth with a powerful force, in the face of the most energetic protestations of the Suabian circle against this violation of their privileges. [The fall of Donauwerth alarmed into temporary union the protestant princes of Germany.]

Italy.

1607 Mediation of Henry of France between Venice and the pope; the interdict recalled April 21.

Attempt to assassinate Fra Paolo Sarpi because of his zeal in opposing the claims of the pope over Venice.

Annual eruptions of Mount Ætna for 30 years commence this year.

Death of Cæsar Baronius, author of “Ecclesiastical Annals,” &c.

Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.

1607 The Protestant Union in Hungary. Religious disputes in Bohemia allayed by a royal edict (“Letters of Majesty”) allowing to protestants the free use of their religious observances. On the death of Stephen Boehzai *Sigmund Raccoci* is elected pr. of Transylvania by the diet of Clausembourg. Great commotions in Poland, owing to the discontent of the nobles, who assemble at Sendomir, and declare the throne vacant.

Spain.

1607 Eleven corsairs destroyed by Don Pedro de Toledo in the Straits of Gibraltar. Victories in India (which see.)

Russia and Sweden.

1607 Alliance between Russia and Sweden; the latter sends an army, under general de la Gardie, to aid the czar.

Netherlands.

1607 The Dutch take the Moluccas from Portugal, and settle Amboyna and Bonda. The bank of Amsterdam founded († 1609.) A Dutch fleet defeated off Cape St. Vincent. Desire for peace manifested by all parties (demanded by Spinola) except Maurice. Birth of Theodorus Van Thulden, Flemish painter.

Turkish Empire.

1607 The Asiatic revolvers burn Brusa, &c.

India and China.

1607 Ricci promulgates catholicism in China, establishes churches, &c.; other missionaries arrive. (Ricci died in 1610.) Victory of the Portuguese; the king of Arracan routed and the king of Pegu conquered by Felipe Brito. Mendoza’s noble defence of Malacca against the Dutch fleet—which Alfonso de Castro of Goa soon after disperses with great loss.

America.

1607 *First permanent English settlement*: James’s Town founded by an expedition sent out by the London Company, E. Wingfield, president till 1608.

[Fifty of the colonists died before autumn.] Captain James Smith, who accompanied this expedition, is excluded from the colony; he and Newport visit Powhatan, the Indian emperor.

[Captain Smith’s adventures and discoveries commence with this circumstance.] Establishment of St. Saviour’s, near Penobscot Bay, by the French.

St. Saviour’s destroyed by captain Samuel Argall of the English service. Unsuccessful attempt of Raleigh Gilbert to colonize northern Virginia.

Smith’s rencontre with the natives; he is made prisoner and saved from death by the Indian princess Pocahontas.

Britain.

1608 Cecil, earl of Salisbury, appointed lord treasurer, May 6, upon the death of earl Dorset.

Cecil's devices to fill the exhausted treasury. Persecution of puritans by Bancroft.

Emigration of puritans to Virginia. Forks introduced into England from Italy by Thomas Coryate.

Art of dyeing introduced from Netherld. Compass-box invented by the Rev. W. Barlowe.

Aldgate, London, built (1761.)

Quebec founded.

Middleton's proposal for water works.

Alum works first set up in England—at Gisborough, Yorkshire.

"The Mask of Beauty;" Ben Johnson.

Birth of John Milton, the poet (d. 1674.)

Francis Beaumont (1555-1615), John Fletcher (1576-1625), Ben Johnson (d. 1637), John Marston (d. 1634), George Chapman, Thomas Dekkar, Thomas Heywood, Thomas Middleton, and John Webster (lit.) flourish.

Thomas Harriot, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, fl. (1560-1621.)

["It has been generally supposed, that Harriot procured his telescopes from Holland; yet, since he was born and educated at Oxford, where Bacon and the Diggeses preceded him, and where their discoveries and inventions would be known, we think it highly probable that the instruments which he employed were of English, not of foreign construction. The Diggeses, Dee, and Bacon, evidently possessed instruments which served for the purpose to which we now devote telescopes, yet neither of them claimed the invention for himself. Thomas Digges tells us, that he profited by a manuscript of Roger Bacon; and Bacon tells us, that Julius Cæsar had an instrument which answered a similar purpose." So that, without being much guilty of national vanity, we are led to conclude that in all probability the instruments now in use were of English, not of foreign construction. See Note 1609.]

France.

1608 Henry's preparations against Austria progress: his plan is to overthrow the house of Austria, and to unite all the European states into one federal republic.

Inundation of the Loire; great damage and much misery the result.

Calomel preparations for medicinal purposes introduced by Beguin.

Germany.

1608 The "Fraternal Contest;" Hungary is wrested from the emperor by the archd., who endeavours to compel his brother to abdicate; Mathias is crowned king.

[Many of the evils of Germany at this time may be traced to the wretched government of Rodolph. He lived shut up in his palace of Prague, surrounded by toys and gewgaws, alembics and crucibles. On these vanities he wasted money, health, and time; and to gain access to him was a task of great difficulty. These proceedings did not pass unheeded by his brother, the archduke Mathias, a man of restless

Germany.

ambition, and lax principles of honour and faith.]

1608 Diet at Ratisbon; the bitterness and selfishness of the measures proposed, and the violence of the Romanist party, dissatisfied the protestant leaders, who withdraw in April.

Protestant union formed at Anhausen in Franconia, in May, under Frederic, elector palatine—the first ever formed in which the jealous factions of Lutherans and Calvinists agreed to differ, for their existence was at stake.

The chief military command is committed to the margrave of Brandenburg, Anspach. Death of the catholic lyrical writer, Balde. Libavius (1588-1610) and Crollius, experimental chemists, &c. flourish.

Italy.

1608 The pope has about 1800 castrati in his chapel at Rome at this time. Fr. Tiburzio Baldini (monk), painter, &c. flourishes at Bologna.

Hungary.

1608 *Gabriel Bathori*, prince of Transylvania. *Matthias II.* king of Hungary.

Capitulation in Hungary;—foreign troops to be expelled; the consent of the diet indispensable for war and peace; the dignity of Palatine to be restored; toleration to all religious sects; but expulsion of the Jesuits.

Spain.

1608 It is a favourite idea with the Jesuits of this time to have all Europe brought under the power of Spain.

Poland.

1608 Dispersion of the Polish nobles at Sendomir by the king.

Sweden.

1608 Gothenburg founded. Axel Oxenstierna is appointed member of the Swedish senate.

Netherlands.

1608 Deputies of all parties meet at the Hague; but the demands of Philip render the meeting abortive. Conference closed, Aug. 23.

Barneveldt (the greatest and most virtuous statesman Holland ever produced) endeavours to thwart the war-policy of Maurice.

Turkish Empire.

1608 Destruction of the rebels Kalender, Ogli, and Janbulad-zade, near Karamania. Commercial relations established with France and Holland.

Persia.

1608 Prosperous condition of Persia; public works; great internal improvements; European trade encouraged.

America.

1608 Chesapeake Bay explored and mapped by captain Smith.

Pring's survey of the coast of Maine.

The French settle in Canada.

Quebec founded by Champlin, July 13.

Retrn. of Newport with 70 emigrants, Sep. 13.

War with the Iriquois Indians.

Captain Smith (who had been saved by

Pocahontas) saves James's Town fr. ruin.

Death of Bartholomew Gosnold.

Wingfield deposed; Ratcliffe succeeds.

Britain.

- 1609 East India Company's charter renewed. The barons of the exchequer decide that the king can tax without parliament. "New River," for supplying London with water, commenced by Hugh Middleton. Dutch fishermen on the English coasts compelled to pay tribute. Copper coinage, proposed by Sir R. Cotton. Forfeited estates in north of Ireland conferred upon the Corporation of London. Johnson's "Mask of Queens." Commissions to rectify navy abuses. Harriot, the celebrated analyst, discovers spots in the sun. (See 1608.)
- ["From this induction of particulars (see Note under 1608) we infer, that the knowledge of some such instrument as the telescope has been concealed among the learned from very remote ages; and, that on the revival of letters, learned and scientific men in Britain so applied the theoretical knowledge they undoubtedly possessed, to the hints which they drew from the writings of antiquity, as to re-invent instruments for like purposes several years before they were heard or thought of in any other part of Europe."—*Professor Barlow.*]
- Cotton's "Discourse on the lawfulness of Combats to be performed in the presence of the King, or the Constable and Marshall of England;" also "An Answer to such Motives as were offered to prince Henry to incite him to affect Arms more than peace," published.

France.

- 1609 Preparations for the intended war against Austria continue. Improvements in state affairs; and projects for the happiness and security of all classes in the kingdom. Offensive attentions of Henry to the young and beautiful wife of prince of Condé. Escape of the Condés to the archduke. Plot for the abduction of Condé's wife. Henry now makes rapid preparation for the war; but the war becomes unpopular on account of the king's passion for Condé's wife. Death of the historian and critic, J. Scaliger (born 1540.)

Germany.

- 1609 Death of William of Cleves, March 25. The succession to the duchies Cleves, Juliers, and Berg, disputed by the elector of Saxony, the princes of the Ernestine line, the elector of Brandenburg, John Sigismund, and Wolfgang.
- [France, Spain, Austria, and the Netherlands were interested in the settlement of this disputed succession.]
- Treaty of Dortmund, in May, by the protestant princes (ratified 1610.)
- Formation of the "Catholic League," July 10.
- [The form of contract was drawn up by Maximilian of Bavaria, assisted by his chancellor Donnersberg.]
- Simon Marius of Brandenburg first (!) observes Jupiter's satellites (1610.)
- The plan of insurances against fire first proposed to count Anthony Gunther von Oldenburg, as a means of finance.

Italy.

- 1609 Cosmo II. grand duke of Tuscany. A telescope constructed by Galileo, which he presents to the doge of Venice, who, in return, confers upon him the mathematical professorship of Padua for life. Death of Francesco Grimaldi, of Naples, painter, &c. (b. 1550.)

Spain.

- 1609 Truce with the seven united provinces of the Netherlands for 12 years, May 29. [Never had any contest terminated more beneficially to the weaker, or more fatally to the stronger party. To this war is to be ascribed the decline of Spanish greatness.]
- Philip's edict for the expulsion of the Moors, and their removal to Africa, Dec. 9.
- Decline in the revenue; the excise augmented; the coin deteriorated, &c.

Russia and Denmark.

- 1609 Polish diet of Warsaw; Sigismund grants an amnesty, asks pardon of his haughty nobles, promises on his part a better observance of the *Pacta Conventa*, or Capitulation, which, at his coronation, he had sworn to observe, and in case of violation admits the right of redress. A second pretender in Russia supported by Poland, bearing the name of Demetrius. Copenhagen fortified.

Netherlands.

- 1609 Treaty of Westphalia; truce of the united (upper) provinces with Spain for 12 yrs.; Spain acknowledges the independence of the archduke, but only suspends her own claim to the sovereignty (1621.)
- Death of Sebastian, painter (b. 1573.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1609 Tobacco introduced into Turkey.

India.

- 1609 Second charter granted to Eng. E. I. Co. The Eng. under Middleton, begin to trade on the continent of Hindostan (Surat.) Hawkins, the first English envoy from East India Company, arrives in India.

America.

- 1609 New charter of the London Company; injurious to the first colonies; Delaware appointed governor. A fleet of nine vessels under Newport, with Sir T. Gates and Sir G. Somers, sails for Virginia; 500 immigrants arrive. Expedition of 100 planters, under the Pophams, to settle Sagadahoc, on the Kennebec, in Maine, a failure. Sir Thos. Gates and Sir Geo. Somers are cast away upon the Bermudas; being the first time these beautiful islands were inhabited (1527, 1612.)
- [For nine months they and their companions were sustained by the liberal fertility of the uninhabited islands.]
- Hudson and a mixed crew of Hollanders and Englishmen sail in the *Crescent* from Amsterdam to America, April 4.
- Expedition of Champlain against the Indians in the north of New York.
- Hudson lands in "Sandy Hook," Sep. 11; he sails up the river as far as the present city of Hudson.
- Delaware Bay discovered by Hudson in Aug. Aleman publishes his "Ortegrafia Castellana" in Mexico. (See Spain, 1604.)

Britain.

1610 Parliament meets, Feb. 14; great complaints against the royal prerogative to tax without parliament; royal monopolies stoutly assailed.

The publication of Cowell's Law Dictionary incenses the Commons.

James renews the league with France.

Two Scottish Courts of High Commission erected by James.

Secret marriage of Arabella Stuart and William Seymour, July.

The Artillery Company of London formed. Carisbrook castle rebuilt (founded 692.)

Ben Johnson's "Mask of Oberon."

The Prince, a 64 gun ship, the largest yet constructed in England; built by Phineas Pett; burden 1,400 tons.

The Chronological Marbles of Paros discovered about this time.

Death of Bancroft; Abbot succeeds, Nov.

France.

1610 Rumours of plots, &c. against the king.

The queen crowned at St. Denis, May 13. Henry IV. murdered by Ravaillac, Ma. 14.

[¹ Perhaps no monarch was ever so truly and so widely lamented as Henry; several persons actually died of grief on hearing of his murder. Weaknesses he had, many and obvious, and some faults which were truly humiliating. Still, he combined

with many great qualities, a generosity of character, and an open gaiety of temper, which conciliated the affections of his subjects. He had the good of his country constantly in view. To bind the protestants to their king and their country by the closest ties, and to banish all foreigners from having any hand in state affairs, were two principal objects of his pursuit. His scheme respecting Austria, in which the queen of England fully concurred, had for its objects the humbling of a house which then aimed at universal dominion, and at the same time to secure the liberties of Europe by the erection of new states, and by an altered distribution of power. In fine, Henry found his country troubled, and he left her at rest; poor, and he left her prosperous.]

Louis XIII. succeeds (in his ninth year.)

The queen, Mary of Medicis, appointed regent, May 15.

[¹ The firm and patriotic government of Henry IV. ended with him: France was intrusted to the capricious guidance of a weak and unamiable woman.]

League with England renewed.

The revenue about 30,000,000 livres.

Unconditional recall of prince of Condé.

Pompous entry into Paris of the prince of Condé and his wife, escorted by 1,500 cavaliers.

Confirmation of the edict of Nantes.

Corruptions at court; the queen's Italian favourites, Concini (marquis d'Ancre), his brother (abp. of Tours), and others, pursue the most disreputable courses.

The king crowned at Rheims, Oct. 14.

Germany.

1610 Troubles between the evangelical union of protestants and league of the catholics.

Tholden's hydrometer employed at the salt works of Frankenhausen.

Italy.

1610 The papal bull "In Cœnâ Domino" confirmed by Paul V.

Insurances adopted in Genoa.

The satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, which he calls Medicean stars.

Engravings on wood executed by the Bolognese painter, Raffaelli Scaminossi.

Ossuna viceroy in Sicily.

Death of Alessandro Albini, one of the pupils of the Caracci.

The nave and western façade of St. Peter's at Rome built by Carlo Moderna, thus completing the building. [Narrien says,

"St. Peter's Church was begun during the pontificate of Julius I.; was carried on by contributions from all Europe; was the subject of anxious solicitude to twelve succeeding popes; occupied the talents of as many architects during more than one hundred years; and it now remains the boast of the Christian world."]

Poland.

1610 Victory of the Poles over the Russians and Swedes at Clusin.

Spain.

1610 Victory of Don Louis Fajardo over the pirates and a Turkish armament in the waters of Goletto Larache, possessed by Don Pedro de Leyva.

Russia.

1610 Defeat of the Swedes at Clusin.

The Russian pretender killed by the Tartars. Invasion of Russia by the Poles.

Smolensko besieged.

The czar, Chwoſki, taken and imprisoned. The Poles garrison Moscow.

The crown of Russia offered to Ladislas, son of Sigismund of Poland, by the Poles; and by the Tartars to the second son of the king of Sweden.

The Poles and Tartars devastate Russia.

Netherlands.

1610 A Dutch governor-general sent to India. Conference of the states of Holland at the Hague upon the five articles of the remonstrants.

The commerce of the states extends; the fishing trade most productive.

[It has been said that the republic had as many children resident on water as on land.]

Turkish Empire.

1610 Mosque of sultan Ahmet at Constantinople (regarded as the best specimen of the Mohammedan religious edifices of comparatively recent date), commenced.

Persia and Tartary.

1610 Armenian manufacturers are patronized; they settle at Julia.

America.

1610 Henry Hudson explores the bay known by his name. (Frobisher had discovered it.) Mutiny of his crew; Hudson, his son, and seven others are left to perish.

Dutch colony on the banks of the Hudson. Sir T. Gates and Sir G. Somers, &c. arrive at St. James's Town from the Bermudas, May 24.

Deplorable state of the colony.

Arrival of Lord Delawarre with emigrants and supplies, June 9.

Solemn restoration of the colony.

Lord Delawarre returns to England.

Britain.

- 1611 Parliament dissolved; not one act having been passed in the late session.
The present authorized version of the Bible first published, May 2. (See Note 1607.)
Attempted escape of lady Arabella Stuart and her husband Seymour.
Baronets first created; for the raising of money to colonize Ulster.
[The only knighthood that is hereditary.]
Return of the earl of Arundel.
Sir Robert Ker (or Carr) created viscount Rochester (1607.)
James raises money by sale of honours.

1612 *On next page.***France.**

- 1611 The protestant churches, apprehensive of danger, convene a meeting of deputies at Saumur; they receive a few promises from court.
Sully, thwarted in all his plans by the court favourites, resigns his post.
Death of the painter Cousin.
[Cousin painted chiefly on glass.]
Tulips first introduced into France.
Period of the historians, P. Matthieu (1544-1621), and A. du Chesne (1584-1640.)
Unseemly contests by the lords and their retainers for the right of travelling on the middle of the causeways.
- 1612 Discontent at court respecting the marriage of the princess Elizabeth.
Distrust of the government; great excitement by the Huguenots.
The prince of Condé departs to Guienne; where he declares himself the protector of the Calvinists.
Baron de Luz discloses to the marquis d'Ancre the design of chevalier de Guise to kill him.
De Guise assassinates the marquis de Luz.

Germany.

- 1611 Mathias obtains Bohemia; is crowned king. John George, elector of Saxony.
1612 Death of the emperor Rudolph, Jan. 13.
Mathias (king of Bohemia and Hungary) becomes emperor, June 12.
The Turks invade the empire.

Italy.

- 1611 Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro, author of "De Radiis Visus et Lucis," flourishes.
1612 The astronomical discoveries of Galileo, and his adaptation of certain passages in the Bible to suit them, occasion a great outcry against him by the Jesuits. He defends himself by letters.

*Continued on next page.***Spain.**

- 1611 Final expulsion of the Moors from Spain. [One million people, say some, (600,000 according to others), were compelled to quit their native country by this infamous decree, few of whom reached the African shores without having experienced the avarice and brutality of their persecutors.]
Decline of the industrial resources of Spain from the loss of so many intelligent and industrious subjects.
Birth of Ant. de Solis, author of "History of the Conquest of Mexico" (d. 1686.)
1612 Appropriation of the lands of the Moors by the duke of Lerma and his minions.

Poland and Bohemia.1611 *Sigmund*, of Pold., lays claim to Sweden. *Mathias* II. crowned in Bohemia.**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

- 1611 Novogorod submits, and is placed under the protection of Sweden.
Smolensko surrenders to the Poles.
The Swedish general, de la Gardie, takes Kexholm in Carelia.
War between Sweden and Denmark; the latter takes Calmar and Risby.
[Sigmund obstinately persevered in his refusal to yield to his declining fortunes, and abandon his claims on Sweden.]
Death of Charles of Sweden, Oct. 30.
Gustavus Adolphus, the Great (son) aged 17.
Spirited resistance of Gustavus to the opposition of his mother and the claims of his uncle John (1544.)
Administration of Axel Oxenstierna.
- 1612 Expulsion of the Poles from Moscow.
Formation of the Danish East India Co.
Colonel Sinclair and 1,200 Scots are slaughtered in the Kringleen Pass, Norway, by abt. 500 peasants, who rolled huge stones upon them from the overhanging cliffs.

Netherlands.

- 1611 Intercourse of the Dutch with Japan.
Wise policy of Albert and Isabel in Belgium; they reduce taxes, encourage trade and agriculture, open ports to foreigners, &c.
Ambition of prince Maurice, who aims at despotic power; he is jealous of the Grand Pensionary, Barneveldt.
Death of the painter Albert Van Ort (born 1557.)
Gregory St. Vincent, mathematician, fl.

Turkish Empire.

- 1611 The Turks conclude a disgraceful peace with Persia, surrendering Georgia, Erivan, and Tabriz.
Rapid decline in the maritime strength of the Ottoman empire.
1612 The Turks invade Austria.
The coasts of Asia harassed by the Florentines and Cossacks.

India.

- 1611 Deft. of Afghans who had invaded Cabul.
1612 English factory established at Surat.
Japan first visited by the English.

America.

- 1611 Arrival of Sir Thomas Dale in Virginia, with liberal supplies.
[Dale assumed the government, which he administered upon the basis of martial law. The infant episcopal church was also subjected to the same rule.]
Arrival of Sir Thomas Gates with six ships and 300 emigrants, Aug. 30.
Colony of Virginia has now 700 men.
Henrico founded by Dale.
Alexander Whittaker, "apostle of the Indians," flourishes.
Private property in land first established in Virginia—an allotment being made to each emigrant.
- 1612 The Bermudas settled as an English colony by statute of James, March 13.
Fort Orange established by the Dutch, on the site now occupied by the town of Albany, chief city of New York state.
Submission of many of the native tribes to the English of James's Town.

Britain.

- 1612 James endeavours to suppress the heresy of Vorstius, prof. of divinity at Leyden. Bartholomew Legate burnt at Smithfield for Arianism, March 18; and crazed Edward Wightman at Lichfield, Ap. 11. [James was the last English sovereign who signed the writ "de Haeretico Comburendo."] Death of Cecil, lord treasurer, May 24. Howard, earl of Suffolk, succeeds. Ulster colonized with English and Scotch. Death of James's eldest son, the admired and popular pr. Henry, aged 18, Nov. 6. Sir Walter Raleigh's "Hist. of the World," first part, finished ("in the Tower.") New charter granted to the Shipwrights' Company; Pett, master. Birth of Sam. Butler, au. of "Hudibras."
- 1613 Princess Elizabeth married to the elector palatine, Frederick V. Intrigue and subsequent marriage of countess of Essex and Ker (earl Somerset.) Water first let into the New River Head, at Islington, London, Sep. 29. Hugh Middleton knighted by James (1609.)
- 1614 The two Houses of Parliament are divided on the question of supplies. Five Commoners sent to the Tower. James dissolves the "Addle" parliament. [For the next six years the king had to depend upon the most illegal means for raising supplies.] James raises £52,509 by "Benevolences." Oliver St. John fined £5,000. "Medleys" first manufactured in Engld. George Villiers received as favourite. Invention of logarithms by Napier. Smithfield market, London, first paved.

France.

- 1613 Duel between De Guise and a son of De Luz; the latter is shot, Jan. 31. The princes of the blood, disgusted with the queen, remove to different provinces. Bouillon, at court, carries on a conspiracy with the princes against the government. Manifesto of the confederates against the profligacy of the government. Death of Regnier, the first French classic satirical poet (b. 1573.)
- 1614 Treaty of the queen regent with the discontented at Menehould, May 15. The duke of Vendome's rebellion suppressed. The king's majority celebrated by Parliament, October 2. Last meeting of the States-General, Oct. 26. Great discord arising from the rule requiring orators of the third estate to kneel, when delivering their addresses, Oct. 27. Further discord respecting the regal rights, public revenue, national burdens, and popular privileges. Death of Brantome, the historian.

Italy.

- 1612 *Continued* from p. 392. War of the Uscocchi: the Venetians undertake to exterminate the Segna or Dalmatian pirates. The pirates are assisted by Austria; the Venetians have the Savoyards and the Dutch as their allies; hence War of Venice with Austria. Montferrat adjudged to the house of Gonzaga by the emperor.

Italy.

- 1612 Death of Giambattista Guarini (b. 1537), fr. which time Italian poetry begins to decline.
- 1613 War of Savoy with Spain. Wars of the Montferrat succession commenced. Ceroni, professor of music, publishes his "Molopeo" at Naples. Death of Durante Alberti, pnter. (b. 1538.) Birth of Gaspar Poussin, painter (d. 1675.)
- 1614 Henry Mead, an English stocking weaver, induced to commence weaving at Venice. Death of the female painter, Lavinia Fontana of Bologna (b. 1552.)
- Hungary and Poland.**
- 1613 Bathori of Transylvania put to death by the pasha of Buda, for interfering in the affairs of Austria. *Bethlem Gabor* prince of Transylvania.
- Spain.**
- 1613 Expulsion of the last remains of Arabian literature and science from Spain, "by," says Mansford, "the intemperate bigots of that country who have never had anything of their own with which to supply its place."
- 1614 Unpopularity of the duke of Lerma. War with Savoy; victory at Aoti.
- Russia, Norway, Denmark, & Sweden.**
- 1613 Peace of Siöröd; Sweden confirms the right of Denmark in bearing the three crowns in the national shield, promises to desist from further attempts upon Nordland, to resign the title of king of Lapland, and agrees to pay 1,000,000 dollars to Denmark; the latter surrenders all her conquests, Nov. 29. *Dynasty of Romanoff* in Russia. *Michl. Romanoff*, son of the metropolitan of Rostoff, is unanimously elected czar. [He descended in the female line from Ruric; his measures were moderate and pacific, and characterized by a prudent caution which laid the seeds of the increased authority of his son and grandson.] Several new cities commenced in Denmk.
- 1614 Truce of Sweden with Poland.
- Netherlands.**
- 1614 Theological disputes and parties of Gomar and Arminius at Leyden; Barneveldt for the latter, Maurice for the former. University of Groningen, Friesland, fudd.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1613 English factory at Gambroon. Abbas protects and patronizes the French, Dutch, and English factories.
- America.**
- 1613 Capture of Pocahontas by Argall; a ransom demanded; war is threatened; hence Marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, April. The Chickahominies demand to be called Englishmen. Destruction of a French colony (about being formed near Penobscot) by Argall. Argall also destroys Port Royal.
- 1614 Return of Gates to London, March. Exploratory voyage of captain Jas. Smith in Massachusetts Bay, &c.; he names the country "New England." Dutch fort on the Manhattan. The banks of the Hudson colonized by emigrants from Holland. Thomas Hunt kidnaps a party of Indians whom he brings to Spain & sells as slaves.

Britain.

- 1615 George Villiers (afterwards Buckingham) a gentleman of the privy council, Apr. 24. James's efforts for the social improvement of Ireland: abolition of the Brehon laws, gavel-kind and tanistry; English laws introduced; courts of justice and a regular House of Commons established. Murder of Sir T. Overbury disclosed, Aug. 1. Condemnation of E. Peacham for treason. Lawyer's bands introduced by judge Finch. Death of lady Arabella Stuart in the Tower, Sept. 17 (? 27.) Death of Agarel, the antiquarian (b. 1540), and of Sir Nathanael Bacon, painter. Rise of the Brownists or Independents. The coal-trade of Newcastle employs 400 ships; half of which supply London. *Confession of Faith of the Church of Ireland.* The first "Independent Meeting-house" in England built by Henry Jacobs (1672.) Execution of Weston, Franklin, and Mrs. Turner, for Sir T. Overbury's murder. (Murdered 1613, disclosed 1616.) [The beautiful Mrs. Turner had introduced yellow starched ruffs, but the fashion ceased with her death.] *Continued on next page.*
- France.**
- 1615 First description of a thermometer ever published, by Solomon de Caux, an engineer, in his "Des Forces Mouvantes." [The first idea of this useful instrument is ascribed to the academy del Cimento which flourished at Florence, under the protection of the grand dukes of the house of Medici, and which was the first in Europe that directed attention to experimental philosophy. It is also asserted, that Cornelius Drebbel, of Alcmær in North Holland, who lived at the court of James I. of England, had a share in this invention.] (1609.)
- Sittings of States-General closed, Feb. 23. Bouillon intrigues with the parliament. The parliament convoke the peers to solemn session. Articles of grievance by parliament. A court decree quashing the parliamentary remonstrances, May 23. Accommodation between the court and parliament, June 23. The princes are commanded to attend at the ceremonies of the king's marriage at Guienne. Standard of revolt raised by the princes. The Calvinists influenced by the duke de Rohan to join the party of Condé. The palace of the Luxemburg commenced by De Brosse. [This was the first example of the improved taste of French architecture, copied from the Italians.] Royal progress to Bordeaux, October 7. Marriage of Louis to Anne of Austria at Bordeaux, each aged 15 years, Nov. 22. Death of Marguerite de Valois.
- 1616 *On next page.*
- Germany.**
- 1615 Final conclusion of the war with the Turks; peace of Comorra renewed and confirmed. Complaints of the protestant princes against the imperial management of the post-office. Beyer's "Logistica Decimalis" published.

Germany.

- 1616 Ferdinand of Styria is declared successor to the Bohemian crown. [Mathias thus relieved himself, so that he might enjoy freely the society of his mistresses.] English dramatists in Germany.
- Italy.**
- 1615 Ossuna viceroy in Naples. The council of the inquisition order Caccini to draw up depositions against Galileo. He appears in person at Rome and silences his enemies; but he promises his judge, card. Bellarmine, not to teach the theory of the earth's motion. Death of the engraver and historic painter Cherubino Alberti of Florence (b. 1552.)
- 1616 Birth of Carlo Dolce, historical painter, Florence (d. 1686.) [He also painted Madonnas and small devotional pictures.] Galileo is warned by the pope not to continue teaching the Copernican system. Death of Scamozzi, architect. The "Spanish Triumvirate" in Italy—Toledo governs in Lombardy, Ossuna in Naples, and Bedemar in Venice.
- Spain.**
- 1615 Marriage of Philip, prince of Asturias, to Elizabeth of France. The Rosicrusian mania.
- 1616 The Venetian territories invaded by the marquis of Villa Franca; and the Adriatic swept by the fleet of the duke of Ossuna. Period of the historical foundation of the "Romance of the Abbe St. Real." Death of Cervantes (b. 1547.)
- Portugal.**
- 1615 Death of Francesco Suarez (? 1617.)
- Denmark and Sweden.**
- 1615 Danish first standing army, consisting of 5,000 crown peasants; the navy increased, &c., and 2,000 seamen enrolled. The Danish religious poet, Anders Arebu (b. 1587), and the Danish poet Anders Bording (d. 1619), flourish.
- 1616 Enlargement of the university of Copenhagen commenced.
- Netherlands.**
- 1615 Le Maire, Dutch circumnavigator, fl.
- 1616 England (being necessitous) restores Brille, Flushing, and Rammekins, on receiving £250,000—abt. one-third of the sum due. The coffee-tree introduced from Mocha.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1615 Peace with Austria (Comorra.) The Ottoman fleets retire before those of the Knights of Malta.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1615 Arrival of the traveller, Pietro della Valle, in Persia (till 1626.)
- India and China.**
- 1615 The Coolies of Guzerat rebel. Fierce persecution of Christians in China.
- 1616 The Coolie rebellion suppressed. Arrival of Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from England. Shah Jehan murders his brother Khosru.
- America.**
- 1615 Albany, on the Hudson, founded. Unsuccessful attempt of captain James Smith to colonize New England.
- 1616 *On next page.*

Britain.

- 1616 *Continued* from p. 394.
 Death of Wm. Shakspeare, Ap. 23, agd. 52.
 Surrndr. of Brille, Flushing, &c. by James, for 2,500,000 florins, about one-third of the debt owing by the Dutch.
 [They had been pledged to Elizabeth.]
 Condemnation (and subsequent reprieve, July 11.) of earl and countess of Somerset for the murder of Sir T. Overbury.
 Ogilvy, a Jesuit, executed in Scotland.
 Baffin explores the North Seas.
 Aldersgate, London, built.
- 1617 Villiers created earl Buckingham, Jan. 5.
 Sir Fr. Bacon created lord keeper, March 7, and on May 27, lord chamberlain.
 Disputes with the Scottish clergy—Andrew and James Melvil, &c., on the king's supremacy and kindred subjects.
 James visits Edinburgh and meets the Scottish parliament; he endeavours to re-establish episcopalianism, July.
 Persecution of nonconforming clergymen.
 The "Book of Sports" appointed to be read in churches.
 Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate expedition to Guiana in the "Destiny" Mar. 28.
 Napier's Arithmetical Rods, made known in his work, "Rabdologia."
 [This invention was circulated throughout Europe with extraordinary rapidity, forming the subject of many separate publications, and a part of almost every book on arithmetic which was published between 1625 and 1660. This was the last of Napier's (Baron Merchiston's) literary productions. He died April 4 this year. Born 1550.]
 The apothecary and grocery trades separated; incorporation of the former.
 Birth of Cudworth, author of "The Intellectual System," &c. (died 1688.)
 Introduction of the Jerusalem artichoke.
 Death of Isaac Oliver, portrait painter.

France.

- 1616 Albert de Luynes, a favourite of the king, advises the removal of the queen mother from court.
 Treaty between the queen and court at Loudon, May 6.
 Change of ministry; court returns to Paris, May 18.
 Arrest and imprisonment of Condé on a suspicion of treasonable designs.
 Release from the Bastille of the count Auvergne.
 Open hostilities between the princes and the court. Soissons, the retreat of the insurgents, besieged.
- 1617 Murder of the marquis d' Ancre at the Louvre; the king instantly avows the act, April 24.
 The queen mother removed from the administration, and sent to the castle of Blois, May 3.
 Siege of Soissons abandoned: insurgents come to Paris to do homage to the king. Leonora Galigai put to death.
 The queen dowager's favourites disgraced.
 Influence of the duke de Luynes at court.
 Death of the French historian, J. A. de Thou (born 1553.)
 [His "Historia sui Temporis" is esteemed as the first real historical French work.]

Germany.

- 1617 Academy of Fructiferi, for the refinement and perfection of the German language, founded.

Italy.

- 1617 Dispersion of the Ussocchi (1612), and peace between Venice and Austria.
 Peace between Savoy and Spain.
 Inundation in Catalonia; 50,000 lives lost.

Bohemia.

- 1617 Abdication of Matthias.
Ferdinand is crowned king of Bohemia at Prague, when he swears to the "Letters of Majesty" (1609.)

Spain.

- 1617 Treaty of succession with Austria; according to which Philip, who stands as next heir to the emperor Matthias, cedes his privilege to the archduke Ferdinand.
 Duke of Lerma obtains a cardinal's hat.
 Disgrace of the duke of Lerma; his son Duke of Uzeda succeeds as minister.
 Birth of Nic. Antonio, author of "Bibliotheca Hispanica," &c. (d. 1672.)

Sweden and Russia.

- 1617 The king of Sweden crowned, on which occasion he restores to the nobles those privileges of which Charles IX. had deprived them.
 Peace of Stolbovia between Sweden and Russia.
 Carelia and Ingermania, and all the Baltic coasts surrendered by the Russians; thus were they shut out from launching a boat on the Baltic; Smolensko restored by Sweden.
 Stjernhielm, Swedish poet, author of "Hercules," an epic poem, flourishes.

Netherlands.

- 1617 Further attempts of prince Maurice to obtain unlimited power.

Turkish Empire.

- 1617 Death of Ahmed: his brother *Mustapha* I. (an imbecile prince) succeeds.

America.

- 1616 Sir Thomas Dale returns home.
 George Yearley deputy gov. of Virginia.
 Pocahontas sails for England.
 The tobacco plant introduced into Virginia.
 ["The sect of gold-finders had become extinct; and now the fields, the gardens, the public squares, and even the streets of James's Town were planted with tobacco; and the colonists dispersed, unmindful of security in their eagerness for gain. Tobacco eventually became not only the staple, but the currency of the colony."—*Bancroft*.]

- 1617 Argall deputy governor of Virginia.
 Death of Pocahontas, as she is about to return to Virginia.
 Death of Lord Delaware on his return from England to America.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1616 The west coast of New Holland first discovered by Dirk Hartog, commander of the Dutch ship *Endraught*.
 [Hartog left a tin plate on one of the small islands which form the road (25th deg.) at the entrance of what was afterwards called Shark's Bay by Dampier. See 1697 and 1801.]
 The circumnavigators Le Maire and Schouten visit the eastern coasts of Papua.

Britain.

- 1618 Bacon created lord high chancellor, Jan. 4; and in July, baron Verulam. Richard Robartes compelled to accept the title of baron, and to pay £10,000 for it. Buckingham made lord high admiral; the brave old Howard pensioned. Earl of Suffolk fined £30,000 for peculation; it is reduced to £7,000. Lord Lake fined £15,000. Sir Walter Raleigh returns home; he is imprisoned in the Tower as a pirate. Raleigh's property given to Ker (Carr.) Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, Oct. 29; an event "which blackened for all ages the name of James."
- [“Thus fell the soldier, sailor, statesman, poet, the universal Raleigh, in the 67th year of his age.”]
- Death of the queen (Anne.) Negotiations for a marriage betw. Charles, prince of Wales, and the Span. Infanta. African Company obtain their first charter; Thompson departs for Timbuctoo. Oliver Cromwell, student at Lincoln's Inn. Cromwell was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599. In 1616 he entered Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge; soon after which his father died. Cromwell then entered Lincoln's Inn, but showed no aptitude for the legal profession. He fell into the vices common to most towns; but serious reflection soon followed; for as he drew near his twenty-first year he left off his vices, which gained him the friendship of the Hampdens and Barringtons. In 1620 he married the daughter of Sir John Bouchier.]

France.

- 1618 Dissatisfaction of the queen mother at being kept from court. Luynes' negotiations fail to satisfy her. Escape of the queen mother from Blois. She is brought to Angoulême by the duke of Epernon. Simon Vouet, painter, fr. (1582-1641.) [Le Brun and Le Feur were numbered among his pupils.]

Germany.

- 1618 The house of Brandenburg succeeds to the duchy of Prussia. Commencement of the *Thirty Years' War* of the succession, Nov. 1. Expulsion of protestants from Cologne. The war of the two theologic parties commenced:—the evangetic union, headed by Frederick, the elector palatine; and the catholic league, under the duke of Bavaria.

Italy.

- 1618 Abortive conspiracy of the marquis de Bedemar at Venice; hundreds are drowned, hundreds otherwise executed. [It forms the subject of Otway's drama of "Venice Preserved." It has been doubted whether any conspiracy at all existed, and whether the whole transaction was not a political *ruse* of the Venetian government to extricate itself from a political dilemma in which it had become involved by duplicity.] The appearance of three comets causes Galileo to turn his attention again to astronomical subjects.

Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.

- 1618 A protestant church destroyed at Pr. followed by an insurrection of the testants, who proceed to depose Ferdinand, and appoint the elector palat Frederick, king of Bohemia. Abdication of Mathias in Hungary. Ferdinand succeeds him (Hungary.) He ratifies the capitulation signed by Matthias at his coronation. War of Poland with Sweden in Livonia. The Poles advance upon Moscow.

Spain.

- 1618 League with emperor agt. the protest Commencement of the *thirty years' war*. Negotiations of marriage between thinfanta and Charles prince of Wales, Denmark, Russia, and Sweden
- 1618 Renewal of the war of Sweden with Poland in Livonia. Internal prosperity of Sweden; new built; trade, commerce, &c. flourish War of Russia with Poland continued Ladislas marches victoriously upon Moscow. Danish fleet to India; Tranquebar in Ceylon, the first Danish colony.

Netherlands.

- 1618 Protestant synod at Dort; the tenet Arminius condemned. Persecutions; fines, imprisonments, banishment, *death*, decreed against the minians. Batavia is founded and made the seat of Dutch government in India. Cornelius Drebbel of Alcmær, the inventor (probably) of microscopes, fl. 1618

Turkish Empire.

- 1618 Deposition of Mustapha after 3 months Osman or Othman II. (son of Ahmed.) Great defeat at Shiblai by the Persians. Peace; surrender of Servia, Erivan, Tabriz, Persia and Tartary.
- 1618 Battle of Shiblai; great victory over the Turks and Tartars; followed by Peace with the Turks, who are compelled to surrender the provinces wrested from Persia during the two preceding reigns. India and China.

India and China.

- 1618 The Dutch take Jokarta in Java. Batavia in Java built by the Dutch directed general on the ruins of Jokarta. Hur Govind is imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior by the emp. Jehangheer; the devotion of the Sikhs obtains his liberation. Conversion of the king of Japan to Christianity by means of Jesuit missionaries. Destruction of the Chinese army by Mantchoo Tartars.

America.

- 1618 Argall's mismanagement and tyranny occasion much trouble in Virginia. [“The London Company suffered the plagues of corporations—faithless and fruitless suits.”—*Bancroft*.] Yearley supercedes Argall as governor. Mild, just, prosperous rule of Yearley. Death of the chieftain Powhatan. Australasia and Polynesia.
- 1618 Further discoveries on the Papuan by the ship Mauritius. Captain Zeachlen of Holland discovers land of Arnhem and part of Van Diemen's Land.

Britain.

- 1619 **Baronetcy** introduced into Ireland. (1611.)
The persecuted puritans demand extensive ecclesiastical reforms; archbishop Abbot of Canterbury favours their cause.
James refuses to aid the elector palatine.
Popular discontent throughout the country.
Criminals first transported to America.
[The statute of 39 Eliz., chap. 4, for the banishment of dangerous rogues and vagabonds, was virtually converted by James into an act for transportation to America, by a letter to the treasurer and council of the colony of Virginia, commanding them "to send a hundred dissolute persons to Virginia, which the knight-marshal would deliver to them for that purpose."]
- Duke of Buckingham is the first to ride in a coach drawn by six horses.
Potatoes sell at 1s. per lb.
Death of Lord Cobham by starvation.
Tapestry invented by Sir Francis Crane.
Dr. Wm. Harvey announces his discovery of the "circulation of the blood."
[The exact year when Harvey first made this announcement cannot be accurately settled. Some suppose that he brought forward his theory in August, 1615, in his Lumleian lectures before the College of Physicians; while others are of opinion that the present date is the correct one. Hamilton states that Harvey's announcement was preceded, in 1632, by the discovery of the lacteals by Asellius of Cremona. See 1628.]
- Jobson follows Thompson to Timbuctoo.
Birth of Titus Oates (1705.)
Death of Nicholas Hilliard of Exeter, painter of portraits (born 1547.)
- France.**
- 1619 Negotiations of the court with the queen mother.
Preparations of D'Epemon for war.
The king's troops march upon Uzereche and sack it.
Public sympathy for the queen mother excited.
Luynes recalls Richelieu from Avignon, and sends him to negotiate with the queen dowager.
Treaty of Angoulême; peace restored; d'Epemon pardoned.
The government of Anjou conferred upon the queen mother, who thus recovers much of her influence.
Condé released from prison, Nov. 20.
Death of the painter Freminet.
- Germany.**
- 1619 Death of Matthias (emperor) March 20.
Ferdinand II. (king of Hungary) elected emperor, Aug. 28.
- Austria.**
- 1619 Ferdinand a candidate for the imperial crown.
Vienna entered by the rebellious Bohemians, under count Thurn; they seize Ferdinand, but liberate him on the approach of troops under Albert of Wallenstein.
Ferdinand elected emperor, Aug. 28.
Formal deposition of Ferdinand by the Bohemians, because of "falsehood, religious persecution, and conspiring with Spain against the liberties of Bohemia."

Italy.

- 1619 Ambassadors to the pope from Japan.
Death of the historian Strada.
Guido and Domenichino, pupils of the Caracci school of painting, flourish.
Lanfranco of Parma, painter, flourishes.
- Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**
- 1619 Truce for 14 years between Poland and Russia, made at Divilina in January.
Poland gains Smolensko and other towns.
The Bohemians, refusing to acknowledge the election of Ferdinand, choose Frederic V., elector Palatine, king of Bohemia, Aug. 29.
He is crowned at Prague, Nov. 4.
The pope devotes the Bohemian heretics to ruin; he sends money to aid the "sword of the church."
Bethlem Gabor of Transylvania conquers a large part of Hungary.
Confederacy of the Bohemians, Hungarians, and Transylvanians.
- Netherlands.**
- 1619 Iniquitous execution of the Grand Pensionary Barneveldt (1586, 1608, 1614.)
Hugo Grotius condemned to perpetual banishment in the fortress of Leovestein; his property confiscated (1621.)
Bank of Hamburg formed.
Willebrord Snell, the true discoverer of the "Laws of Refraction," fl. (1624.)
Flourishing period of the Flemish school of painting, the founder of which was Peter Paul Rubens, the number of whose pictures reached nearly to 4,000. Among his assistants were Theod. Van Thuldeu, Eras. Quellen (d. 1678), Jacob Jordens (1594—1678), and Sneyders, the animal painter (1576—1667.) His pupils included David Teniers, senior (1582—1649), J. Van Hock (d. 1650), Lucas Van Uden (1595—1680), Peter Van Mol (1580—1650.) and Diepenbecke (1607—1675), also J. Breughel (died 1642.)
- India and China.**
- 1619 Ambassadors from Japan to Paul as head of the Christian nations, informing him that their royal master had renounced paganism and become a Christian.
The Dutch fortify Batavia, the capital of Java and of all their possessions in India.
The Mantchoos are again victorious over the Chinese.
The emperor receives aid from the Portuguese (of little avail.)
- America.**
- 1619 *First colonial Assembly in Virginia*—convened at James's Town in June—consisting of the governor, council, and two representatives from the eleven boroughs.
["This was the happy dawn of legislative liberty in America. They who had been dependent on the will of a governor, claimed the privileges of Englishmen, and demanded a code based upon the English laws."] **Australia and Polynesia.**
- Immigration of 90 "young and incorrupt" English women into Virginia.
[The disproportion of the sexes was at this time seriously felt in America.]
- 1619 "The land of Edcl," and the great reef lying off this part of the Australian coast discovered by Harris.

Britain.

- 1620 James takes part in the "Thirty Years' War;" 4,000 volunteers under Oxford and Essex are sent to aid the elector. Emigration of the "Pilgrim Fathers." The English established in Madras. Birth of Andrew Marvell (died 1678.) Ben Johnson, poet-laureate of James I., with a pension of 100 marks for life. [Traces of a *stipendiary* poet royal (not laureate) occur before this: in 1249, and again in 1251, the sum of 100 shillings was ordered to be paid Henry de Avanches, "magistro versificatori." Guilielmus Peregrinus was *versificator* to Richard I.: he accompanied him to Palestine, and wrote on the first crusade. Baston was versificator to Edward II.; by whom the siege of Striveling Castle has been celebrated.]
First copper coinage by government.
Halifax deprived of its unenviable privilege of killing by the *maiden* persons convicted of a theft to the value of 13*d*.
[The maiden was an instrument not unlike the modern guillotine.]

France.

- 1620 Duke of Luyne becomes unpopular. The discontented side with the queen dowager, and repair to her dominions. By the advice of Condé the king marches an army against them, July 7-30. Battle of Pont de Ce; queen's troops routed, August 6. Navarre annexed. Amnesty and pacification. Reconciliation of the king and his mother. Protestant church suppressed at Bearne. Return of the king to Paris, November 7. Perukes worn at court for the first time. Making of velvet paper attempted by one Fraucois of Rouen.

Germany.

- 1620 Battle of Prague, Nov. 8; the elector palatine is put to the ban of the empire. [Seven years subsequent to this battle 30,000 Bohemian protestant artizans, and 200 of the nobility, were found to have been driven into foreign lands.]
The imperialists subdue Bohemia, and dismember the palatinate.
The art of tinning plate-iron brought from Bohemia into Saxony.
The art of making ruby glass known.
Kepler is invited by the English ambassador, Sir Henry Wotton, to remove to England, but declines the invitation.

Austria.

- 1620 Maximilian takes the field against the Bohemians, in July; also Tilly. He reduces upper Austria to obedience. General Dampierre is sent against Bethlem Gabor. Ferdinand is aided by the "drunken bigot" John George of Saxony, and by the "zealous Romanist" Sigismund of Poland, in his horrid crusade against the Bohemian protestants.

Italy.

- 1620 The first public "Gazette" published at Venice.
The Valteline disputes commenced:—The Spaniards enter the Valteline for the protection of the catholics against the Grisons: the French aid the latter.

Italy.

- 1620 Death of Croce, author of the popular romance entitled "Bertoldo."
Futile attempt of Ossuna to become independent in Naples.

Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.

- 1620 Revolt of the Hungarian protestants, who elect Bethlem Gabor king.
Battle of Prague, Nov. 8; the Hungarians and Bohemians routed by Maximilian and Tilly; king Frederic escapes to Breslau; massacre at Prague, &c.
Bohemia in the hands of Ferdinand; the protestants thoroughly crushed; 30,000 persons expatriated. (See Germany.)
War between Poland and Turkey.
Annihilation of 50,000 Poles on the Dneister by the Turks. Poland invaded.

Spain.

- 1620 Preliminaries of marriage between Philip, heir to the throne, and Isabella of France arranged April 27.
Monk Bonet's system of instruction for the deaf and dumb published.
Fr. de Quevedo, the "Spanish Rabelais," flourishes (b. 1580, d. 1645.)

Denmark.

- 1620 The Greenland and Iceland Company of Denmark incorporated.

Netherlands.

- 1620 The chateau Luxemburg built by de Brosse under Mary de Medicis.
Jansen, Galileo, and Drebbel engaged simultaneously in improving the microscope.

Turkish Empire.

- 1620 War with Poland in Moldavia.
Great vict. over the Poles on the Dneister.

India and China.

- 1620 Madras colonized and Fort George built by the English.
Death of the Chinese emperor of a broken heart; his son Kwang-tsung succeeds.

America.

- 1620 Slavery introduced into Virginia, "by special providence."
["In the month of August, 1620, just 14 months after the first representative assembly of Virginia, 4 months before the Plymouth colony landed in America, and less than a year before the concession of a written constitution, more than a century after the last vestiges of hereditary slavery had disappeared from English society and the English constitution, and 6 years after the communes of France had petitioned for the emancipation of every serf in every fief, a Dutch man-of-war entered James's River, and landed 22 negroes for sale."—*Bancroft*.]
Restrictions of king James upon the growth of tobacco in Virginia.
The Pilgrim Fathers (English puritans) land in Massachusetts Bay; they name the place "Plymouth," Dec. 22 († 15.)
[The Mayflower, 180 tons, and the Speedwell, 60 tons, left Leyden, with most of the English congregation at that place, July 22; they reached Southampton Aug. 13; and on Aug. 21 they got under weigh for the land of hope. The Speedwell returned, but the Mayflower, carrying 100 "Pilgrims," pursued her course, and arrived in America (Cape Cod) Nov. 9.]

Britain.

1621 James convenes parliament to ask for supplies: it meets, January 16. Redress of grievances chiefly engages the attention of the Commons.

Bacon is created Viscount St. Albans.

The Commons impeach him of corruption: he confesses, is degraded, and fined £40,000, May 3.

[“Bacon had inscribed his name on the scroll of the immortals—he had written his greatest works before his fall. If he had remained quiet in the beautiful solitudes of Gorbambury, he would have risen into respect, even personally, from the moment he fell from power; but so mean was this great man’s soul, that he struggled and begged incessantly, and wrote the most humiliating of letters for the light of the king’s countenance, for a pension, for some fresh employment.”]

Offence and punishment of Floyd.

[Floyd imprudently expressed his joy at the defeat of the protestants in Bohemia.

The parliament treated him cruelly.]

Thirty-six patents abolished by James.

Calamitous result of Mansell’s expedition against the Algerine pirates to the English shipping.

James re-establishes episcopacy in Scotld.

“Divine right” of kings a subject of angry controversy at this time.

Archbishop Abbot of Canterbury accidentally kills his park-keeper.

Parliament, which was adjourned on June 4, re-assembles in November.

Quarrel between James and the Commons; he cancels a “Protest” of the House, December 30.

France.

1621 Designs of the government against the Huguenots. They remonstrate against their augmented grievances.

The assembly of protestant delegates commanded to separate by order of the king. Hugo Grotius and his wife arrive in France; Louis grants him a pension of 3,000 livres—irregularly paid. Grotius publishes his “Vindication.”

Birth of the fabulist, La Fontaine (d. 1695.)

Assembly of protestants at Rochelle, May. They issue an order for the formation of a protestant body.

War with the Huguenots, who are headed by duke of Rohan and count Soubise.

The king marches an army agt. Rochelle. He is successful in the southern provinces.

At Montauban, the marquis de la Force routs the king’s army; the duke of Mayenne and eight thousand men are slain.

Death of Luynes of fever, Dec. 15, aged 32.

Leadiguieres apostatizes from the protestant faith, and is made constable.

Germany.

1621 University of Rinteln, in the principality of Lippe, Schaunburg, founded.

Austria.

1621 20,000 men, assembled by Mansfeld in Alsace, renew the war against Austria.

Italy.

1621 Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany. Naples under Philip IV. of Spain.

Gregory XV. (card. Alexander Ludovisio, archbishop of Bologna) pope.

Poland and Bohemia.

1621 Seven unsuccessful attempts of the Turks upon the Polish camp.

Battle of Choczyn; the Poles victorious.

Negotiations for peace comcd. by Osman.

Dissolution of the protestant union, May 24; and suppression of protestantism in Bohemia.

Spain.

1621 Death of Philip III. “a pious, amiable, and beneficent prince; but in all the qualities of a great man, or of a prudent sovereign, most unfortunately deficient.”

Philip IV. (son) succeeds at the age of 17. [Of a mild and good-natured disposition.]

Marriage of Philip to Isabella of France.

The Conde de Olivarez, minister, an imperious, ungrateful, and dissimulating minion.

War with the Dutch renewed (1609); Spinola commands in Belgium.

Camp mills invented by Pomfeo Targone for the use of Spinola’s army.

The anatomist J. Valverde; the historians Blanca, J. G. de Mendoza; the tragedians Montalvan, Argensola, Quevedo,

M. de Madrigal, and Lope de Vega, fl.

Sweden.

1621 Riga taken by Gustavus Adolphus.

Marriage of Gustavus and Maria Eleonora, sister of the duke of Mecklenburg.

Netherlands.

1621 Escape of Grotius through a stratagem devised by his wife (1619.)

[“The government, outrageous at the result of the affair, at first proposed to hold this interesting prisoner in place of the prey they had lost, and to proceed criminally against her. But after a fortnight’s confinement she was restored to liberty.”]

The Dutch painters, Miraveit (1568—1641), and A. Bloemart (1567—1647), flourish.

War renewed between the seven united provinces and Spain.

Death of the archduke Albert.

Isabel retains power as *regent*.

Spinola commands for Spain in Belgium.

Camp mills carried in Spinola’s army.

The Dutch lose Colombo in Ceylon.

“Old” Eyckens, a Dutch painter of landscape and architecture, flourishes (1650.)

Turkish Empire.

1621 Defeat at Choczyn by the Poles.

Persia and Tartary.

1621 The eldest son of Abbas put to death, and his second son blinded—victims of the suspicion and jealousy of their father.

India and China.

1621 The Portuguese recover Colombo (1603.)

War between the Dutch and Portuguese in the Chinese seas.

Ho-tung succeeds in China.

America.

1621 English charter, granting Acadia to Sir William Alexander.

Acadia named Nova Scotia.

Immigration of 60 English “maids of virtuous education, young, handsome, and well-recommended,” into Virginia.

“Constitution” for Virginia, in July, brought to the colony by Sir Francis Wyatt, governor Yeardeley’s successor.

Cotton first cultivated in Virginia.

Dotch West India Company revived.

Britain.

- 1622 James nearly drowned in New River, Jan. 5. He dissolves his parliament, Jan. 6; acting rigorously towards several members—committing Sir E. Coke and Sir R. Phillips to the Tower; Pym, Mallory, and Selden to the common prison; while Sir Dudley Digges, Sir T. Crewe, Sir N. Rich, and Sir R. Perrot are expatriated. Rise of the court and country parties. Virginia a dependency of the crown. The silk trade opened with Persia. Popular sympathy with the "distressed lady Elizabeth," queen of Bohemia. The enthusiasm of the young and brave annoy the king.
- 1623 Prince Charles and the duke of Buckingham secretly depart for Madrid. Massacre at Amboyna. (See India.) Knights of Nova Scotia instituted. Death of Camden the historian, aged 72. *Continued next page.*

France.

- 1622 Rochelle, invested by land and water, is in imminent danger. The king goes into Languedoc; the protestants show a desire for an accommodation. Peace of Montpellier; hastily concluded on the queen mother's recommendation, and confirming the treaty of Nantes. Richelieu made cardinal, and admitted to the council. [From this period is dated the second humiliation of the French nobility by the crown, to the death of Richelieu, 1642.] La Vieville minister of finance.
- 1623 Banishment of the chancellor, Sillery. War agt. Austria in support of the Grisons. Birth of Pascal, the divine (d. 1662.)

Germany.

- 1622 The imperialists under Tilly defeated at Wisloch, by the allied army under Mansfeldt, April 29. Tilly victorious over the Margrave at Wimpfen, May 6; and over Christian at Hochot, June 20. The Austrians, dreading the military genius of Mansfeldt, adopt plans for removing him from the command; hence Frederick is cajoled by James of England into dismissing Christian and Mansfeldt. Palatinate reduced by Spinola and Tilly.

1623 *On next page.*

Italy.

- 1622 The congregation "Pro Propaganda Fide" founded at Rome (1622.) Death of Paoli Sarpi, author of a "History of the Council of Trent," &c. (1607.) Francesco Mocchi, sculptor, flourishes. Death of the painter Giovanni Bat. Viola, (born 1572.)

1623 *On next page.*

Poland and Hungary.

- 1622 Peace of the Poles with the Turks; the former retire from Moldavia. Peace between Bethlem Gabor of Transylvania and the emperor.

Spain.

- 1622 Death of J. Guevara, lit. (b. 1541.)
- 1623 Philip joins the war of the Grisons. Premiums on early marriages—the expulsion of the Moors having caused a great deficiency in the population. *Continued next page.*

Sweden and Russia.

1622 The Danish and Swedish trade increases. Peace between Poland and Turkey; the former cedes Choczin and evacuates Moldavia.

1623 Commercial relations between Russia and England renewed. Danish university of Sorve for nobility fdd.

Netherlands.

1622 St. Juliers taken by Spinola. Distress in Holland: the advance, for some time, of 50,000 florins a-month to the revolted protestants in Germany, and a like sum to the princes of the Union, occasion much embarrassment to the states. Bergen-op-Zoom besieged by Spinola: he is compelled to raise the siege with the loss of 1,200 men, by prince Maurice. Ravages of Fredrick Henry in Brabant. Count Mansfeldt obtains possession of West Friesland.

1623 *On next page.*

Turkish Empire.

1622 War with the Druses; Osman intimates his design of employing other troops than the Janissaries; hence Insurrection of the Janissaries. Mustapha restored; Osman strangled by command of Mustapha's mother. [Osman II. was the first Ottoman sultan murdered by his revolted subjects.] Fifteen months of frightful anarchy. [In fact the capital was as one immense human slaughter-house.]

1623 Mustapha strangled; he is succeeded by *Amurath* or Murad IV., brother of Osman, known as the "Ottoman Nero."

Persia and Tartary.

1622 The island of Ormuz, a Portuguese settlement, taken by the English fleet and Persian military, April 22.

India.

1622 Persecution of Christians in Japan and expulsion of the Jesuits "because of their intrigues for the overthrow of the government."

Idolatry is again the state religion of Japan. Ormuz taken from the Portuguese by Shah Abbas and the English.

Keyerszom, the Dutch commander, attacks the Portuguese settlement of Macao; the Chinese drive him off.

Dutch factory established and forts built on the island of Formosa.

1623 The members of the English factory at Amboyna massacred by the Dutch.

America.

1622 Petty warfare between the colonists of James's Town and the natives. Assassination of 347 colonists in Virginia by the natives, March 22.

1623 New Hampshire settled by colonies of English puritans.

Vengeance of the Virginian colonists upon the Indians.

Continued next page.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1622 Ninety leagues of the shore of New Holland explored by the ship *Leeuwin*.

1623 "The great islands of Arnheim and Speil" discovered by Jan Carstens, who had sailed from Amboyna, having under his command the yachts *Pera* and *Arnheim*. [The western extremity of *Carpentaria*.]

Britain.

- 1623 *Continued* from p. 400.
Secret negotiations of James for a marriage between prince Charles and the princess Henrietta of France.
The "Fatal Vespers" at Blackfriars: a priest and 100 of his congregation killed. Navy, 33 ships of 19,400 tons.
- 1624 James announces to his parliament that the proposed Spanish alliance has been broken off.
James (reluctantly) decls. war agt. Spain. The parliament grant him three subsidies and three-fifteenths for war with Spain. Impeachment and dismissal of the earl of Middlesex (Cranfield) by parliament.
[James was angry with his son Charles for favouring this impeachment, telling him that he would yet have his bellyful of impeachments.]
The earl of Bristol returns from Spain and exposes Buckingham's conduct.
The London Virginian Company abolished. Legal interest of money reduced from 10 to 8 per cent.
[This is the first time that the word "interest" instead of "usury" occurs in the English statutes.]
Act for improving the river Thames as far as Oxford.

France.

- 1624 Unpopularity of La Vieville.
Richelieu's influence in the ascendant. Negotiations for the marriage of the princess Henrietta Maria with pr. of Wales.
The foundation of national laws laid by Hugo Grotius, in his great work, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," published this year.
[Adam Smith regards Grotius as the first who attempted to give the world anything like a system of those principles which ought to run through and be the foundation of the laws of all nations. Grotius placed the science on a sure and sound footing, and may justly be regarded as the parent of what has since been called the law of nature and nations.]
La Vieville suddenly arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Amboise.
Richelieu appointed finance minister. His ministry dates from this year to 1642.
["The timid and fluctuating policy of Ancre and Luynes was now at an end; and France was ruled by one whose stern and unyielding temper would neither tolerate domestic insubordination, nor foreign encroachment."]
The papal troops driven from the Valteline, by order of Richelieu.
Complaints of the Huguenots at the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the peace of Montpellier.
Birth of Segrais, author of "Idyls," &c. (died 1701.)
Arcueil's celebrated subterranean aqueduct, three miles from Paris, constructed.
- Germany.**
- 1623 Meeting of the electors at Ratisbon, Jan. Adjrd. meeting, Jn. 30, when the duke of Bavaria obtains the electoral dignity, now vacant by the exile of Frederic.
[The first portion of the war is now finished. The second, or Danish part, succeeds.]
University of Saltzburg founded.

Italy.

- 1623 War of the Grisons: Genoese are involved in it by their connection with Spain, and the ambition of the duke of Savoy.
The library of the palatine of Heidelberg received at Rome.
Urban VIII. (card. Maffeo Barberini, archbishop of Nazareth) pope.
[He lavished the church revenues most prodigally on his nephews.]
- Hungary and Poland.**
- 1624 Gabor and the emperor make a second peace—now at Vienna.
Gabor renounces the title of king, and the emperor cedes the duchies of Oppelen and Ratisbon in Silesia.
- Spain.**
- 1623 *Continued* from p. 400.
Further decline in the industrial capabilities of the kingdom, and in the public revenue, &c.
Buckingham and the prince of Wales (1618) at court; the conduct of the former gives great offence.
The intended marriage of the Infanta with Charles broken off owing to the duke of Buckingham's intrigues, Nov. 25.
- 1624 Naval defeat off Lima by the Dutch.
Death of Juan Mariana, historian.
Public grievances: general dissatisfaction. The Catalans, in a state of insurrection, apply to France; Louis advances with 12,000 men to their relief.
Intrigues of Olivarez to effect the assassination of Richelieu, of France, frustrated.
- Netherlands.**
- 1623 The tyranny of prince Maurice provokes discontent; a conspiracy of Arminians, headed by the sons of Barneveldt, is detected and frustrated, Feb. 6.
Execution of 15 conspirators: Groeneveld, son of Barneveldt, being one of them.
Increasing abhorrence of Maurice.
- 1624 Embarrassment of the states: a loan of 1,200,000 livres is obtained from France, and a promise of 1,000,000 for each of the two succeeding years, on condition that Maurice makes no treaty with Spain without the concurrence of the French king.
Stamped paper first issued in Holland, Aug. 13.
[The expenditure of the states having increased far beyond their income, the government offered a reward to any one who should invent a new impost. That on paper ("de impost van bezegelde brieven") was suggested and adopted.]
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1624 Rebellion of Abaza under pretence of avenging Othman's murder.
Unsuccessful invasion of Persia.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1624 Turkish invasion repulsed.
- America.**
- 1623 *Continued* from p. 400.
Quarrels between king James and the Virginian Company.
New Swedeland on the Delaware founded by colonists from Sweden.
- 1624 Permanent settlement of New York:—Amsterdam (now New York) founded by Dutch colonists.
[The first age of New York was the age of hunters and Indian traders.]

Britain.

1625 John Williams, archbishop of York, chancellor; the last ecclesiastic who held the office of keeper of the seals (1637.)

[“The judges of the common law have certain rules to guide them; a keeper of the seals has nothing but his own conscience to direct him, and that is oftentimes deceitful. The proceedings in Chancery are *secundum arbitrium boni viri*, and this *arbitrium* differeth as much in several men as their countenances differ.”—*Whitelocke*.]

Death of James I. March 27, aged 59.

[“Of all blessings James esteemed peace the greatest. He saw his country increasing in wealth, making progress in liberal institutions, in learning, science, and most of the arts which adorn social life, which he considered a sufficient compensation for the absence of military renown. He, however, laboured to found his authority on maxims so dangerous, that it became requisite to watch him with the same care, and to oppose him with the same vigour, as if he had indulged himself in all the excesses of practical tyranny. He left his son engaged in war with Spain, on bad terms with his parliament, and exposed to the full current of that popular tide, which during more than half a century had set strongly against the monarchical prerogative.”]

Charles I. succeeds, aged 24.

Civil list fixed at £800,000.

Treaty with France ratified, March 30.

A plague rages in London.

Marriage of Charles and Henrietta Maria, at Dover, June 14. (On May 1, in Paris.)

Charles's first parliament, from June 18 to August 12.

Baronets of Nova Scotia first created (1611.)

Buckingham's abortive expedition to Rochelle on behalf of Louis.

[Captains and men protested against being employed against the French protestants.]

Charles dissolves the parliament (which re-assembled at Oxford, Aug. 1) for their tardiness in voting supplies, Aug. 12.

Disastrous expedition to Cadiz in Oct.

Buckingham pawns the crown jewels and plate in Holland.

Troubles between Charles and his queen on account of the numerous priests the latter had brought in her train.

Act commanding the inhabitants of London to preserve their urine for making saltpetre.

David Ramsay's patented engine for raising water and coals from coal mines.

Death of Thomas Lodge, dramatic writer.

Knights Baronets instituted in Scotland.

Hackney coaches first in London.

France.

1625 Insurrection of the Huguenots under the count of Soubise and the duke of Rohan.

They are subdued by the duke of Montmorenci; an accommodation succeeds.

Arrival of the duke of Buckingham to espouse the princess Elizabeth in the name of Charles I. of England.

Richelieu quarrels with Buckingham.

Death of Honore d' Ursa, author of the pastoral “*Astreé*” (born 1567.)

Germany.

1625 The protestants of Lower Saxony take arms under Christian IV. of Denmark—Lower Saxony is therefore the seat of war for five years.

Wooden bellows for smelting furnaces invented by Martin and Nicholas Schelhorn, millers of Schmalebuche, in Coburg.

[Other accounts state they were introduced into the Hartz forest in 1620, by Lewis Pfauenschnid.]

Helioscope invented by Christ. Scheiner.

Italy.

1625 War of Genoa and Savoy for the territory of Zaccarello; France aids Savoy, Spain allies with Genoa.

Noble defence of Genoa agst. the French.

Hungary.

1625 Ferdinand III. king of Hungary.

War between Ferdinand and Bethlem Gabor for two years.

Spain.

1625 Naval war with England because of her connection with the protestant confederation.

The Catalans unite with Philip and expel the French.

The war with Holland continued; Spinola victorious at Breda.

Quiros, Spanish circumnavigator, fl.

Death of the Spanish historian, Her y Tordesillas (b. 1565.)

Denmark and Sweden.

1625 Conquest of Livonia by the Swedes.

League for the restoration of the elector palatine in Bohemia headed by the king of Denmark.

Netherlands.

1625 Failure of Maurice at Breda and Antwerp.

Death of prince Maurice unregretted, Ap. 23, in his 59th year. His brother,

Frederick Henry (of Orange), *Stadtholder*, aged 41; by whom

The Arminians are tolerated.

[“One noble and worthy characteristic

was the full enjoyment of the liberty of the press in the united provinces. The

thirst of gain, the fury of faction, the

federal dependence of the minor towns,

the absolute power of prince Maurice,

all the combinations which might carry

weight against this principle, were totally

ineffectual to prevail over it. And the

republic was, on this point, proudly pre-

eminent among surrounding nations.”

—*Grattan*.]

Death of Peter Brengel, painter (b. 1569.)

Breda taken by the Spaniards.

Jansen, bishop of Ypres, founder of the

sect of Jansenists, flourishes (1640.)

Birth of the artist Adriansen.

Turkish Empire.

1625 Loss of Baghdat, Mosul, and other places. The grand vizier and others executed.

Truce with the German emp. renewed.

Persia and Tartary.

1625 Baghdat, Mosul, &c. recovered.

America.

1625 First English habitation in the West Indies: on the island of St. Christopher.

Charles I. restricts the growth of tobacco in Virginia.

Cayenne settled by the French.

Britain.

- 1626 Charles's second parliament meets Feb. 6. Buckingham impeached by parliament, for which the king suddenly dissolves it. He issues warrants for levying duties. Charles demands a loan for aiding the king of Denmark; Sir Thomas Wentworth refuses his assistance to the proposed loan, for which he is imprisoned. Forced loans; arbitrary taxation; and imprisonment—all tend to further irritate the public mind. [In London and other towns the very rabble shouted "A parliament, a parliament! No parliament, no money." The tide was rising.] Death of Lord Francis Bacon at Highgate, April 9, aged 66. Birth of Sir R. Howard (d. 1698.)
- 1627 War with France in aid of the Huguenots. The "refusers" (those who resisted Charles's forced loans) are imprisoned by scores. Popular discontents. The marbles found at Paros purchased by Lord Arundel and presented to Oxford university.

Continued on next page.

France.

- 1626 Peace of Monzon, April (Italy, Spain.) Conspiracy against Richelieu discovered. Arrest of the conspirators—the duke of Vendôme, his brother the grand prior of France, and the marquis of Chalais. Marriage of the duke of Anjou with Mademoiselle de Montpensier. The title of duke of Orleans given to duke of Anjou. Secret trial of Chalais, arranged by Richelieu. Chalais executed, August 19. Count of Soissons expatriated. Confession and liberation of Vendôme. The grand prior remaining obdurate is left in prison, where he dies. A body guard is given to Richelieu. *Resident* ambassadors in foreign courts date from this period. Assembly of notables at Tuileries, Dec. 2. Embarrassed state of the finances; the treasury empty, the national debt augmented, and the income below the expenditure—the result of 17 years' neglect. Birth of the letter-writer, M. de Sevigne (d. 1694); and of the oriental scholar, D'Herbelot (died 1695.)
- 1627 Public offices bought and sold; public and official bribery, &c. The offices of constable and high admiral of France suppressed. Duchess of Orleans dies soon after giving birth to a daughter. Richelieu commences his designs for humbling the Huguenots.
- Continued on next page.*
- Germany.**
- 1626 Mansfeldt defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau, April 25. Victory of Tilly at Lutter, August 27. Death of Mansfeldt at Urakowitz, Nov. 30. Union of Giessen and Marburg universities.
- 1627 General defeat of the protestants by Tilly and Wallenstein; the north-west of Germany reduced. Kepler's celebrated astronomical tables first published.

Italy.

- 1626 Oligarchical factions in Genoa: the privileged and unprivileged nobles are opposed to each other. The Valteline restored to the Grisons. Lucas Valerius, mathematician, flourishes. Duchy of Urbino annexed to the papacy. Sanctorius's commentary on the works of Avicenna published at Venice. Allegri, musician, fl. at Rome (1590-1640.)
- 1627 War of the Mantuan succession, occasioned by the death of the last of the Gonzagas—France, Venice, and the papal states for Charles of Nevers, against Savoy, assisted by Tuscany and Spain. Establishment of the Propagandist College. **Spain.**
- 1626 Peace of Monzon; conclusion of the war with the Grisons. (See Italy.) A Portuguese fleet of East Indiamen captured by the Dutch off Calais. Lisbon sacked by the Dutch.
- 1627 War of the Mantuan succession; Philip at the instigation of his minister disputes the succession of Gonzaga, duke of Nevers, an example readily followed by the emperor and the duke of Savoy. **Russia, Norway, and Sweden.**
- 1626 The Swedes conquer Polish Prussia. The Russian serfs declared the personal property of the landowners. Defeat of the Danes at Lutter. The Swedish equestrian order have their privileges defined. Birth of Christina, dau. of Gustavus (1632.) Means for the protection of the Danish northern fisheries adopted.
- 1627 Tilly and Wallenstein's victories; Holstein and Sleswig lost by Denmark, except the fortresses of Gluckstadt and Krempen. The inhabitants of Home island, Iceland, carried off by Algerine pirates (1636.) **Netherlands.**
- 1626 Anomalous union: a fleet, manned by Calvinists, assist the French against Rochelle: recall of the fleet. Birth of Gaspar Van Eyck of Antwerp, a painter of marine views (1492, 1495.)
- 1627 Oldersel reduced by pr. Frederick Henry. Renewal of the treaty of alliance with England; Charles I. receives 20 ships.
- Continued on next page.*
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1626 Re-introductn. of Christianity into Greece. Defeat of Abaza by Hafiz Pacha; the former still continues in rebellion.
- 1627 Revolt of the khans of the Crimea. Cossacks harass the northern boundaries, and ravage the coasts of the Bosphorus. The Turks again invade Persia. **India and China.**
- 1626 Death of Malek Umber, which leads to war in the Dekkan.
- 1627 *Chwang-let* emperor of China. *Hwa-tung* succeeds in China. Renewed attempt of the Dutch on Macao. **America.**
- 1626 Slavery introduced into Manhattan by the Dutch West India Company. San Salvador wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch. The seignory of Notre Dames des Auges, near Quebec, granted to the Fr. Jesuits.
- 1627 *On next page.*

Britain.

1627 *Continued from p. 403.*
Pemberton's alms-houses in St. Alban's founded.

[Over the gateway an arrow head is cemented into the brickwork; and tradition says, the founder shot a poor widow accidentally with an arrow, and in atonement for his involuntary offence raised this charitable institution.]

Henry, earl of Holland, appointed king's "changer, exchanger, and outchanger."
1628 Charles's third parliament meets Mar. 17. Five liberal subsidies granted; and the Petition of Right receives the royal assent, June 17.

Dr. Lambe murdered in London.
Harvey further confirms the discovery of Servetus respecting the circulation of the blood. (See 1619; also Spain 1533.)

[This year his work, "Exercitatio anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus," made its first appearance.]
Assassination of Buckingham by John Felton, August 23.

Earl of Portland succeeds, as chief minister. Felton is hanged at Tyburn.

France.

1627 *Continued from p. 403.*
The third (and last) Huguenot war.
Louis forbids the duke of Buckingham appearing at the French court; hence sudden appearance of Buckingham with a fleet of a hundred sail and seven thousand men, before Rochelle, July 7.

Unskilful manœuvres of Buckingham; he lands his men on the isle of Rhé; he is routed; and after having lost two-thirds of his army, he returns home.

Increase of the French navy.
Birth of Bossuet (died 1704.)
Blockade of Rochelle by Louis; it surrenders, Oct. 28.

1628 Rochelle is dismantled and the Huguenots are oppressed.

Louis personally leads an army into Italy, of 25,000 foot and 2,000 horse, to support the claims of the duke de Nevers to the dukedom of Mantua.

Death of the "Father of French Lyric Poetry," François de Malherbe (b. 1555.)

Germany.

1628 All the Baltic shores (Stralsund excepted) recovered by Wallenstein.

Gallant defence of Stralsund against Wallenstein by the citizens, some Scotch mercenaries, and a Swedish force under general Wrangel.

Siege of Stralsund raised, Wallenstein having lost 12,000 men from May 28, to July 24.

Wallenstein obtains the Duchy of Mecklenburg, and the title of "Admiral of the Ocean."

Italy.

1628 Frustration of the conspiracy of Cesare Vachero under the patronage of the duke of Savoy, for the overthrow of the Genoese government.

The Valteline occupied by the Spaniards.

Bohemia.

1627 Ferdinand III. is crowned k. of Bohemia. The "Letters of Majesty" and right of election forcibly abrogated.

Spain.

1628 Loss of the Plate fleet; captured by the Dutch off Cuba.
Spinola removed from Belgium to Italy.

Russia.

1628 Academy of Abo (the germ of the university of 1640) founded by Gustavus.

Netherlands.

1627 *Continued from p. 403.*
The Dutch fleet in the West Indies, under admiral Peter Hein, obtain several victories, till 1629.

Hein defeats a fleet of 26 Spanish vessels.
1628 Recall of Spinola; he is sent to Italy.
Groll, Santilvet, and Bois-le-duc, fall into the hands of the Dutch.

The Spanish Plate fleet, captured off Cuba by the intrepid Hein. The booty, estimated at 12,000,000 florins, is brought to Amsterdam.

Turkish Empire.

1628 Ill success of the Persian war leads to a Mutiny of the Janissaries at Constantinople; dreadful slaughter; two of the obnoxious ministers put to death, &c.

Awful slaughter of the Janissaries by the rebel Abaza at Erzeroum.

Submission of Abaza to Khosru Pacha. Abaza made governor of Bosnia.

Persia and Tartary.

1627 Persia invaded by the Turks, who obtain several victories.

1628 The turbulence of the Janissaries proves favourable to the Persian cause.
Defeat of the Turks under the walls of Baghdad, &c.

Death of Shah Abbas at Casbin.
Shah Soofi (Sam Mirza, the only remaining grandson of Abbas) succeeds.

India and China.

1628 Death of the emperor Jehangheer; his younger son, through the efforts of Azif the vizier and other personages, is raised to the imperial throne of Agra.

Shah Jehan, Mogul emperor of India. Massacre of all his male relations.

The Mantchoo Tartars march agt. China, their prince declaring that heaven had destined him to be emperor.

America.

1627 Second unsuccessful attempt of Sir W. Alexander to colonize Nova Scotia.

English colony to Barbadoes, which (with others of the Caribbee islands) are granted by charter to the earl of Marlborough.

Death of governor Yeardeley of Virginia.
Death of the theologian Thomas Hooker.

1628 Settlement of John Edicott and his wife in Massachusetts Bay; establishment of the colonies of Salem and Charlestown.

St. Nevis colonized by the English.
Canada taken by the English.

Lord Baltimore visits Virginia.
The Virginians invite the puritans of New Plymouth to settle among them. The puritans decline the invitation.

Recapture of San Salvador by Portuguese.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1627 Pieter Nuyts (Dutch) discovers the south coast of New Holland, "for the space of a thousand miles."

1628 The Dutch ship *Vianen* touches accidentally on the north side of New Holland; which is named *De Witt's Land*.

Britain.

- 1629 Protest of the Commons agt. tonnage and poundage; during its passing the speaker is retained by force in his chair, Mar. 2. Charles dissolves the parliament, Mar. 10, and determines to govern without it. [The power of the Star Chamber is from this period made to be felt. This court consisted, according to Blackstone, of "divers lords, spiritual and temporal, being privy councillors, together with two judges of the courts of common law, without the intervention of a jury." This supreme court took cognizance of nearly all offences, and from its judgment there was no appeal. It could not take away life, but it might punish by the pillory, whipping, loss of ears, tacking the ears, stigmata in the face, fine and imprisonment.]
- Selden, Elliot, Hollis, and Valentine imprisoned for their speeches in parliament, and heavily fined.
- Charles adopts various methods, illegal and arbitrary, for obtaining money.
- Peace of James with France.
- Charles promises assistance in the recovery of the Palatinate for Augustus Adolphus.
- Dearth in various parts of England; bread made of boiled turneps.
- J. Mason obtains New Hampshire.
- The Massachusetts charter granted.
- [A party of emigrants sailed in May. They arrived at Salem.]
- The seven cartoons of Raphael purchased by Rubens in Flanders for king Charles. [Rubens painted the ceiling of Whitehall banqueting house.]
- Incorporation of the silk throwsters.

France.

- 1629 Louis' expedition into Italy successful. Peace with England.
- Dislike of the queen dowager to Richelieu. Louis marches against the Huguenots under Rohan.
- Peace of Alais, and final subjugation of the protestants, June 27.
- Pestilence throughout France.
- Pacification of Nismes: the Huguenots deprived of their fortresses, but are tolerated in the exercise of their religion.

Germany.

- 1629 Peace of Lubeck between the empire and Denmark, May 12.
- [The Swedish part of the war comes next.]
- Edict of restitution:—all imperial benefices held by protestants since the edict of "Ecclesiastical Reservation," in 1555, to be restored to the catholics, and all sees and benefices held by the emperor to be filled up by catholics. Power also is given to the catholic princes over their protestant subjects.

Austria.

- 1629 The influence of the Spanish and Jesuit party at Vienna thwart the popular desire for peace.
- Count Ognate obtains (contrary to the advice of Wallenstein and Tilly) 20,000 men for service in the war now raging between France and Spain.
- University of Alba Julia in Transylvania founded.

Italy.

- 1629 Branca's experiments for working mills by a blast of steam—unsuccessful.
- Successful invasion of Piedmont by Louis XIII. of France, aided by Crequi and Bassompierre.

Poland.

- 1629 Truce of Stumadorf for six years between Poland and Sweden in September.
- Sarbiewski, the "Polish Horace," fl. (1595-1640); also Bzovius, the ecclesiastical annalist (1567-1637), and the theologians Przipcov (1590-1670), and John Maccov (d. 1644.)

Spain.

- 1629 Don Diego Velasquez Silva, the founder of the Madrid school of painting (1599-1660), Fras. Pacheco (1571-1654), Alonso Cano, founder of a school at Granada (1601-1676), Fr. Herrera (1576-1656), Fras. Zurbaran (d. 1662), and Juan de Pareas (d. 1670), flourish.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

- 1629 Christian IV. of Denmark elected head of the protestant league.
- Reinforcement of Sigismund's army by 10,000 of Wallenstein's discharged solds.
- Battles of Stum and Marienburg; both parties grow tired of the war, hence
- Truce for six years between Sweden and Poland at Altmarsh (Stumadorf) through English mediation; Livonia and Polish Prussia (Riga, Memel, Pillau, Braunsberg, and Elbing) ceded to Sweden.
- Commercial treaty between Russia and Fr.
- Peace of Lubeck; Denmark withdraws from the protestant league; the empire restores all its conquests.
- Death of the Danish ana:omist and theologian, G. Bartholine (b. 1585.)

Netherlands.

- 1629 Admiral Hein killed in an encounter with the pirates of Dunkirk.
- Three formidable armies on the frontiers repulsed by Frederick Henry William of Nassau and Justin.
- Birth of Huygens, the celebrated mathematician, &c. at the Hague, April 14.
- Christopher Jegher, wood engraver, flourishes at Antwerp.
- Ludwick or Louis Buinck, wood engraver, &c. flourishes at Mindau.

Turkish Empire.

- 1629 Intrigues of Bethlem Gabor for Hungary. Campaign of Hamadan Khosru in Persia.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1629 Khosru's devastating invasion; city of Hamadan taken and wantonly destroyed.

India.

- 1629 Kandahar and Cabul attacked by the Usbeks; they are routed.
- War of Hur Govind with the imperial forces of Delhi: he retires to the wastes of Hurreena.

America.

- 1629 Champlin surrenders Quebec to Sir David Kirke, commander of an Eng. squadron.
- English colony, under Francis Higginson, arrives in Massachusetts; religious dissensions, disease and want; failure.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1629 The Dutch ship Batavia, commanded by captain Francisco Pelsart, is wrecked off the west coast of New Holland, Ju. 4.

Britain.

- 1630 Peace with Spain; Charles not having funds for prosecuting the war. Connecticut granted to Lord Warwick: other grants in America to Sir R. Heath. Sailing of about 1,500 puritans, from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in 17 ships, under the command of John Winthrop, Feb. [“The emigrants were a body of sincere believers, and not a colony of philosophers: yet many of them were men of high endowments, large fortune, and the best education; scholars well versed in all the learning of the times; clergymen who ranked among the most eloquent and pious in the realm.”] Birth of prince Charles, May 29. Epsom mineral spring discovered. Sion College, London, rebuilt (1329.) The learned biblical scholar Henry Ainsworth poisoned by a Jew, from envy. Duty of 5s. per chaldron on all coals exported; and 6s. 6d. if by an Englishman. King Charles's musical band:—Nicholas Lanière, master, Thomas Forrd, Robert Johnson, Thos. Day, Alfonso Ferabosco, Thomas Lupo, John Lawrence, John Kelly, John Cogshall, Robert Tayler, Richard Deering, John Drewe, John Lanière, Edward Wormall, Angelo Notary, Jonas Wrench, Alfonso Bales, and Robert Marshe. Dr. Child, Dr. Wilson, and William and Henry Lawes, flourishes at the same time. Martin Pierson, Christopher Gibbons, Ben Rogers, Matthew Lock, and others, fl. Rey, experimental chemist, &c. flourishes. Birth of Dr. Barrow, mathematician, &c. [It is alleged that in this year £500 were required to purchase the commodities which in 1530 might have been bought for £100; so enormous had been the rise in the prices of all articles of consumption in that period. Other calculations show that the rise was not as five to one but as two and a-half to one.] A lottery, by special license from the king, in aid of a project for conveying water to London.

France.

- 1630 Another expedition into Italy led by the king, accompanied by the two queens. Peace of Ratisbon, which ends the Italian war, October 13. Hatred of Christina for Richelieu. Treaty with Holland against Spain. Campaign in Italy; Pignerol taken, &c. Plots of queen Mary, princess Christina, and the Marillacs, against Richelieu. “The day of dupes,” November 11. Arrest of Marillac the queen's coadjutor.

Germany.

- 1630 Invasion of Germany by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, June 24. Diet of Ratisbon in June, at which the influence of Richelieu's agent, Father Joseph du Tremblay, is felt: Tilly is appointed to succeed Wallenstein. Ferdinand's son is *not* elected king of the Romans. Gustav. Adolphus secures Stettin, July 20. Cruelties of the imperialists at Paseswalk, September 7. Revenge of Gustavus at Damgarten.

Germany.

- 1630 The method of embellishing paper-hangings with metallic dust, invented by John Hautsch of Nuremberg (1595-1670.) Death of Kepler of fever, in November. [Kepler's three celebrated laws:—1. That the six primary planets revolve about the sun in elliptic orbits, that body occupying one of the foci; 2. That the squares of the times of revolution are proportional to the cubes of the mean distances; 3. That the planets describe about the sun equal areas in equal times.] Rud. Weckerlin, prot. lyric, fl. (d. 1650.) Lauremberg, the satirist, fl. (d. 1659.)

Italy.

- 1630 Death of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy; Victor Amadeus succeeds. Dispersion of the Lyceum academy. Title of “eminence” given to cardinals. Evangel Torricelli of Florence, chemist, flourishes (1608-1647.) The Parasole family, wood engravers, fl. The architect Borromini, flourishes. [He bears the reproach of having introduced the most extravagant caprices, and corrupted the style of the Italian architects.] Diego Velasquez de Silva, portrait painter from Spain, fl. at Rome (b. 1594, d. 1660.)

Hungary.

- 1630 Death of Bethlem Gabor; his cousin Bethlem Stephen succeeds in Transylvania.

Spain.

- 1630 Peace with England; the latter power not exacting any conditions on behalf of the protestants of the empire, &c.

Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.

- 1630 Gustavus Adolphus being chosen general of the protestant league departs for Pomerania, where he lands with an army of about 8,000 men, June 24. [Gustavus superseded the use of the sword and pike, which were still general, by that of fire-arms; he rejected the old and common practice of forming his army into dense columns for lines six deep defended by cavalry on the wings. He was the first to maintain a regular staff.] Birth of the Swedish botanist and anatomist, Rudbeck (d. 1702.)

The Danish antiquary Ole Worm flourishes. **Netherlands.**

- 1630 The Spaniards negotiate for a time. The states grant the reversion of the title of stadtholder to Frederick, Henry's son, now three years old. The Hanseatic League includes only the towns of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck (1260.)

II Flamingo of Brussels, sculptor, fl.

Persia.

- 1630 The Persians compel Khoaru to retire.

India.

- 1630 Revolt and subjugation of Lodi Khan and other princes.

America.

- 1630 Winthrop's party arrive in New England in June and July. (See England.) Boston, capital of Massachus., fndd. Aug. Olinda and the province of Pernambuco conquered by the Dutch. La Tortue near Hayti captured by a body of French and English adventurers.

Britain.

- 1631 Religious ceremonies, deemed innovations, introduced by Laud, January 6. Tonnage and poundage continue to be levied: increased dissatisfaction. Royal monopolies renewed; attempt to prevent the enlargement of London, &c. Earl of Wentworth's reforms in Ireland. Lords Saye and Brooke, and John Hampden, hold Connecticut as assignees for earl Warwick. Roger Williams sails for America (1636.) Van Dyke the painter visits London. Incorporation of the clock-makers.
- 1632 *On next page.*

France.

- 1631 The duke of Orleans insults Richelieu, and leaves the court for Orleans, Jan. 30. Sudden departure of the court to Champagne, leaving the queen dowager the prisoner of Marshal D'Estree, Feb. 23. Negotiation between the queen and Louis for five months. Duke of Orleans compelled to flee; he takes shelter in Lorraine, March 13. Liberation and flight of the queen dowager, July 19. All the enemies of Richelieu are humbled. Louis's treaty of alliance with the Swedes for five years—against Austria. Secret marriage of the duke of Orleans with Margaret, sister of the duke of Lorraine. Duke of Orleans, his mother, and many of their adherents repair to Brussels. Peace of Chierasco in Italy. The "Gazette de France" established—the first regular French journal.
- 1632 *On next page.*

Germany.

- 1631 Gustavus binds himself to the king of France to keep an army of 30,000 men in Germany, while Richelieu engages to pay him 400,000 dollars a-year, Jan 23. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder taken by Swedes, April 3. Landberg reduced by Gustavus: he invests Berlin, and compels his brother-in-law, Geo. William, to join him, Ap. 18. Magdeburg sacked by Tilly, May 10. The elector of Saxony joins Gustavus. Battle of Leipsic; defeat of count Tilly, by Gustavus Adolphus, August 28. Desperate state of the emperor's affairs: he applies to Wallenstein for assistance. Gasendi first observes the transit of Mercury over the solar disc, November 7.
- 1632 *On next page.*

Italy.

- 1631 Peace of Chierasco:—part of Montferrat falls to Savoy; Pignerol, &c. to France; while Charles of Nevers is invested with the duchies of Mantua and Montferrat. Advantageous peace of Genoa with Savoy. Termination of the disputes respecting the Valteline; the Spaniards evacuate it. Death of Davila, the historian. Eruption of Vesuvius; Torre del Greco and 4,000 persons destroyed.
- 1632 Birth of the Bolognese painter, &c. Giacomo Alborese, (d. 1677.) Galileo's "System of the World" published at Florence. He expounds the law of gravitation, &c. Order of "Priests of the Missions" fndd.

Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.

- 1631 *George Rucoci* (son of Sigismund) succeeds Bethlem Stephen in Transylvania—under Turkish patronage. The Saxons overrun Bohemia.
- 1632 *Uladius IV.* king of Poland (son.) He signs the *Pacta Conventa*, now so modified as further to limit the royal prerogatives. The liturgy of the Bohemian Brethren (*Unitas Fratrum*) first published.

Spain.

- 1631 Peace of Chierasco; end of the Mantuan war; Gonzaga invested with ducal pwr. Spanish ascendancy in Italy is now lost.

Sweden and Russia.

- 1631 Treaty of Barenwalde between Sweden and France. Victory of the Swedes at Breitenfeld.
- 1632 Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden killed at Lutzen. His daughter *Christina* (6 years old) succeeds under the guardianship of chancellor Axel Oxenstierna, chief regent, assisted by 4 regents. War between Russia and Poland renewed; Smolenako besieged (1619.)

Netherlands.

- 1631 Irruption of the Dutch into Belgium:—18,000 men intended against Dunkirk. Disunion between the stadtholder and commissioners of states: the army returns. St. Eustathius becomes one of the Dutch possessions in the West Indies. Grotius returns to Rotterdam (1621), but is obliged to leave for Hamburg next yr. Seven ships arrive from the east, having on board 333,545 lbs. of indigo. Birth of Bakhuyzen, Dutch painter. (d. 1709.) Cornelius Bloemart, engraver, &c. born at Utrecht (died 1680, at Rome.)

- 1632 Venloo, Maestricht, Ituremonde, Limburg, and Rhinberg, reduced by Frederick.

Turkish Empire.

- 1631 Khosru is deprived of office; he excites a revolt of the Janissaries in Constantinop. The revolt suppressed; Khosru executed.

India.

- 1631 Calico cloth (named from the city of Calicut, see 1498) first exported for England by the E. I. Co. Hur Govind, the teacher of the Sikhs, actuated by revenge, becomes a Sikh military leader: he arms the sect of the Sikhs. [He soon had a stable of 800 horses; 300 mounted followers were constantly in attendance upon him, while the safety of his person was secured by 60 matchlock men.]

- 1632 Prosperity in India, arising from peace, internal imprvments, building of cities, &c.

America.

- 1631 Roger Williams arrives at Nantasket, Feb. 5. Canada restored to the French (1628.) Dutch settlement on the Delaware under De Vries, &c. Dec. 12. Awful earthquake at Lima. Laws in Virginia against the Indians.
- 1632 Treaty of St. Germain:—Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Canada confirmed to France. The Dutch colonize Tobago, St. Eustatia. Delaware reconquered by the natives. English settlement at Montserrat, Maryland; also at Antigua.

Britain.

- 1632 Landholders enjoined by proclamation to reside upon their estates, June 10.
The first accurate (?) meridional degree measured by Richard Norwood.
Charles contracts with Flanders for a supply of troops and ammunition for service in England.
Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore.
Birth of John Locke at Wrington, near Bristol, August 29 (1704.)
Birth of Dr. Richard Cumberland.
[He became the bishop of Peterborough after the revolution of 1688. He was the only professed answerer of Thomas Hobbes. He died 1718.]
Petitot, a Genoese painter, the inventor of the art of painting on enamel, patronized by king Charles.
1633 Visit of Charles to Scotland, attended by bishop Laud.
He is crowned at Edinburgh, June 18.
Scottish parliament oppose the substitution of episcopacy for presbyterianism.
Shoes of present fashion introduced.
The performance of plays suspended (1660.)
Wind saw-mills introd. by a Dutchman.
Death of archbishop Abbot. (See 1562.)
Laud created abp. of Canterbury, Aug.
[He is firmly opposed to the puritans.]
Connecticut first colonized.
The solar transit of Venus first calculated by Horrox of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Navy: 50 ships of 23,695 tons, guns 1,430, men 9,470.
Privileges granted the stocking weavers of London and ten miles round.
Splendid mask presented to king Charles by the Four Inns of Court.
Lord Baltimore's brother, Leonard Calvert, conducts a colony of about two hundred persons, most of them Roman Catholic gentlemen and their servants, to Maryland, in America, Nov. 22.

France.

- 1632 Trial of Marillac in Richelieu's own house. He is condemned; executed, May 9.
Invasion of France by the duke of Orleans, assisted by the duke de Montmorenci.
The rebellion subdued: submission of Orleans and arrest of Montmorenci.
Trial of Montmorenci, Oct. 27; executed.
Richelieu's cruelties make him odious.
Orleans again retires to Brussels.
Richelieu's dangerous illness.
Death of the painter Le Valentin.
1633 Severity of Richelieu; cruel treatment of the chevalier de Jars.
War with Lorraine for his connivance at the conduct of the duke of Orleans.
Duke of Lorraine made prisoner.

Germany.

- 1632 Wallenstein takes the command with absolute authority, in April.
Battle of Lech, Ap. 16; defeat and death of Tilly.
[His three boasts were, that he had never tasted wine, nor lost his chastity, nor suffered a defeat.]
Augsburg surrenders to Gustavus, Ap. 21.
Gustavus enters Munich, May 17.
Prague taken from the Saxons by Wallenstein, May 4.

Germany.

- 1632 Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus, at Lutzen, November 16.
[After this battle the imperialists under Wallenstein were compelled to evacuate Saxony.]
Treaty between Sweden and four German circles, negotiated at Heilbronn, by Oxenstierna, April 13.
[It was joined by Nuremberg, Augsburg, Strasburg, and Frankfort, and most of the protestant princes of the south-west of Germany.]
1633 The joint commanders of the protestant forces, General Horn, and Bernard (duke of Saxe Weimar), disagree.
Horn marches southward towards the Tyrol.
Bernard overruns Bavaria; and he reduces Ratisbon in November.
Doubtful conduct of Wallenstein:—
Count Thurn surprised, made prisoner, and afterwards set at liberty by Wallenstein at Steinau.

Austria.

- 1632 Insurrection of protestants in Austria.

Italy.

- 1633 Galileo is summoned to Rome, where he again abjures his "heresies." (1615.)
[Rising from his knees, he said to a friend, "It (the earth) moves for all that." Martipelli says, "Galileo would not give his enemies the satisfaction of burning him alive. He resolved to fight by evasion and stratagem. He would be no martyr, but a conqueror."]

Spain.

- 1633 The elector of Treves made prisoner by the Spaniards, who overrun his dominions.
Remonstrances of the French court, and applications for the elector's release.

Netherlands.

- 1633 Death of Isabel at Brussels, leaving no issue; Belgium therefore reverts to Spain.
Plot for forming the southern provinces into a republic frustrated.
Don Ferdinand, cardinal, bishop of Toledo, governor.
Discovery of a confederacy of nobles in the Belgian provinces, under count Berg, for forming an independent republic.

Turkish Empire.

- 1632 Dreadful insurrection of the Janissaries stimulated by the new vizier, Rejeb; deposition of the sultan proposed, &c.
Turn of affairs:—Rejeb put to death; the revolters at first conciliated, then follows executions, &c.—in short, a "reign of terror."
[For several years Murad's reign presented an unvaried repetition of massacres and executions; high and low were equally the victims of his tyranny, and no one could tell by what course he should escape from his jealousy and caprice.]
1633 Revolts and civil war in Arabia.

America.

- 1633 Growth of a democratic party in Massachusetts; hence agitation.
Connecticut first colonized (1635.)
Great excitement in Virginia, in consequence of the dismemberment of its territory by the cession to Lord Baltimore.

Britain.

- 1634 Punishment of Prynne and others for writing and publishing "Histrio Mastix."
 ["The fact was, Prynne was a learned fanatic, a spiritual ascetic, who conscientiously believed that plays, and masques, and other sports, in which the queen and court indulged to excess, were unlawful to Christians; and he particularly attempted to demonstrate, in his book of 1,000 pages, that popular stage plays are sinful, lewd, ungodly spectacles, and most pernicious customs. Against masques and dancing Prynne was equally severe."]

Death of attorney-general Noy, Aug. 9; soon after he had suggested the "ship-money" tax.

Forgery first made a capital crime (1562)

Ship-money; first writ for its collection in all parts of the kingdom, Oct. 20.

Sedan chairs introduced into London.

Clocks and watches come into general use.

The Dutch deny to England the supremacy of the seas. (Grotius's "Mare Liberum" published.)

Coal export duty reduced to 4s. (1630)

Wentworth encourages the linen manufacture in the north of Ireland.

Death of Cornelius Drebbel (of Alcmær) in London, the discoverer, by accident, of converting by *aqua regia* the cochineal purple into a beautiful crimson.

Jerome Lanyer obtains the first patent for the invention of velvet paper.

Nicolas Hunt, arithmetician, &c. fi.
- France.**
- 1634 War with Austria and Spain.

Negotiations with the queen dowager.

Return of the duke of Orleans.

The Guernsey lily first cultivated in Paris, by John Morin.

Glass houses for manufacturing mirrors established by Eustace Grandmont.

Flourishing period of the historians:—S. Guicheron (1607-1664), Henri Spondanus (1568-1643), and C. Salmasius (1596-1652)—the chronologist Dennis Petau (1583-1653)—the sacred geographer Borchart (1599-1667)—the ecclesiastical historian Henri Valesius (1603-1696), A. Valesius, author of "Deeds of the Franks" (1607-1692)—the philosophers and metaphysicians, Descartes (1596-1650), P. Gassendi (1592-1655), J. Chapelain, author of "La Pucelle" (1595-1674), Rochefoucault, author of "Reflections," &c. (1603-1680), P. Corneille, the dramatist (1606-1684)—and the literary writer St. Evremond (1613-1703.)
- Germany.**
- 1634 Assassination of Wallenstein by imperial assassins, Feb. 25, aged 31.

Victory over the Swedes at Nordlingen, Novem. 28, by Ferdinand of Hungary. [8,000 men killed, 3,000 prisoners, all the baggage and artillery, with 120 standards, were the loss of the allied troops this day.]

Philippsburg, Augsburg, Spiers, and Treves taken by the imperialists.

Zeal in the hunting after witches prevails about this time.

[At Wurtzburg in Bavaria, from 1626 to 1631, no fewer than 157 executions for witchcraft took place. In Germany, so

Germany.

great has been the rage to put down witchcraft, that 100,000 perished for this "crime" in the space of fifty or sixty years. In Geneva 500 suffered in three months.]

Italy.

- 1634 The French and Spanish war extends into Italy.

Tommaso Campanella removes to France. [He died at Paris in 1639.]

Bernini, sculptor and architect, flourishes. ["His practice," it is said, "tended, more than anything, not only to check but to subvert all good taste in sculpture." Born at Naples 1598; died at Rome 1680.]

Riccioli, the mathematician, and Claude Berigard of Pisa, alchemist, flourish.

Poland.

- 1634 The Russians yield to the Poles at Smolensko; advance of Uladialas upon Moscow; hence

Peace of Wiasma, between Poland and Russia, favourable to the former.

Spain.

- 1634 War with France; a war which was pursued with relentless fury for 25 years, till it had brought the Spanish monarchy and all the resources of the kingdom to the verge of ruin.

Battle of Avenas; defeat by the French. Privileges of the Flemish recognised. The Flemings join the Spaniards.

Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

- 1634 Swedes, under Horn, dftd. at Nordlingen.

Capitulation of the Russian army.

Ladialas penetrates to Moscow.

Peace of Wiasma; surrender of Smolensko to the Poles. (See Poland.)

Birth of Thos. Kingo (Denmark) author of hymns, &c.

Netherlands.

- 1634 Curaçoa added to the Dutch possessions in the West Indies.

Death of Otto Venius, of Leyden, painter. [Venius studied at Rome, and then settled at Antwerp. Born 1556.]

Abraham Blooteling, engraver, etcher, &c. born at Amsterdam.

Tulip trade at its height in Haarlem, Amsterdam, &c. till 1638.

Turkish Empire.

- 1634 Persia invaded by the sultan in person.

Persia and Tartary.
- 1634 Sanguinary campaign of Amurath, whose progress is a series of frightful butcheries.

Fall of Erivan to Amurath.

Tabriz taken by the Turks.

America.

- 1634 Curaçoa seized and colonized by Dutch.

Count Maurice of Nassau carries on successful war with the Spaniards in Brazil.

La Tour visits Boston, to solicit aid against his rival, Charnisé.

Maryland colonized by catholics; *religious toleration* the basis of legislation. [The colonists arrived in the Ark and the Dove, under Leonard Calvert, Mar. 27.]

The "ballot-box" substituted for a show of hands by the electors of Massachusetts; appointment of the "Freeman's Oath," by which every freeman was obliged to pledge his allegiance, not to king Charles, but to Massachusetts.

Britain.

- 1635 Writs for ship-money served upon the inland counties.
 Heavy fines levied on the earls of Westmoreland and Salisbury, and other persons, for encroachments on royal forests. Regular posts established in England, Ireland, and Scotland.
 Cannon of brass first made.
 Ejection of clergymen for refusing to read the Book of Sports to their congregations.
 Charter of incorporation granted to the most eminent living musicians.
 Death of Thomas Parr, a Shropshire labourer, in London, aged 153 years.
 Selden's "Mare Clusum," or reply to Grotius's "Mare Liberum," published.
 ["There were more merchants this year (ten years after the lowering of interest, see 1624) to be found on the exchange of London worth £1,000 and upwards, than were before the year 1600 to be found worth £100."—*Sir Jostiah Child.*]

France.

- 1635 Establishment of the Academie Française. Revival of commerce, trade, &c.
 Alliance with Holland against Spain; resulting in the Thirty Years' War.

Germany.

- 1635 The emperor is attacked by Louis, king of France, for having imprisoned the elector of Treves.
 Peace of Prague, between the emperor and the protestant princes of Germany, May 20 (130.) Lusatia ceded by the former, and all the church lands confiscated before the treaty of Passau.
 Huygens discovers Saturn's sixth satellite.
 Death of the Jesuit, Von Spee, writer of catholic lyrics; and of the epigrammatist, Logan.
 Swedes victorious at Domitz, Oct. 22; and again on the 7th December.

Italy.

- 1635 Alliance of Savoy with France against Spain; Milan invaded.
 The Valteline occupied by the French under the duke de Rohan.
 Death of Alessandri Tassoni, author of "Secchia Rapita."
 Alessandro Algardi of Bologna, sculptor, painter, architect, fl. (b. 1598, d. 1654.)
 Period of the musicians, Benevoli (masses), Giocomo Carissimi of Padua, father of dramatic melody (1628-1674), Cavalli of Venice, organist, &c. and Cesti (operas.)

Poland.

- 1635 Truce between Poland and Sweden renewed at Stumsdorf for 26 years.

Spain.

- 1635 Spanish invasion of France unsuccessful. [The cardinal Infante led 30,000 men into Picardy, the duke of Lorraine overran Burgundy, the grand admiral of Castile seized several forts in Guienne, and the marchise de Laganès drove the French from Milan, and captured several towns in Piedmont.]

Sweden.

- 1635 Renewal of the truce of Altmak between Sweden and Poland for 26 yrs. (1629.) Hugo Grotius is appointed councillor to the queen of Sweden, and ambassador at the Fr. court by chan. Oxenstierna.

Denmark.

- 1635 Birth of the Danish mathematician J. C. Sturm (d. 1703.)

Netherlands.

- 1635 Treaty offensive and defensive between France and the United Provinces, Feb. 8. Plot for the dismemberment and division of the Belgian provinces. Hence Invasion of Belgium by 60,000 French. Naval victories of Hen over the Spaniards; several galleons taken, value £20,000,000. The city of Treves surprised by Don Ferdinand.
 Battle of Avein, May 20: the French victorious; the Spaniards lose 4,000 men.
 Aerschot, Diert, Tirlemont, and Trond, taken by the combined armies of France and Holland.

Louvain invested by the French. Reaction, owing to the atrocities of the French at Tirlemont; siege of Louvain raised; the combined armies rapidly retreat.

The prince cardinal Ferdinand follows up the victory, and restores the affairs of Belgium.

Bank of Rotterdam founded.

Turkish Empire.

- 1635 Orders for the execution of Amurath's two brothers arrive from Persia, with news of the sultan's recent victories. Bajazet and Solyman put to death. Public indignation against the sultan.

China.

- 1635 The Mantchoo Tartar prince, Sae-tung, adopts the title of emperor of China, and with a large army proceeds to conquer the Chinese territories.

America.

- 1635 English encroachments upon the lands occupied by the Dutch (1640.)
 Maine granted to Sir Frederick Gorges. Hartford settled by the English (1638.)
 The turbulent Claybourne escapes from Maryland to Virginia.
 Efforts of the English Star Chamber to check the emigration of puritans.
 Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts for his extreme opinions respecting the liberty of the subject, &c.

[He was allowed to stay the winter; but his sentiments, like an infection, spread so rapidly, that the court determined to send him back to England next year. The liberty of conscience for which Williams contended, denied the right of a compulsory imposition of an oath; for this he was summoned before the magistrates, but he would not renounce his opinions. "The baptists," says the late Dr. Cox, "never persecuted any for holding sentiments different from their own. The people who could furnish such men as Roger Williams—a man who persuaded even Charles I. to favour toleration, and to charter entire freedom—can never be likely to be otherwise than the friends of liberty, civil and religious."—*Cyclopaedia of Religious Denominations.*]

Guadaloupe first colonized by 550 French colonists under Duplessis and Lolme. The Jesuit's college in Quebec founded. Death of Champlin.

Britain.

- 1636 Charles sends a fleet under Northumberland against the Dutch fishermen off the northern coasts.
Liverpool is so insignificant at this time as to be rated only at £25, while Bristol is set down at £1,000 ship-money.
Sets of tables on the variations of the variation of the needle, published by professor Gellibrand, Mr. John Mair, and Mr. Bond, &c.
- 1637 Fines of £5,000 to the king and £3,000 to Laud levied on bishop Williams with loss of preferments and imprisonment during royal pleasure, Feb.
Royal proclamation forbidding further emigration of nonconformists, April 30.
Compulsory disembarkation of Oliver Cromwell, Hampden, Haselrig, and Lords Saye and Brook.
[Some question the truth of this generally received story.]
Exposure in the pillory of Prynne, Bastwick, Burton, and others, by order of the Star Chamber, June 30.
Laud, Wentworth, and other courtiers are hated by the people.
Reading of the Liturgy the first time in Edinburgh occasions a serious disturbance, July 23.
Charles punishes the city of Edinburgh.
Trial of John Hampden for refusing to pay ship-money, Dec. 6—18.
Sale of public offices, &c.
The "Sovereign of the Seas" launched; the largest and most magnificent ship yet built in England.
[To this vessel, said to have been designed only for splendour and magnificence, some have attributed the loud complaints made against ship-money.]
The polemoscope invented by Hevelius.
- France.**
1636 Marshal, Crequi in Italy with 35,000 men. Treaty with Sweden against Austria.
Spanish invasion of the Low Countries repelled; Corbie retaken.
The imperialists invade Picardy and approach towards Paris.
Birth of Pierre le Sueur, wood engraver, &c. at Rouen (disciple of Bellav.)
Birth of the satirist Boileau (d. 1711); and of La Bruyere, author of "Characters."
- 1637 Rohan abandons the Valteline.
Reconciliation of the duke of Orleans.
Mademoiselle Lafayette retires to a convent; she vainly endeavours to shake the king's confidence in Richelieu.
Claude Jannequin explores the Senegal river (Africa) 70 leagues.
Descartes in his Dioptrics publishes Snell's discovery as his own (†) (Nether., 1620.)
- Germany.**
1636 Victory of the Swedes at Wittstock. (This was Banner's principal victory.)
Invasion of France.
1637 Ferdinand III. (king of Hungary) emperor. The Swedes are driven into Pomerania by Gotz and Hatzfeld, in June.
The French evacuate the Valteline.
- Italy.**
1636 Galileo, in confinement at Arcetri, becomes blind, 72 years old.
"Dialogues on Motion" by Galileo finished.

Italy.

- 1637 Death of Victor Amadeus I. Savoy; his son Francis Hyacinth succeeds to the duchy. Civil war in the duchy of Savoy, supported by France and Spain.
Death of Chiabrera, lyric poet.
- Poland and Hungary.**
1636 Peace of Poland with the Turks renewed.
1637 Marriage of Uladislus of Poland with Cecilia, the emp. Ferdinand's sister. He fortifies Kudah against the Cossacks. Revolt of the Hungarian protestants; ascribed to Jesuit intrigues.
- Spain.**
1637 Spain engages in the civil war of Savoy. Death of the poet L. Congora (b. 1585.)
- Sweden.**
1636 Swedish victory at Wittstock; hence Swedish preponderance in the war. Alliance of Sweden with France against the views of the Austrian house. Ransom of the surviving captives from Iceland; 13 only return home (1627.)
- 1637 The Swedes defeated by Galas.
Predominant influence of Danish counts Ulfeld and Sehested, king's bro.-in-law.
- Netherlands.**
1636 The French compelled to quit Belgium. Naval successes of the Dutch in the Indies. University of Utrecht founded.
- 1637 Ferdinand successfully invades Picardy, and strikes terror into the Parisians. The Dutch re-take Breda. Elmira, on the gold coast, taken.
- Turkish Empire.**
1636 Prince Kazim, another brother of Amurath, put to death.
Revolting murders and other atrocities of Amurath on his march into Persia.
- 1637 The Cossacks take Azoph (1642.)
- Persia.**
1636 The Persians lose Kandahar.
- India.**
1637 Revolt of the rajah of Bundelcund.
- America.**
1636 Henry Vane governor of Massachusetts. Providence on Rhode Island founded, in June, by Roger Williams and five companions, "as a shelter for persons distressed for conscience."
["Roger Williams was the first in modern Christendom who asserted the great doctrine of intellectual liberty."] Pachigny, at the three rivers, granted by the Co. of New France to the Jesuits.
Long Island first under regular cultivation.
- 1637 Anti-clerical party at Boston, &c.; hence Synod for settling the "true faith" in New England; expulsion of Anne Hutchinson, Aspinwall, and Wheelwright from Boston, for opposition to the clergy, &c.
["It is a singular fact, that in the very year in which Anne Hutchinson was arraigned at Boston, Descartes, like herself a refugee from his country—like herself a prophetic harbinger of the spirit of the coming age, established philosophic liberty on the method of free reflection. Both asserted that the conscious judgment of the mind is the highest authority to itself."—Bancroft.]
Four thousand Dutch troops under count Maurice arrive in Brazil.
Defeat of the Portuguese.

Britain.

- 1638 Establishment of the "Four Tables" in Scotland.
The Scottish "Solemn League and Covenant" sworn to, March 1.
["Before the end of April he was scarce accounted one of the reformed religion who had not subscribed this covenant."] Charles commissions Hamilton to reduce the "rascally people" to order.
Visit of Mary de Medicis, the queen dowager of France, Aug.
[The Commons of 1641 granted her £10,000 to enable her to quit the country.]
Judgment agt. John Hampden, June 12.
Convention in Glasgow, Nov. 21.
The gun-smiths of London receive their first charter.
Richd. Norwood, mathematician, &c. fl.
Peter Lely (Peter V. der Faes), a German painter, flourishes in London.
[Three of his most eminent pupils were Davenport, J. Greenhill, J. Buckshorn.]
Christmas and Stone, sculptors, flourish.
G. Sandys, author of a "Paraphrase upon the Psalms, &c." (died 1643), William Brown, author of "Britannia's Pastorals" (1590—1645), Phineas Fletcher, author of "Purple Island," &c. (d. 1650), Wm. Harrington, author of "Castara" (1605—1654), William Drummond, author of "Sonnets," &c. (d. 1649), and Francis Quarles,—"Emblems," &c. (d. 1644), fl.
- 1639 The Scotch covenanters take arms for the abolition of episcopacy; they seize every castle throughout the kingdom except Caerlaverock.
[Thousands of pikes and fire-arms were obtained from Holland the previous yr.]
Charles heads his troops and marches towards Scotland.
Pacification of Berwick, June 13; "act of oblivion" passed on both sides.
Van Tromp with a large fleet blockades a Spanish fleet in the Downs; thus offering an insult to Charles, Oct. 21.
Re-assembling of the Scottish parliament, Aug. 20.
Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms introduced.
The transit of Venus over the Sun first observed by Horrox, Nov. 24.
[Other transits—Dec. 4, same year; June 5, 1761; and June 3, 1769. Future transits—Dec. 8, 1874; Dec. 6, 1882; June 7, 2004; and June 5, 2012.]
Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, Nov. 29.
Death of Thomas Carew, the "love" poet.
Davenant's masque "Salmacida Spolia."
- France.**
- 1638 Birth of Louis XIV., September 5.
Defeat at Rheinfield, and fall of Rohan.
Diplomacy of cardinal La Valette in Italy.
Birth of Malbranche, author of "Search after Truth," (died 1715.)
The celebrated Nicholas Poussin, painter, and Casper Dughet, landscape painter, fl.
- 1639 Prosecution of La Valette; he escapes to England before his trial.
La Valette sentenced to be beheaded.
Death of Weimar; his army is engaged by Louis.
Campaign in Germ.; defeat at Thionville.
Sedition of the *Nuds-Pieds* in Normandy.

Germany.

- 1638 The imperialists defeated by Bernhard of Saxe Weimar at Rheinfield, May 13.
Bernhard takes Brisach.
Hevalius flourishes, the celebrated astronomer and senator of Dantzic, the inventor of the Polemoscope.
- 1639 Swedes victorious in Saxony; Banner gains the battles of Olnitz and Brandeiz.
Death of Bernhard from fatigue, July 3.
Death of Martin Opitz, the father of modern German poetry.

Italy.

- 1638 Charles Emmanuel II. duke of Savoy. The regency is disputed by Christina of France and the prince of Carignan.
Earthquake in Calabria: thousands lost.
- 1639 Turin entered by the French, who establish Christina as regent of Savoy.

Spain.

- 1639 A fleet sent against the Swedes. Naval defeat by Tromp in the Downs, Oct. 21; 50 ships lost, captured, sunk, or burnt.
Death of the tragedian J. P. de Montalvan. The Portuguese prepare for revolt.
["They carried on the contest with a spirit worthy of a people determined to be free; and assisted by their allies, French, English, and Dutch, overthrew the veteran troops of Spain, till at length they achieved their object."]

Russia and Sweden.

- 1638 Dutch and Flemish artizans introduce manufactures into Sweden.
- 1639 The Swedes, under Banner, victorious in Saxony and Bohemia.
Birth of the Icelandic Torfæus, author of "History of Norway," (? 1648.)

Netherlands.

- 1638 Defeat of the republicans at Antwerp, Lillo, and Gueidres.
- 1639 The French defeated at Thionville.
Tromp's celebrated naval victory over the Spaniards in the Downs, Oct. 21.
Birth of the painter Adrian Van der Velde (died 1672.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1638 Conquest of Baghdad after a 40 days' siege.
- 1639 Beyrout captured from the Christians.
Peace with Persia established.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1638 Loss of Baghdad; 30,000 Persians sacrificed.
- 1639 Peace with the Porte; Baghdad and its pachaic surrendered to Amurath, who, on his part, renounces Erivan.

India.

- 1639 Revolt of the rajah of Bundelcund suppressed.
The English establish a factory at Madras.

America.

- 1638 Christian-fort in Delaware bay founded by Swedes and Fins; hence
The founding of New Sweden in America.
Harvard College, the first college in America, founded at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Rhode Island granted to Roger Williams by the native chieftains, Canonicus and Miantonomoh.
- 1639 Dutch colony at St. Enstathius.
Batiscan near the three rivers granted to the Fr. Jesuits by James de la Ferté.
Unsuccessful attempt of the English to plant St. Lucia.
Sir Francis Wyatt governor of Virginia.

Britain.

- 1640 Charles's ministerial "Triumvirate"—viz. Archbishop Laud, Strafford (Wentworth), and Lord Cottingham.
Charles summons a 4th parliament, Ap. 13. [No parliament had been assembled in England since 1629.]
"A Supply" solicited by the House of Lords which the Commons vote a breach of privilege, May 1.
Charles seizes the money of the mint.
Opposition betw. the bishops and puritans.
Close of the sitting of the fourth parliament, May 5 (dissolved.)
Several members committed to the Tower.
Plot of London apprentices suppressed; the leader hanged and quartered.
Renewal of war in the north.
Imposition of Laud's *et cetera* oath on the clergy.
Charles summons the lords to York; they assemble Sept. 24, but call for a new parliament.
Treaty of Ripon—removed to London.
Charles yields to the Scotch commissioners.
Meeting of "Long Parliament," majority of the members presbyterians. Nov. 3.
A Hebrew professorship added to the university of Edinburgh (1582, 1590.)
Parliamentary impeachment of Lord Strafford and archbishop Laud.
Winter sweet marjoram first cultivated in English gardens.
The cotton manufacture is now an established branch of trade at Manchester.

1641 *On next page.***France.**

- 1640 Catalonia revolts to France from Spain.
The French take Turin.
Louis d'ors first coined.
Art of making sealing-wax discovered by Rosseau. († *Lebeuf*.)
[The art was known before this.]

1641 *On next page.***Germany.**

- 1640 Victories of the archduke Leopold, Piccolomini and Hatzfeld, over the Swedes under Banner, who is driven into Thuringia.
Unsuccessful attack of Banner and marshal Guebriant, the French commander, upon Ratisbon.
Death of the poet, Paul Fleming.

1641 Preliminaries for peace open. at Hambrg.

Italy.

- 1640 The "Augustinus" of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, published. Jansenism condmnd.
Frustration of Sanzo's conspiracy in Naples by the viceroy Mello.
Refusal of the pope to acknowledge episcopal nominations by John of Braganza.
- 1641 Papal war of the Barberini.
[The duke of Farnese refused to liquidate his debts by the sale of his fiefs, with which the pope proposed to invest the Barberini; hence the war. The dukes of Modena and Tuscany and the Venetian republic assisted Farnese.]
Giacento Bellini of Bologna, hist. paint. fl.

Spain.

- 1640 Revolt of Portugal. (See Portugal.)
Revolt of Catalonia; a republic proclaimed.
Birth of Don Juan de Alfaro y Gamon, portrait painter, at Cordova.

Spain.

- 1641 The Catalonians transfer their allegiance to France.
Revolt in Andalusia suppressed.
Death of Acuna, author of a description of the river Amazon (born 1597.)

Portugal.

- 1640 *Portugal again independent*:—
Revolt against Spain: the Portuguese rise in insurrection, maddened by the tyranny of the Spanish minister; they murder Vasconcelos, secretary of State, fling the regent-duchess of Mantua into prison, disarm her body guard, and proclaim the duke of Braganza
John IV. king of Portugal.
Cities and fortresses everywhere throughout the kingdom surrender to the claims of *The house of Braganza*.
War with Spain till 1668.

- 1641 Renewed assembly of the Cortes: they confirm the declaration of independence by acclamation.

Alliance with France.

Peace with Holland.

War with the Dutch still maintained in the colonies.

Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

- 1640 Swedish university of Abo founded (1628.)
Manufactories first established in Sweden by Belgians and Germans.
Death of the "Polish Horace," Sarbiewski (b. 1595); and of the Danish historian, J. J. Pontanus (b. 1591.)

1641 Christiansand in Norway founded.

Death of Banner, at Halberstadt, May 20, aged 44; succeeded by Torstenson, Nov. [He sent 600 standards to Stockholm as trophies of his victories; and 80,000 of the enemy fell in their engagements. with him.]

Netherlands.

- 1640 Malacca a Dutch settlement.
Unsuccessful expedition into Flanders: death of Henry Cassimir of Nassau.
Death of Rubens (1577.)
- 1641 Death of the cardinal Infant Ferdinand at Brussels, November 9, aged 32.
Don Francesco Melos, *governor (pro tem.)* Abshoven, of Antwerp, painter, flourishes.

Turkish Empire.

- 1640 Death of Amurath of fever.
Ibrahim (brother) succeeds—an effeminate and sensual prince.
Kara Mustapha, grand vizier, rules the empire with vigour; he introduces several reforms.

India.

- 1640 Fort St. George, Madras, founded (1620.)
Surinam visited by the English.
1641 Madras becomes an English presidency.

America.

- 1640 The arms of the Dutch cast down by the English on Long Island.
A Spanish fleet of 90 ships arrive off Brazil; defeated by admiral Loos.
Peccuniary embarrassment in Virginia; the legislature enacts, that "no man need pay more than two-thirds of his debt."
1641 Sugar canes transplanted from Brazil to Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c.
Democratic form of government established in Rhode Island by Roger Williams.
Promulgation of a Bill of Rights in New England.

Britain.

- 1041 Parliament cancels the judgment of the exchequer agt. John Hampden, Feb. 26. The Triennial Bill passed. Abolition of tonnage, poundage, ship-money, and all other arbitrary imposts. The Star Chamber, &c. &c. abolished. Charles tries concessions too late. Charles declares the parliament permanent; not to be dissolved without its own consent. Strafford tried: Charles signs his death warrant: he is beheaded as a traitor, May 11. Pacification with Scotland. Charles visits Scotland, and affirms all his previous concessions. Death of Sir Henry Spelman, author of "Glossarium Archaeologicum" (b. 1562.) Rebellion in Ireland under Phelim O'Neil; and massacre of 40,000 protestants (English colonists) in Ulster, October 23. [The Irish had not only been deprived of their religious freedom but of their rights of property and trade.] The English parliament vote £200,000, with 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse, for Ireland. On Charles's return the parliamentary "Remonstrance" is presented. Twelve bishops committed to the Tower. Coffee introduced into England; first at Balliol College, Oxford, by Mr. N. Canopi-us from Crete. Death of Horrox the astronomer (b. 1619.) "Treasure of Traffic," by Lewis Roberts. [This work contains the earliest actual record relating to cotton manufacture in this country.] Navy—42 ships of 22,411 tons. Dr. Barnard's collection of English church music dedicated to king Charles, publ. Death of Van Dyke in London. Death of John Suckling, lyric poet.
- 1642 Charles impeaches Lord Kimbolton, Holles, Haslerig, Pym, Hampden, and Stroud, January 3. The next day he enters the House of Commons and demands the persons of those five members. Charles's 1st message to the Commons, Ja. 6. The Militia Bill passed by the Commons. The queen and princes embark for the continent at Dover, February 23. Return of the five members to parliament. *Commencement of the Civil War*:—the royalists are called *Cavaliers*, and the parliamentarians are known as *Roundheads*. King Charles removes to York, March 19; and begins to organize a new government. Failing to secure Hull, he raises his standard on Nottingham castle, August 22. Charles receives arms from Holland. Earl of Essex heads the parliamentary army, and leaves London, September 9. Skirmish between Rupert and Sandys at Worcester, Sept. 22; Sandys killed. Battle of Edgehill; favourable to Charles, October 23. Birmingham besieged and taken by Rupert.
- France.**
- 1641 Alliance with Portugal against Spain. Roussillon revolts from Spain to France. War in Flanders. Peace between Louis and duke of Lorraine. Battle of Bazeille; count of Soissons defeats Louis, July 6.

France.

- 1641 Soissons shot while riding; the king rallies and compels Bouillon to submit. Death of Sully. Death of D'Epéron, aged 87.
- 1642 The French East India Company formed. Conspiracy of De Thou in conjunction with Cinque Mars against Richelieu. They are convicted and beheaded, Sep. 12. Death of Mary of Medicis, July 3. Death of Richelieu, Dec. 4, aged 58. ["The effects of Richelieu's administration was undoubtedly great. From his time France came more formidably into play as a power in Europe; but her institutions were now finally moulded, and her chance of political liberty under them was gone for ever." Under Richelieu cabinet policy was first formed.]

Germany.

- 1642 Successes of the Swedes under Torstenson, in Silesia and Saxony. Victory of Schweidnitz, May 21. Second victory at Leipzig, November 2.

Italy.

- 1642 Death of Galileo, a prisoner of the inquisition, in his own house at Arcetri, blind, broken-hearted, and weary of life. ["The Dominicans refused to bury his remains in consecrated ground. His countrymen entombed him in Santa Croce—the Westminster of Italy. Permission to erect his monument was denied by the popes till 30 years after his death."]

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1642 Victorious army of the Swedes under Torstenson in Saxony and Silesia.

Netherlands.

- 1642 Melos defeats the French at Honnecœur. The Dutch and French fleets victorious.

India and China.

- 1642 Cai-fong in China besieged by rebels; the embankments are broken down and they are all drowned, with 300,000 citizens. Flight of the princes of the Usbek tribe from India to Persia. Declining condition of the imperial cause in China; disaffection prevails; defeats.

America.

- 1642 Sir William Berkeley governor of Virginia. Freedom of Trade is declared to be the blood and life of a commonwealth, by the colonial legislature of Virginia. The puritans of Massachusetts are invited to Maryland. The invitation declined.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1642 Janz Tasman discovers the land known as Van Diemen's Land; so called by Tasman, after the name of the governor of Batavia, Nov. (now Tasmania.) ["The Dutch government being anxious to ascertain how far the south coast of the 'great unknown land' extended towards the antarctic circle, dispatched Tasman on a voyage of discovery into the South Sea. He had under his command the Heemskirk yacht and the Zeedhen fly-boat. Tasman sailed from Batavia on the 14th of August, 1642."—*Earp*.] New Zealand discovered by Tasman, which he names Staten land. In a bay on the north-east the natives attack and kill part of his crew; he, therefore, calls the place "Murderers' Bay."

Britain.

- 1643 Waller the poet's conspiracy against the parliamt.: two are hanged, rest reprieved. Charles puts up at Oxford. Message of the Commons proposing a treaty of peace, March. The queen returns to England. Essex marches towards Oxford. Rupert surprises two parliamentary regiments at Wycombe. Battle of Chalgrove: John Hampden mortally wounded retires fr. the field, Ju. 18. Death of Hampden, June 24. Battle of Atherton Moor; the parliamentarians deftd. by earl of Newcastle, Ju. 30. Earl of Derby defeated at Wigan by Sir John Smeaton. Defeat of Sir W. Waller by Rupert; first at Bath, July 5, and again at Devizes. Bristol taken by Rupert by storm, Jul. 26. Mission of Sir H. Vane, &c. to Scotland. London fortified by its inhabitants. Siege of Glo'ster; Essex relieves it, Sep. 3. Truce for a year between the king (through Ormond) and the confederated Irishmen, September 15. First battle at Newbury; Lords Falkland, Sunderland, and Carnarvon slain, Sep. 20. Desire for peace prevails in London. Selden at the head of the "Erastians." The presbyterians are intolerant; the independents and baptists demand the fullest toleration. "Solemn League and Covenant" between the Scotch and Eng. parliamts., Sep. 25. Westminster Abbey a barrack for soldiers. First dye-house for scarlet in England, established by Kepler, a Fleming, at Bow.
- 1644 *On next page.*

France.

- 1643 Orleans received into court favour. State prisoners liberated. Death of Louis XIII., April 14, aged 43. [Louis XIII. did not leave behind him a single human being who enjoyed any share of his confidence or affection.] Louis XIV. (the Great) aged 5 years. Regency of the queen mother, Anne. Cardinal Mazarin foreign minister. Victory of D'Enghien at Rocroi. Thionville taken. Turenne commands on the Rhine. Birth of L. Moreri, compiler of a "Historical Dictionary" (died 1680.)

- 1644 Laurence Tonti of Naples introduces the system of life-rents, known as Tontines.

Germany.

- 1643 The Danes oppose the Swedes in Germany. Celebrated march of Torstenson, in Dec., across Germany towards Denmark, and skilful evasion of the imperial army under Gallas. Kircher's "Ars Magna Lucis et Umbrae." Negotiations for peace opened at Munster and at Osnabruck: imperial envoy, count of Nassau.

- 1644 Submission of Holstein and Sleswick to Torstenson—Jutland falls before him, Jan. Oxenstierna and Salvius come to Osnabruck to join the congress of peace; also, count d'Avaux, Servien, Henry duke of Longueville (French); Fabio Chigi, papal nuncio; count of Nassau-Hadamard, and Dr. Volmar (Austrian.)

Austria.

- 1643 Torstenson advances towards Vienna, from Moravia; but fails in accomplishing his object. The Swedes, however, drive the Danes from Austria.

Italy.

- 1643 Torricelli, a Florentine, invents the barometer, the phenomena of which Descartes subsequently explained. Birth of Filippo Gherardi of Lucca, historical painter (died 1704.) Holidays diminished by papal edict.
- 1644 *On next page.*

Hungary.

- 1643 Revolt of Raccoci, of Transylvania, against the claims of the emperor and the sultan; on his submission he forms an alliance with Sweden.
- 1644 Invasion of Hungary by Raccoci; the disaffected Hungarians flock to his standard.

Spain.

- 1643 Disastrous defeat of the celebrated infantry of Spain at Rocroi by D'Enghien. Disgrace of Olivarez; vacillating and humiliating conduct of the court. Conde de Haro succeeds as minister.
- 1644 Negotiations for peace commenced.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1643 Alliance of Denmark and the empire, which results in war with Sweden. The Danish diet disapprove of the war. Torstenson invades Holstein; he is victorious over the Danes in Austria. Glass-houses first established in Sweden.
- 1644 *On next page.*

Netherlands.

- 1643 Prince William (not yet 17) defeats a Spanish detachment—his first victory. Marriage of the stadtholder to the princess Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England.

- 1644 *On next page.*

Turkish Empire.

- 1643 Recapture of Azoph from the Cossacks. The piracies of the Cossacks on the Black Sea repressed by the vizier.

India and China.

- 1643 Dora Sheko, Aureng Zeb, Murad Buksh, and Shah Shoojah, the four sons of the emperor, quarrel with each other.
- 1644 *On next page.*

America.

- 1643 "The United Colonies of New England," consisting of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and Newhaven, being the first confederated govern. in America. Nonconformists banished Virginia, Mar. The Virginians decree, that "no peace shall be entertained towards the Indians." Treacherous massacre of Algonquins by the Dutch on the Manhattan. Retaliation of the natives: hundreds perish: Anne Hutchinson among the number. Roger Williams mediates; peace succeeds. Unsuccessful attempt (because of his own cruelty) of Poncet de Bretigny, to establish a free colony on the isld. of Cayenne. Sugar first made by the English in the island of St. Christopher. Troubles in Maryland from the Indians; and from Claybourne and Ingle. The future Pennsylvania fndd. by Swedes. Roger Williams sails for England to solicit the protection of the government for the Rhode Island state.

Britain.

- 1644 Execution of the Hothams for conspiracy on Tower Hill, January 1 and 2.
20,000 Scots cross the borders to aid the parliamentarians.
Charles's parliament (the "Mongrel" parliament) meets at Oxford, Jan. 29 (123.)
Ineffectual efforts for reconciliation.
Trial of Laud commenced, March 12.
Irish regiments taken prisoners by Fairfax.
Grant of New Jersey to Lord Berkely.
Battle of Copredy bridge: Waller defeated, June 29.
Siege of York by Leslie: earl Mansfield and Oliver Cromwell sent to his aid.
Battle of Marston Moor; prince Rupert defeated, July 2.
The queen escapes to France from Exeter, *via* Falmouth, July 14.
York and Newcastle fall into the hands of the parliamentarians.
The forces of Charles and prince Maurice join at Launceston, August 2.
Essex embarks his cavalry, August 27.
His infantry surrender to Charles.
Major-general Skippon surrenders, Sep. 2.
The covenanters defeated by Montrose, near Aberdeen, which Montrose enters.
Second battle of Newbury; Charles defeated, October 27.
Disensions between the parliamentary generals, attended with danger.
The "Self-denying Ordinance" passed by the Commons, December 21.
The Directory established by an ordinance of parliament, and the Book of Common Prayer suppressed.
Death of the "immortal" Chillingworth, a prisoner at Chichester, Jan. (b. 1602.)
- 1645 Abp. Laud beheaded, Jan. 10 (b. 1573.)
Achievements of Montrose over the covenanters in Scotland.
Treaty of Uxbridge, Ja. 30—Feb. 22, fails.
The Lords' House pass the "Self-denying Statute," April 3.
Sir Thomas Fairfax, commander-in-chief. The royalists relieve Chester, and take Leicester by storm.
Fairfax and Cromwell defeat the king at Naseby, June 14.
At Philip-haugh (Scotland) the Cavaliers are defeated.
Battle of Alford, July 2.
Carlisle taken by the parliamentarians.
Continued next page.
- France.**
- 1645 Victory of Conde and Turenne over the imperialists at Nordlingen.
The first Italian opera performed in France this year by Chambert.
Continued next page.
- Germany.**
- 1645 Defeat of the imperialists at Nordlingen.
The imperialists in Bohemia routed by the Swedes.
Proposals for peace renewed at Osnabruck; arrival of count Trautmansdorf of Vienna, November 29.
- Italy.**
- 1644 Peace between the pope and Farnese.
Innocent X. (card. Jno. Baptist Pamfilii) p.
Death of the historian Bentivoglio, and of the poet Leppi.
- 1645 *On next page.*

Hungary.

1645 Concessions of the emperor to the Hungarian protestants, in order to purchase peace with Racozi.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

- 1644 Christina of Swdn. assumes the govt. (1632.)
Naval battle between the Swedes and Danes; the former victorious.
Holstein, &c. overrun by Torstenson.
The Danish provinces in the south of Sweden conquered by Horn.
Recall of Grotius from France by Christina of Sweden, at his own request (1635.)
- 1645 Peace of Brömsebro, between Sweden and Denmark, mediated by France; the latter cedes *Ösel*, *Gothland*, *Aland*, &c., and opens the navigation of the Sound and the Belts.
Alexis, czar of Russia, son of Romanoff.
Boyar Moronzooff, chief minister, who soon signalizes himself by unbounded tyranny.

Netherlands.

- 1644 The Dutch form settlements in Ceylon.
Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, *governor* of the Spanish Netherlands.
The queen of England comes to Holland with her daughter Mary to sell the crown jewels of England, &c.
The determination of the states to assist Sweden against Denmark leads to negotiations for peace in June.
- 1645 Death of Hugo Grotius at Rostock, Aug. 28. (Interred at Delft.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1644 Murder of Kara Mustapha by order of the sultan; Ahmed Pasha succeeds.
The debaucheries and buffoonery of the sultan, as well as his wanton cruelties, occasion general discontent.
- 1645 Prolongation of the truce with the empire.
War with Venice; in order to draw public attention from court immorality.
Expedition agt. Candia; capture of Canea. [Candia was not finally conquered till after a lapse of twenty-four years, viz. in 1669.]

India and China.

- 1644 Tragical end of Hwae-tsung and all his family; fall of China to the Mantchoo Tartars, who establish the *Tsing* dynasty.
Shun-she the first emperor.
- 1645 Earthquake at Manila; 3,000 lives lost.
Death of Hur Govind at Keeritpoor on the Sutlej; two self-sacrifices on his funeral pyre; others forbidden by Hur Raee, who succeeds as Gooroo.
Renewed war between the Chinese and their Mantchoo conquerors.

America.

- 1644 The possessions of the Netherlands West India Company in Brazil, recovered by the Portuguese.
Massacre of 300 Virginian colonists by the Indians, April 18; hence Appointment of "Border Police."
- 1645 Slavery rejected in Massachusetts;—James Keyser and James Smith import slaves from Africa, but they are restored to their native country at the public charge.
Contest between the magistrates and democracy of Massachusetts on the right of election to public offices.
Claybourne in the ascendant in Maryland.
Australasia and Polynesia.
- 1644 Tasman's second voyage of discovery.

Britain.

- 1645 *Continued* from p. 416.
From this period success generally attends the parliamentary arms.
All the Irish prisoners taken at Abingdon are murdered by the parliamentarians.
Bristol surrounded by prince Rupert, Sep. 10. Charles distrusts Rupert from henceforth. The title of Baron conferred upon Cromwell, December 1.
Charles shuts himself up in Oxford. His second message to parliament (1642.)
Merchants lodge their money with the goldsmiths of Lombard-Street, London.
- 1646 Charles's third message to the parliament. Oxford invested by col. Rainsborough.
Charles seeks refuge with the Scottish army, May 5.
Surrender of Newark, May 6.
Charles's 4th message to parliament, May 6.
Honourable capitulation of the garrison at Oxford, June 24.
Charles's fifth message, July 10.
Negotiations of Charles with Glamorgan to "pawn his kingdoms" for raising an army, July 20.
Surrender of Worcester and Wallingford to the parliamentarians, July 23.
The final propositions of the parliament rejected by Charles, July 23.
Not choosing to adopt presbyterianism he is sold to the parlt. for £400,000, Sep. 21. [Half of the money was sent down towards Newcastle in 36 carts, December 18.]
Navigation Act for the colonies passed.
George Starkey, London, alchemist, fl.
Death of William Dobson, painter (b. 1610.)
- 1647 The Scottish receivers obtain £200,000 at Newcastle, Jan. 5—20.
Charles delivered to the parliamentary commissioners, Jan. 30.
Cromwell leaves London to join the army. The Lords desire a new treaty with the kg. Parliamentary declaration for the reduction of the army, May 23.
Continued next page.

France.

- 1645 *Continued* from p. 416.
The screw-press for coining finally established in the Mint of France.
[“Recourse was first had to the power of the screw, for the purposes of coining, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and it was introduced by Antoine Brucher during the reign of Henry II. of France. It was used in that kingdom for about 30 years, but from the expense attending it, compared with the former method, it was laid aside till the above year.”]
- 1646 Mardyke and Dunkirk taken by the French; but they are repulsed at Lerida and Orbitello.
- 1647 The duke of Guise in Naples receives but cold support from France.
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle with Sp., Ap. 22.
Pascal and Perrier's experiment in the Puy-de-Dôme.

Germany.

- 1646 Bavaria invaded by the Swedes, under Torstenson; he distresses the elector.
Andreas Gryphius, father of the modern German drama (1616-1664), Hoffmannswalden (1618-1679), and Lohenstein (d. 1683), dramatic writers, flourish.

Germany.

- 1647 Armistice of Ulm, between the elector of Bavaria and Torstenson, Swedish genrls. Italy.
- 1645 Turkish invasion of Candia (1629) in consequence of the capture of a Turkish galleon, by some Maltese galleys, which afterwards took shelter in Crete.
The academy of natural curiosities at Palermo founded.
The pope is swayed by his sister-in-law, Donna Olympia Maldachini.
Method of making plant skeletons invented by Dr. M. A. Severinus of Naples.
Death of Fr. Bracciolini, author of “Scherno degli Dei,” a mock heroic.
- 1646 Admission of 81 new families among the Venetian aristocracy, each paying 100,000 ducats fine.
Fulvio Testi of Modena, lyric poet, is imprisoned; he soon dies.

1647 On next page.**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1646 Ferdinand IV. king of Bohemia.
1647 Ferdinand IV. (king of Bohemia) becomes king of Hungary.
Swedes, under Königsmark, take Prague. Posts for letters first established in Poland.
- Spain.**
- 1646 Villegas, the “Anacreon” of Spain, fl. Antonio de Solis, historian, fl. (1611.)
The celeb. painter Murillo, fl. (1618-1682); also, Fras. Rizzi, painter (1617-1684.)
- 1647 Neapolitan revolt under the fisherman Masaniello and the duke of Guise.

Netherlands.

- 1646 Mardick, Bethune, Courtray, and St. Winex, taken by the duke of Orleans.
Furnes and Dunkirk taken by the duke d'Enghien.
- 1647 Failure of the attempt of the stadtholder on Venloo and Antwerp.
Public debt of the provinces 150,000,000 florins, bearing 6½ per cent. interest.
Death of Frederick Henry, March 14.
[Frederick Henry was essentially a soldier, with all the spirit of his race; and this evidence of the ruling passion, while he touched the verge of the grave, is one of the most striking points of his character.]
William II. (son) stadtholder.
Archduke Leopold, *governor-general* of the southern provinces.

Turkish Empire.

- 1646 Yussuf, the conqueror of Canea, strangled by order of Ibrahim.
- 1647 Further successes in Candia.

India.

- 1646 Sevajee founds the Mahratta power on the Dekkan frontiers.
- 1647 Delhi made the capital of the Mogul empire; hence the decline of Agra (1566.)
Sevajee displaces his father in the Jaghire of Poonah.
[Sevajee had previously obtained a Jaghire in the Carnatic, and the command of 10,000 cavalry. With Sevajee the Mahratta power had its origin.]

America.

- 1646 Treaty of the Virginians with the Indians. Stuyvesant governor of New Netherlands. The political independence of New England threatened by the English parliament: the colonists temperately resist.

Britain.

- 1647 *Continued from p. 417.*
 Charles seized by cornet Joyce, June 3.
 Cromwell's indulgences to Charles—the independents treat the kg. with moderation.
 Cromwell marches the army into London; this is soon followed by the fall of the presbyterian party.
 Proclamation agt. Bk. of Common Prayer.
 Day of thanksgiving for success, Aug. 6.
 Propositions submitted to Charles by the Council of Officers rejected.
 The "Levellers" influence the soldiery.
 Cromwell and Ireton compelled for self-preservation to join the republican party.
 Charles departs from Hampton Court, Nov. 11, and proceeds towards the Isle of Wight; he is conveyed by col. Hammond to Carisbrook castle, Nov. 13.
 Office of "Agitators" in the army instituted.
 The army attain the ascendancy over the presbyterian parliament.
 Insurrections in favour of Charles, in Kent and Wales, suppressed.
 Rise of the Society of Friends.
 Taylor's "Liberty of Propheying" pubd.
 1648 Unsuccessful attempts of the king to escape from Carisbrook.
 Surrender of Berwick to Cromwell.
 Insurrection of apprentices in London on behalf of Charles, Ap. 9, suppressed.
 The other tumultuary risings (in Kent, Essex, &c.) are quelled. In Wales Cromwell suppresses a formidable rising.
 Duke of Hamilton's invasion of England to liberate Charles.
 Hamilton's army routed by Cromwell, and himself made prisoner.
 Charles removed from the Isle of Wight to Hurst castle, Hants.
 Colonel Pride "purges" the House of Commons; so that by the 8th of December all that are left in the House are some fifty independents, who are afterwards styled—"The Rump" parliament.
 [During the long parliament no fewer than from three to four thousand were executed in England for witchcraft. Barrington says that in the space of 200 years 30,000 persons perished for this "crime."]
 Charles leaves Hurst castle, Dec. 18.
 He arrives at Windsor castle, Dec. 23.
 Rupert commands the king's navy.
 [The 25 ships with which Rupert quitted England never returned.]

France.

- 1648 Discontent among all classes: the courtiers with Mazarin and the queen regent—the parliament with the arbitrary acts of government, and the people generally with the oppressive taxation, and other acts of all in authority.
 Rise of the *Frondeurs* and *Mazarins*.
 [This was the last struggle of the privileged orders against the royal power. Royalty was victorious in 1653.]
 A quarter's taxes remitted, July 31.
 De Retz heads the discontented.
 Two members of parliament—Broussel and Blanemesuil imprisoned, wh. occasions a Revolt in Paris; barricades; obstinacy of the queen; danger of Molé.
 The prisoners liberated; barricades removed, August 28.

France.

- 1648 Alarms, seditious, complaints, &c. Concessions of the court while at St. Germain in September and October.
 Peace of Westphalia, October 14.
 Refounding of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Paris, by M. Le Brun, Sarazin, &c.
- Germany.**
 1648 The elector of Bavaria violates the truce of Ulm; hence
 Invasion of Bavaria by Torstenson.
 Battle of Zummerhausen: Bavarians and imperialists defeated by the Swedes.
 Battle of Lens; Conde victorious, Aug. 9.
 The negotiations of count Trautmansdorf at Osnabruck end in the
Peace of Westphalia, Oct. 14, signed at Munster: general amnesty proclaimed; Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Pignerol to France; Upper Pomerania, Rugen, Stettin, &c. to Sweden; the independence of Switzerland and Holland acknowledged; Maximilian of Bavaria retains the electoral dignity; an eighth electorship established; the German princes obtain the right of making war and peace; ecclesiastical benefices to continue as in 1624.
 [It has been said that "the time of the treaty of Westphalia was one of absolutism."] Aldrovandi's Mineralogy published.
 Decline of agriculture in Germany.
- Italy.**
 1647 Oppressive taxation of the duke d' Arcos in Naples.
 Insurrection of Masaniello (the fisherman of Amalfi) against the Spanish government in Naples, June 6.
 [A fine imposed on his wife drove him to fury, and furnished the rabble with a leader.]
 Assassination of Masaniello, July 16.
 His insurrection is suppressed.
 New insurrection at Naples, Aug. 21; 6,000 Spanish troops, under Don John and count de Onate, bombard the city, Oct. 5.
 Duke of Guise assists the revolvers.
- 1648 Gemmaro Annesse betrays Naples, April 4; Spanish ascendancy renewed; the traitor is executed, and from 14,000 to 15,000 of the insurgents.
 Duke of Guise made prisoner till 1652.
 Siege of Candia commenced by the Turks.
- Poland and Hungary.**
 1648 Revolt of the Ukraine Cossacks against the Poles, because of the severity of the palatine Jatinski; headed by Bogdan Kmielniski they destroy a Polish army in Korsum forest.
- Sweden.**
 1647 Wrangel, the Swedish general, succeeds Torstenson in command.
- America.**
 1647 Congregationalism takes the place of presbyterianism in Massachs. fr. this period.
 The English colonies are treated with kindness by Cromwell.
 ["The American colonies remember the years of Cromwell's power as the period when British sovereignty was for them free from rapacity, intolerance, and oppression."—*Bancroft*.]
 Grants to the Fr. Jesuits near Montreal.
 Virginia numbers 20,000 inhabitants.
 Peace restored to Maryland (1643.)

Britain.

1649 Charles, arraigned as a "tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public and implacable enemy to the commonwealth," is found guilty, Jan. 20.

He is beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30.

The bloody deed was accompanied by a dismal, universal, groan.²⁷

House of Lords abolished, Feb. 5—8.

The Commonwealth proclaimed.

The Catholics are tolerated; the Presbyterian form of church order retained, but the clergy are deprived of power.

Execution of the duke of Hamilton, and Lords Capel and Holland, March 9.

The merchant-adventurers lend £10,000 towards the service of the navy.

Council of State nominated, on the basis of a military government.

Mutiny in the army: severe measures.

Capt. Thompson's insurrection at Banbury. Arbitrary measures of the Council; the press shackled, &c.

Prince Charles proclaimed in Scotland and Dublin.

Ratification by act of parliament of the Scottish Confession of Faith.

Ireland is agitated by political and religious factions.

Cromwell sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant.

He and Ireton arrive in Dublin, Aug. 15.

Drogheda stormed and taken, Sep. 11.

Fall of Tredagh and Wexford.

Ross surrendered by Lucas Taafe.

The first insolvent debtors' act passed.

First frigate built (a privateer for the earl of Warwick) by Peter Pett.

Col. Rd. Lovelace's "Lucasta" published.

Parliament coins gold and silver money.

Dr. Jeremy Taylor ("Liberty of Prophecy") flourishes (1613-1667.)

France.

1649 Continued opposition of the parliament and the court.

Court withdraws to St. Germain, Jan. 6.

Paris besieged: Conti generalissimo of the Fronde.

Negotiations; treaty of Ruel, March 11.

The Fronde enraged at the stipulations.

Flight of Turenne to Hesse.

Return of the court to Paris.

Ascendancy of the prince of Conde.

De Retz and Mazarin reconciled.

Germany.

1649 Protests of the pope and king of Spain against the peace of Westphalia.

Ratification of the treaty of Munster.

Italy.

1649 The pope condemns the treaties of Osna-
burgh and Münster.

Re-establishment of the Spanish government at Naples.

Hungary and Poland.

1648 Death of Ladislas of Poland.

The czar of Russia aspires to the crown of Poland; but

John Casimir (brother of Ladislas) succeeds.

He marries Cecilia, his brother's widow.

Treaty of Westphalia, securing the crown of Bohemia to the house of Austria.

George Racoeci II. king of Transylvania.

1649 Peace of Poland with the Ukraine Cossaks.

Valerianus Magnus and Honoratus Fabri, mathematicians, flourish at Warsaw.

Spain.

1648 Suppression of the Neapolitan revolt by Don John and the count de Onate; duke of Guise taken prisoner.

Peace of Westphalia signed at Münster; end of the war with Holland—a war which struck a final blow against the declining greatness and importance of the old Spanish monarchy.

War with France continued; Spain having joined the peace only as an ally of the emp.

[Philip considering his interest to have been unjustly sacrificed in the peace proposed with France, refused to ratify it, and although destitute of means, resolved to prosecute the war with that power.]

1649 The "offensive" resumed in Italy, Flanders, Roussillon, and Catalonia.

Russia, Norway, Denmark, & Sweden.

1648 Victories of Wrangel in Bavaria.

Frederic III. king of Denmark.

His brothers-in-law oppose his election; he grants a capitulation which greatly diminishes his power.

Peace of Westphalia. (See Germany.)

Sweden is supreme in the north.

1649 The Russian laws revised.

Netherlands.

1648 By the peace of Westphalia,

The United Provinces become independent.

War between France and Spain continued, in which Belgium takes a part,

Ineffectual efforts of William to obtain from the states a declaration in favour of his father-in-law, Charles I. of Eng., &c.

1649 Pauw and Joachim are sent to London to mediate between the parliament and the king, in January.

Intrigues of William for increased power.

Turkish Empire.

1648 The incapacity of Ibrahim and his grand vizier leads to an insurrection of the Janissaries and Spahis.

Ibrahim is deposed and strangled; his son Mohammed IV. (4 years old) succeeds, under the care of Sofi-Mohammed.

Twelve regents appointed during Mohammed's minority.

1649 Sanguinary struggle between the Janissaries and Spahis; the former victorious.

Tyrannical and turbulent conduct of the Janissaries; general discontent.

[Mohammed's reign is remarkable for mutinies of the troops, intrigues of the barons, and changes in the administration.]

India and China.

1648 Kandahar lost finally to Persia.

1649 Dutch settlement at Pedang.

The wife and mother of Yung-leib (an aspirant for the Chinese throne) write to the pope, informing him of their conversion to Christianity, and their wish to be received into the church.

America.

1648 St. Bartholw. colonized by 50 Frenchmen. The Dutch plant Tortola.

1649 Guadaloupe, Marigalante, &c., purchased from the French government by Boisseret, for 63,000 livres.

Many English "cavaliers" take refuge in Virginia; that colony being favourable to Charles.

Renewed acts of the Maryland legislature for maintaining religious liberty.

Britain.

- 1650 Drogheda, Wexford, Cork, Kinsale, &c. in the power of Cromwell.
 Bradshaw, president of the council; John Milton (1608-1674), foreign secretary.
 Newborough taken by Cromwell.
 Resistance of Kilkenny and Clonmel.
 The Scots proclaim Charles II.
 Execution of marquis of Montrose, May 20.
 Arrival of Charles in Scotland, June 23.
 Cromwell arrives in London, having appointed Ireton lord deputy for Ireland.
 Fairfax retires from the army.
 Cromwell succeeds him; and heads an army against the Scots, June 29.
 Cromwell appears before Edin., July 29.
 He retires towards Dunbar, August 31.
 Battle of Dunbar: the Scots defeated, Sep. 3; loss—4,000 killed, 10,000 prisoners.
 Charles is dissatisfied with the covenanters.
 The castle of Edinb. surrendered, Dec. 12.
 Ireton's arms victorious in Ireland.
 Terms of peace proposed to the earl of Clanricarde rejected.
 Tyrannical conduct towards the catholics.
 Incest, and adultery, and fornication for the second offence, made capital crimes.
 George Fox founder of the sect of "Quakers," flourishes.
 Milling of coins first practised at the English mint, the introduction of one Simon, an English engraver. [He was superseded by a Dutchman at the restoration.]
 First coffee-house opened in England at Oxford, by Mr. Jacobs, a Jew.
 The method of making payments by the endorsement on bills of exchange (as at present practised) first publicly recommended, by Wm. Potter, in his "Key of Wealth."
 Richard Lovelace (1618-1658), Robert Herrick, author of "Hesperides," &c. (died 1659). Alex. Brome, poet, (1629-1660), and Sir William Davenant, author of "Gondibert," &c. (1695-1668), flourish.
- 1651 Coronation of Charles II. at Scone, Jan 1. He escapes and flees towards the Highlands. He is induced to return, and prosecute the war with Cromwell.
 Limerick besieged by Ireton, June.
 Charles advances towards Engld., July 31.
 He arrives at Carlisle, August 6.
 Great sensation created in London.
 Earl Derby defeated again at Wigan.
 Charles enters Worcester, where he is proclaimed king by the mayor.
 The parliamentary forces, about 30,000 in number, advance towards Worcester.
 Vane, St. John, and six others, are appointed to settle terms of union and incorporation with Scotch commissioners.
 Stirling captured by general Monk.
 He also takes Dundee, Sep. 1.
 Battle of Worcester, Cromwell's "Crowning Mercy;" defeat of Charles, Sep. 3.
 Cromwell leaves Monk to prosecute the war with the Scots.
 Earl of Derby beheaded, Oct. 15.
 Perilous adventure of Charles II. Oct. 17.
 Limerick surrenders to Ireton, Oct. 30.
 Death of Ireton; Fleetwood succeeds him.
 Martial law established in Ireland.
 Monk takes Aberdeen and Inverness.
 Scotland garrisoned by Cromwell's troops.

Britain.

- 1651 To cripple Dutch commerce parliament passes the celebrated *Navigation Act*—the first actual infringement on the liberty of commerce.
 [So early as the reign of Henry VII. acts prohibiting the importation of certain articles except in British ships manned by British seamen were passed; and in Elizabeth's reign foreigners were excluded from our fisheries and coasting trade.]
 The republicans, under Ayscough, reduce the British colonies.
 Richard Baxter (author of "Call to the Unconverted," &c.) fl. (1615-1691.)
 Birth of bishop Hough (d. 1743), and of Thomas Otway (d. 1685.)
 Transit of Mercury, Nov. 2.
 [The first observed transit was on Nov. 6, 1631. Other transits in this century, Nov. 8, 1644; Nov. 3, 1661; Nov. 4, 1664; May 6, 1674; Nov. 7, 1677; Nov. 9, 1690; Nov. 2, 1697.]
 Dr. Samuel Butler, flourishes (1612-1680.)
 Sir John Marsham, flourishes (1602-1685.)
 "Young" Stone, portrait painter, fl.

France.

- 1650 The prince of Conde, his brother Conti, and the duke of Longueville sent to the prison of Vincennes.
 La Rochefoucauld, duke of Bouillon, and the princess of Conde, with their troops, admitted by the citizens of Bourdeaux.
 Turenne threatens Vincennes.
 Surrender of Bourdeaux to the royalists; amnesty granted the citizens.
 Defeat of Turenne at Sommepy.
 Carriages first let for hire in Paris.
 The Lexicographer Vangelas (b. 1585.)
 Death of the dramatist, Jean de Rotrou; and of Descartes, the mathematician, &c.
 Claude Lorraine, the first of all French landscape painters, flourishes (1600-1682); also, Seb. Bourbon (d. 1671), Laurence de la Hire (d. 1666), Eustache le Seur, a celebrated artist (1617-1655), Charles le Brun (1619-1670), Pierre Mignard le Romain (1610-1695), fl.
- 1651 Further disputes between the court and parliament because of Mazarin, &c.
 Parliament votes the banishment of Mazarin: he withdraws to Cologne.
 Release of the princes: they are welcomed to Paris with demonstrations of joy.
 Jealousy between De Retz and Conde.
 Submission of Turenne.
 Louis XIV. declared to have completed his minority, September 7.
 Rebellion of Conde; he forms an alliance with Spain, and is assisted by all the provinces beyond the Loirs.
 The court visits the disaffected districts in the month of December.
 It resolves upon Mazarin's recall.
 The nobles of France (as well as those of Germany) are now free from taxation.
 The painters Jacques (died 1676) and his brother, Guillaume (died 1679), Bourguignon, flourish.
 Birth of Fenelon (died 1715.)
 Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), and Bourdaloue (1632-1704), divines; Huet, philosopher (1630-1721); Cassini, astronomer (1625-

France.

1712); D'Herbelot, oriental scholar (1626-1695); Henri (1603-1696) and A. d. R. (1607-1692) Valésius, historians; Segrais the poet (1624-1701); La Fontaine the fabulist (1621-1695); M. de Sevigne, letter writer (1621-1695); and Moliere (1620-1673) and T. Corneille (1625-1709), the dramatists, flourish.

Germany.

1650 Contest for the succession of the duchies of Juliers and Berg; the elector espouses the cause of the protestants.

John (1625-1669) and Francis (1627-1673) Eyckens, Flemish painters, flourish.

1651 The territories of Berg invaded by the elector: pacification succeeds.

Italy.

1650 ["Religion, which, from the beginning of the 16th century, had been the prime mover in the affairs of Europe, gradually becomes less prominent in the transactions of the world. The relative positions of the great religious parties have now become permanent"—protestantism being unquestionably recognised as an element in the European system. The power of the church is abridged, and her ministers are brought into subjection to the state; nevertheless her learned men receive greater encouragement and reward.]

Eruption of Mount *Ætna* begins Dec. 10. The two Poussins, painters, from France, flourish at Rome.

Elsheimer, painter, from Germany, fl. Salvator Rosa, from Naples, landscape painter, fl. at Rome (b. 1615, d. 1673.)

Death of Giacomo Alberelli, a Venetian historical painter.

1651 The Barbarini restored to power.

The flame of Mount *Ætna* ceases in May. Period of the painters (Neapolitan school) Guido, Artemisia Gentileschi, C. M. Preti, Guiseppe Ribera, Luca Giordano, (1632-1706), and Lanfranco.

Russia and Poland.

1651 The Poles defeat the Cossacks and Tartars at Beresteakow.

English merchants banished from Muscovy.

Spain.

1650 Catalonia nearly recovered fr. the French. Alarcon, an actor and dramatic writer, author of "Suspicious Truth," &c. fl.

Death of the monk and amateur painter Adriano.

1651 Prince of Conde joins the Spaniards. Intrigues of Mazarin detected by Philip.

Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.

1650 Coronation of Christina as *king* of Sweden. [Christina's education embraced Latin, Greek, Hebrew, History, and Political Economy, according to a plan prescribed by her father. She was also indulged in the habit of riding as men, and to be dressed in male attire while reviewing the troops, &c.]

Death of Descartes at Stockholm, Feb. 11.

1651 Ulfeld of Denmark and his party lose ground; he escapes to Sweden.

Christina of Sweden patronizes literature and the arts, artists, and learned men.

[A host of learned professors, among whom were Descartes, Heinsius, and Vossius, thronged her court.]

Netherlands.

1650 Unsuccessful attempts of the stadtholder to seize Amsterdam, and to become absolute.

Death of the stadtholder of small-pox, Novem. 6, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The states resume the stadtholdership till 1672; they recover many of their lost rights. *The Perpetual Edict.*

Birth of William III., prince of Orange, son of the deceased stadtholder, eight days after his father's death.

Regency appointed.

The following Dutch painters flourish:—Paul Rembrandt (1606-1674), who excelled in *chiaro oscuro*, and founded a school of his own; Van Goyen (1596-1656), H. Swanevelt (b. 1620), A. Van der Neer (1619-1683), Ewald Van Aelst (1602-1658), Corn. Pollenberg (1586-1660), David de Heem (d. 1674), Albert Cuyp (b. 1606), J. and A. Both, Ant. Waterloo, Paul Potter (1625-1654), Nic. Berghem (1624-1683), F. Bol (d. 1681), G. Flinck (d. 1660), Gerard Dow (1613-1690.)

1651 Cape of Good Hope settled by the Dutch. Jealousies between the naval interests of Holland and England threaten a war.

[The insolence of the English parliament was unbearable, and their efforts to ruin the Dutch carrying trade, and to limit their fishing operations, exasperating.]

Turkish Empire.

1650 Insurrections in various places. Second attack on Candia unsuccessful.

1651 Sofi-Mohammed put to death by the Janissaries, instigated by the harem.

Mohammed Koeprilii, grand vizier.

Koeprilii, the vizier, suppresses all the coffee shops in Constantinople.

[He visited both the taverns and coffee-houses in disguise; in the former he met with careless revellers only, but in the latter serious and grave politicians were found, discussing governmental and other public affairs in quite an unoriental style.]

China.

1650 Civil war, rebellions, treasons, and fearful butcheries in China; Canton in possession of the Mantchoos.

1651 *Shung-che* emperor of China.

America.

1650 Virginia refuses to acknowledge Cromwell. Martinique, St. Lucia, Granada, &c., purchased from the French government for 60,000 livres by a French company.

Planting of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Granada by French colonists.

Estates on the river St. Maurice, in Canada, granted to the Franciscan Jesuits.

Chocolate first exported to Europe from Mexico.

1651 Second unsuccessful attempt of the French to establish a colony in Guyana.

Sillery, near Quebec, granted to the Franciscan Jesuits.

Irreligion as well as heresy punishable by the civil magistrates in New England states; where Independency becomes the state religion.

Cromwell offers the inhabitants of New England estates in Ireland; the colonists decline his offers.

Britain.

- 1652 Penal laws against the catholics.
Fight between admiral Blake and Van Tromp in the Downs, May 19.
The states of Holland desire to settle the matter amicably; but war is declared by the parliament, July 19.
Naval war with Holland, begun June 30; Blake, Penn, and Ayscough, in command.
[Since the unavenged massacre at Amboyna the English people entertained great ill-will to the Dutch; and they demanded that the survivors of those that had assisted in the massacre should be given up to the hands of justice. Besides this, the house of Orange had assisted the party of the Stuarts in England; so that causes sufficient to excite hostility in both the people and present government of England existed.]
Several batts. in the channel. (See Nether.)
The planting of tobacco in Engd. prohibtd.
Blake defeated by Van Tromp, Nov. 29.
Poor Robin's Almanac first published.
Re-admissn. of Jews, by treaty betw. Cromwell and Manasseh Ben Israel (1287.)
Clergymen's bands first worn abt. this time.
20 licensed hackney coaches in London.
Pasquet (a Greek) opens a coffee establishment in George Yard, Lombard-Street; the first in London.
Death of Inigo Jones.
- 1653 Blake again takes to the sea, Feb. 8.
Three days' fight between Blake and Van Tromp, Feb. 18-21; the former victorious.
[The Dutch lost 11 ships of war, 30 merchant vessels, and 3,500 men; 1,500 of whom were made prisoners. Blake lost one ship, but a vast number of men.]
[The several accounts of Tromp's loss greatly vary. See Netherlands.]
The parliament resolves on reducing the army, being jealous of Cromwell.
Remonstrance presented by the army.
Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, Ap. 20.
Naval victory over Van Tromp by Blake, Monk, Dean, June 2, 3. (Death of Dean.)
Prizes taken by the English fleet off the coasts of Holland.
Victory of Monk over Tromp, July 29-31.
The English now boast that they had avenged the Amboyna massacre.
Algiers bombarded and reduced by Blake.
"Barebone" parliament, from July 4 to Dec. 12.
[Of the 120 individuals (most of them of good family and military distinction) who met on Cromwell's summons, was one, a leather dealer, named Barbone, from whom the parliament was afterwards nicknamed.]
Extravagances of the fifth monarchy men; Cromwell disperses them (1653.)
Parliament approves of the "Instrument of Government" drawn up by a council of officers.
Cromwell declared *Lord Protector*, Dec. 16.
Izaak Walton's "Angler" appeared this yr.
Marriages solemnized by justices of peace.
Sir Matthew Hale, judge of common pleas;
John Thurloe, secretary of state.
Death of the painter "Old" Stone, famed for his copies from the Italian masters, and from Van Dyke.

Britain.

- 1654 The French, Spanish, and Portuguese governments show a desire to conciliate the English commonwealth.
Charles begins to tamper with Monk.
Peace of Westminster with Holland, Ap. 5.
[Cromwell proposed as one of the conditions of peace, the union of the two republics, but this proposal was rejected by the grand pensionary De Witt. The Dutch, however, consented to a defensive league, to punish the survivors of those engaged in the massacre of Amboyna, to pay £5,000 for that dreadful affair, £9,000 for vessels seized in the Sound, £85,000 to the English East India Company, the cession of the island of Pelerone in the East, to yield the flag to the English navy, and never to restore the Orange family.]
Affray of Don Pantaleon Sa, brother of the Portuguese envoy, at the new Exchange.
Execution of Don Pantaleon Sa, July 10.
The "generous" Gerrard, for conspiracy against Cromwell, is executed same day.
Treaty of peace between Portugal and England, signed by Don Pantaleon's brother the same day.
The new parliament assembles, Sep. 3.
[This parliament consisted of 460 representatives, viz., 400 for England, and 30 each for Scotland and Ireland. The electoral qualification required was £200 in property, land, or goods.]
Coercive measures of Cromwell towards the parliament; a test or "recognition" is made imperative.
Hereditary Protectorate refused, Oct. 19.
- France.**
- 1652 Alliance between Orleans and Conde.
De Retz created a cardinal, Feb. 28.
Daring adventure of the daughter of the duke of Orleans.
Conde, Beaufort, Nemours, and La Rochefoucauld enter Paris.
Siege of Etampes by Turenne.
Perfidious and devastating inroads of the duke of Lorraine.
Battle of St. Antoine, July 1.
Massacre at the Hotel de Ville.
Conde becomes unpopular.
Mazarin banished to Sedan.
Conde gives up the war, and joins the Spanish service.
The king enters Paris, October 21.
He proclaims an amnesty: hence The termination of the Fronde.
- 1653 Cardinal Mazarin's triumphant entry into Paris, March 29.
Surrender of Bourdeaux, the head-quarters of the Fronde.
Turenne baffles the Spaniards, who invade the north under Conde.
"Intendants" (deputy managers of military, financial, and judicial departments) re-established.
Paris is visited by foreign nobility.
Peter Borel's "Historium et Observationum Medico-physic" published.
First mention of sympathetic inks.
- 1654 Coronation of Louis XIV. August 24.
Marshal Turenne raises the siege of Arras.
Twenty women executed for witchcraft in Bretagne.

Germany.

- 1652 The *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum* or Leopoldine Academy founded, Jan. 1.
- 1653 Private meeting of electors, June 18:—Ferdinand IV. elected kg. of the Romans. Meeting of the diet at Ratisbon, to secure the pacification of Germany by the settlement of points left open in the treaty of Westphalia, June 30.
- The protestant states ("Corpus Evangelicorum") have Saxony at their head.
- 1654 French commissioner in Alsatia. The privileges of Bremen confirmed. Death of Ferdinand, king of the Romans. Invention of the air-pump by Otto de Guericke, burgomaster of Magdeburg. The use of indigo prohibited by an imperial decree; the use of woad encouraged. Death of John Valentine Andrea (b. 1586.) [It has been supposed by many that he was the founder of the Rosicrucian order.]

Italy.

- 1653 Issue of a bull against the Jansenists. Victory of the Venetians over the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago; Lemnos and Tenedos captured.
- 1654 The duke of Guise fails in an attempted revolt against the Spaniards in Naples and Sicily. Works on alchemy to this date, as catalogued by Peter Borelli, numbered more than four thousand. Birth of James Bernouilli (d. 1705.)

Poland and Bohemia.

- 1652 The act of "Liberum Veto," enabling a single dissident to neutralize the proceedings of the diet, extorted by the Polish nobility.
- 1654 Leopold I. king of Bohemia. Desertion of the Cossacks on the Polish south-eastern frontier to Russia. War of Poland with Russia; the latter as ally of the Ukraine Cossacks.

Spain.

- 1652 Barcelona recovered by Don John of Austria—which ends the war with the Catalonians. Catalonia deprived of its privileges. Birth of the historian of Spain, J. Ferreras.
- 1653 The war with France continued in Italy, the Netherlands, and in Catalonia.
- 1654 Charles, duke of Lorraine, arrested in Flanders, and sent prisoner to Madrid.

Sweden and Russia.

- 1652 Christina of Sweden obtains the acknowledgment of the palatine Zwei-brücken as her heir.
- 1653 Christina of Sweden secretly becomes a catholic, owing to the influence of the Jesuit Maredo. Period of the Russian poets and dramatists, Demetrius of Rostoff and Simeon of Polotak.
- 1654 The protection of Russia extended to the Ukraine Cossacks, by their own desire, which leads to a war between Russia and Poland. Christina of Sweden resigns the crown, on June 16, to the first of *The House of Deux-Ponts*. Charles X. (Gustavus) Christina's first cousin, king of Sweden (1652.) Birth of the Swedish historian, John Peringskiöld (d. 1720.)

Portugal.

- 1654 Fleet sent to recover Brazil.

Netherlands.

- 1652 War of the republic with England: bloody and indecisive naval action off Dover, between Van Tromp and Blake, May 19. Naval conflict of De Ruyter and Ayscough off Plymouth, August 16. Sea-fight between De Ruyter and Blake, October 28. [These three naval encounters were indecisive.] Naval victory of Van Tromp and De Ruyter over English under Blake, Nov. 29. Jan Vischer, engraver, &c. fl. at Harlem. Glauber of Amsterdam, chemist, &c. fl.
- 1653 The prince of Conde joins Leopold: they obtain victories at Ypres, and in Luxembourg.
- John de Witt grand pensionary of Holland. Dreadful sea-fight of Van Tromp with Blake, Dean, and Monk; the Dutch defeated, with a loss of 10 ships of war and 24 merchantmen, Feb. (See England.) [Tromp exhibited the utmost bravery and skill; and he saved a large fleet of merchantmen, numbering 300 sail.] Sea-fights between the same on June 12 and 13; indecisive on the first day, Dutch defeated the next. Sea-fight off Scheveling: Tromp defeated and killed; 30 Dutch vessels destroyed. The Dutch are compelled to sue for peace. Peace of Westminster with England—degrading in its conditions, and mortifying to the independence of the Dutch. (See England.) The Orange family excluded the stadtholdership by a clause inserted in the treaty, on the demand of Cromwell. Death of Boxhorn of Holland, lit.
- 1654 Leopold and Conde defeated before Arras. Internal dissensions in the states; jealousies respecting taxation; the Orange and republican factions.

Turkish Empire.

- 1652 Dangerous revolts at Damascus and Cairo.
- 1653 Defeats by land and sea. (See Italy.)

India and China.

- 1652 The English at Bombay: license granted to the East India Company permitting them to trade free of custom duties. English station at Hoogly.
- 1653 The Dutch are permitted to establish a factory at Canton. [The privilege was soon withdrawn.]
- 1654 Two Dutch ambassadors come to Peking.

America.

- 1652 The Guinea (English) frigate anchors in the Chesapeake; the Virginians submit to the commonwealth on terms favourable to public liberty. Bennet governor of Virginia. Maine purchased from the heirs of Gorges, (1635) by the state of Massachusetts, for 5,334 dollars. Death of the theologian, John Cotton.
- 1654 War between the Dutch and Swedish colonists; unfavourable to the latter. More troubles in Maryland, occasioned by Claybourne, Ingle, and others. Cayenne abandoned by the French (1625). Nova Scotia conquered by an English force sent by Cromwell.

Britain.

- 1655 Parliament closes its sittings, Jan. 22.
 Republican conspiracy detected, Feb. 10.
 Insurrections under Penruddock, Sir Thos. Harris, and others, in March and April.
 Execution of Penruddock, Grove, and Lucas, at Exeter, May 16.
 Earl of Rochester's feeble attempt at insurrection in Yorkshire.
 The kingdom divided into twelve military districts, under major-generals.
 Confiscations in Ireland; the land divided among Cromwell's officers and soldiery.
 Cromwell demands of Spain that no Englishman shall ever be subjected to the inquisition—refused.
 Censorship of the press committed to the secretary of state, Oct.
 A tax of 10 per cent. on the property of royalists.
 Blake captures a fleet of Spanish merchant ships.
 Discovery of Syndercombe's conspiracy against Cromwell.
 Discovery of a correspondence between the Spanish government and some English republicans.
 First dry dock formed in London.
 Robert Walker, portrait painter, flourishes in London, patronized by Cromwell, &c.
 Also Samuel Cooper (1609-1679.)
 John Jenkins, "a great composer of Fancies for Viols, which were in high estimation during the rude state of instrumental music," flourishes.
 [The period of the commonwealth was unfavourable to the cultivation of music.]
 1656 War against Spain declared, March 12.
 Further confiscation of lands in Ireland, amounting to about 5,000,000 acres.
 Cromwell's interposition for the Vaudois.
 Four Spanish galleons destroyed, and two captured by admiral Blake, Sep. 10.
 The fifth monarchy men, with the Millennarians and others, augment the growing discontent with government.
 Cruel treatment of James Naylor, for having personated our Saviour.
 Assembling of the new parliament, Sep. 17.
 Exclusion of nearly one hundred members by Cromwell's council of officers.
 The excluded members publish a spirited protest against Cromwell's acts.
 Sir William Davenant's performances in declamation and music in Rutland house.
 "Museum Tradescantium," a catalogue of the rarities collected by the Tradescants (father and son) of Lambeth, published.
 Observations on the "Specific Gravity of the Atmosphere," by Boyle and others.
 [The variability of the weight of air was observed by Pascal in France, and by Descartes in Sweden, in 1650.]
 Elias Ashmole, chemist, fl. (1617-1692.)
 Red beet introduced into England.
 Death of archbishop Usher at Reigate, Surrey, March 21, aged 78.
 1657 Proposal to make Cromwell king, Jan. 19.
 Great opposition to the proposal from royalists, republicans, and the fifth monarchy men.
 The Humble Petition and Advice of the Commons presentd. to Cromwell, Mar. 31.
 Blake's victory at Cadiz and Santa Cruz.

Britain.

- 1657 Admiral Blake dies on his return, Ap. 17.
 Title of king formally refused by Cromwell, May 8.
 Cromwell inaugurated *Protector* a second time, June 10.
 Rise of the new parliament, June 26.
 An English army co-operate with the French against Spain in Flanders.
 Charles (II.) offers to marry one of Cromwell's daughters—refused.
 The first coin bearing the effigies of Cromwell is of this date.
 House of Lords summoned by Cromwell.
 Death of Harvey the physiologist, aged 80.
 Bishop Walton's Polyglott Bible published.
 France.
 1655 France divided into thirty-two general intendancies—(continues till Napoleon.)
 Parliament of Paris deprived of its independence and menaced by the king, May.
 Turenne still engaged against Conde.
 Noyer's glass and mirror manufactories at Tourlaville near Cherbourg (1665.)
 1656 The French arms in Italy successful.
 The engravers Jean Frome, Benoit, Thiboust, and the Thomassins, flourish.
 Jacquin, a bead-maker of Paris, discovers a mode of making pearls.
 Pascal's "Provincial Letters" against the Jesuits, published.
 1657 Louis XIV. declares that his will alone is law—"I am the state" being a celebrated declaration of his.
 Alliance with Cromwell of England.
 The sculptors Fr. (d. 1669) and M. (d. 1680) Angurers; Francois Girardon (the best of this age, 1623-1715); Pierre Puget (1622-1695); and Casp. Marv (d. 1681) and brother, Bach. Marv (d. 1674), fl. Germany.
 1656 Conference at Bromberg in November, between the emperor and Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg.
 The duchy is now relieved from its former vassalage, and declared a *sovereign state*.
 The elector throws off his allegiance to Poland, and joins Sweden.
 Air-guns revived by Gutler of Nuremberg.
 1657 Standing armies in Germany.
 The emperor aids the Spaniards in Italy.
 Death of the emp. Ferdinand III., Ap. 2.
 John Hautsch, constructor of fire-engines, flourishes at Nuremberg.
 Jacob Sandrart, engrvr., fl. at Nuremberg, Italy.
 1655 Alexander VII. (card. Fabio Chigo) is elected to the papal chair, April 7.
 ["The elegant scholar and able negotiator proved a feeble prince."
 The duke of Guise baffled at Naples.
 Battle of Moccenigo; the Venetians again victorious over the Turks.
 The queen of Sweden comes to Rome.
 [She renounced protestantism the previous year at Brussels.]
 The Waldenses persecuted.
 1656 Second papal bull against the Jansenists.
 The act for excluding the Jesuits from Venice repealed.
 Plague at Naples.
 The French arms victorious in Italy over the Spaniards.
 Turkish fleet defeated in the Dardanelles.

Italy.

1657 The Venetians permit the Jesuits, and two other expelled orders, to return to their cures.

The academy "Del Cimento," in Tuscany, founded by duke Ferdinand II.; "the most famous scientific institutn. in Italy." Invention of an instrument to show the incompressibility of water, by Paul de Buono.

Pietro de Crotona, painter, Florentine, fl. Roman Catholic writers who flourish about this period:—Aguirre, Baillet, Bolland, Fenelon, Godeau, Hardouin, Holden, Huet, Labbe, De Marca, Nicole, Pallavicini, Pascal, Papebrock, Schelstrate, Sfondrati, Thomassin, Tillemont, &c.

Poland and Hungary.

1655 Poland invaded by the Swedes; they take Cracow, Warsaw, and other places: the Russians overrun Lithuania; and the Cossacks burn Lublin.

Flight of the Polish king to Silesia. Attempts to secure the crown of Hungary to the Austrian house unsuccessful.

1656 *Leopold I.* king of Hungary. The Prussians join the Swedes. The Poles unanimously rise against the Swedes; but are defeated with great loss by both Swedes and Prussians, at the Battle of Warsaw (lasted 3 days), July.

1657 Invasion of Poland by Rocozi of Transylvania, as an ally of the Swedes.

Treaty of Wehlau; Poland acknowledges the independence of the duchy of Prussia: now

Prussia and Poland unite against Sweden. Alliance of the emperor with John Casimir, king of Poland.

Spain.

1655 War with England till 1660.

1656 Don John of Austria and the prince of Conde restore Spanish affairs in Flandrs. The Plate fleets taken by the English at Cadiz and Santa Cruz.

1657 Spanish galleons burned by the English fleet at Teneriffe.

Portugal.

1656 Death of John of Braganza; "a brave and prudent prince;" his son *Alfonso VI.* succeeds, under the guardianship of the queen-mother; a woman of lofty spirit and great penetration.

1657 Death of J. F. de Andrada, the Portuguese biographer and comic writer (b. 1597.)

Sweden and Russia.

1655 The Russians devastate Lithuania. Reclamation of the crown lands of Sweden, which Christina had alienated.

The war of succession, Poland against Russia, *revived.*

The Swedes invade and overrun Poland. Emigration of Swedes and Fins to North America.

1656 Truce of Wilna between Russia and Poland; Smolensko and other conquests of Poland restored.

Attempt of Russia to open a trade with China—unsuccessful.

Insurrection of the Poles agt. the Swedes. Christina removes from Rome to Paris.

1657 Embassy from Oliver Cromwell to the czar of Russia—refused a hearing. War between Russia and Sweden.

Denmark.

1657 The Danes at war with the Swedes in support of the claims of Poland. Denmark overrun by Charles Gustavus.

Netherlands.

1656 Don John (of Austria) *governor*, Nethrlds. War of the United Provinces with France. The Dutch retake Colombo (1621.) Calicut in Malabar added to their possessions.

1657 Don John and Conde compel Turenne to retire from Valenciennes. "Chevaux de Frise" originated at Groningen. (There first seen.)

Turkish Empire.

1655 Defeat at Mocenigo, owing to the cowardice of the Janissaries.

Severity of Koeprilii towards the cowards. 1656 Death of the grand vizier Koeprilii.

[During the five years that he held the reins of power he put to death 36,000 persons, and even on his deathbed gave orders for fresh executions.

Ahmed Koeprilii (son) grand vizier.

1657 War agt. Rocozi in Hungary, for becoming an ally of Sweden against Poland.

India and China.

1655 Commencement of civil wars in the empire of Delhi; Aurungzebe is assisted by the vizier, Jumla Khan.

New Sikh sects arise in India. Disturbances and revolts in various quarters owing to the fratricidal civil war.

1656 Colombo again falls into the hands of the Dutch.

The English establish themselves on the Ganges and the Hoogly.

Russian embassy to the celestial court not received; the envoy having refused to perform the nine prostrations.

America.

1655 Edward Diggs governor of Virginia. The Dutch evacuate Brazil.

Jamaica conquered from the Spaniards by English under Penn and Venables. Barbadoes settled by the English.

New Haven and Hartford united by charter. New Sweden conqrd. by the Dutch (1664); having existed only about 18 years.

1656 Quakers first seen in America; Mary Fisher and Ann Austin arrive at Boston; they are sent back to England.

The Caribe of St. Bartholomew murder the French colonists (1648).

"Universal Suffrage" estab. in Virginia. Origin of the Palmares nation:—in Brazil runaway armed negroes establish a forest state, west of Porto de Calvo; their numbers rapidly increase; a government is formed; laws made, &c.

Waldensian refugees arrive and are welcomed in the New Netherlands, Dec. 19.

1657 Granada and the little Granadas re-sold to count de Civillac for 80,000 livres (1650.) Sugar first made by the French at Guada-loupe.

Persecution of quakers in New England. Arrival of Mary Dyar, Ann Burden, and "swarms of the cursed sect."

Maltha purchases St. Christopher, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix, Tortola, fr. the French, for 100,000 livres.

[All these were subsequently repurchased by Colbert, for the Royal French Company of the Indies.

Britain.

- 1658 Sexby's assassination plot, Jan. 9.
Meeting of parliament, Jan. 20.
Cromwell finding his parliament unmanageable suddenly dissolves it, Feb. 4.
Rumours of plots against Cromwell.
Behheading of Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewet; three other plotters are hanged; the conspiracy quelled.
Victory over the Spaniards under Don Juan and the duke of York.
Dunkirk is delivered up to the English, under Lockhart, June 17.
Death of Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's daughter, August.
Death of Oliver Cromwell, Sep. 3, aged 60.
Richard Cromwell acknowledged *Lord Protector*.
Cromwell's public funeral, Nov. 23 (the expenses of which, £28,000, fell mainly upon Rich. Cromwell, causing his ruin.
Republican opposition to the protector.
Watches for the pocket made for the first time in England.
Navy—157 ships carrying 4,390 guns and 21,910 seamen.
The cardoon introduced into England.
Birth of Henry Purcell, musician (d. 1695.)
- 1659 Sitings of new parliament, from Jan. 27 to April 22.
The republicans denounce the protectorate.
The army divided into three factions—Cromwellians, Lambertians, and presbyterians.
Re-opening of the Rump parliament, May 7.
Interest of money reduced to 6 per cent.
Struggle between the army and the parliament.
The officers meet at Wallingford house.
Resignation of Richard Cromwell, and dissolution of the protectorate, May 13.
Sir George Booth's enterprise at Chester; simultaneous risings throughout England.
Breaking up of the Rump parliament, Oct. 12.
Gen. Monk favours the return of Charles; while he dupes the government into a belief of his zeal for the commonwealth.
Rump parliament again restored, Dec. 26.
Lord Fairfax an acknowledged royalist.
Treaty between Spain and France proves injurious to the English woollen cloth trade in the Levant.
"Tradesant's Ark" purchased by Elias Ashmole, and presented to Oxford univ.
Abraham Cowley (1618-1687) and Edward Waller (1605-1687) lyric writers, fl.
Discovery of coal gas (carburetted hydrogen gas) issuing from an aperture in the ground near Wigan, Lancashire (1667.)
Bishop Brian Walton (1600-1661), and Dr. Isaac Barrow (1630-1677), flourish.
Jonas Moore, professor of mathematics, &c. in the city of Durham, flourishes.
- 1660 Letter from Monk promising obedience to the parliament, Jan. 6.
General Monk arrives at Northampton, Jan. 26.
He enters London with 5,000 men, Feb. 3.
Convention of estates in Dublin declares Ireland independent, Feb. 7.
Rump parliament dissolved, March 16.
Public mind greatly agitated; payment of taxes generally refused.
Continued on p. 428.

France.

- 1658 Dunkirk taken from the Spaniards, and, according to treaty, delivered to the English by Turenne.
An attempt made to form a confederation on the Rhine.
Rise of the Bourignonists under the fanatic Antoinette Bourignon.
Negotiations for peace.
Christina of Sweden renders herself odious to the French court by her domestic tyranny. She asserts her right to rule as a queen over her own servants.
Punishment of millers for having their corn ground twice, ("Mouture économique.")
- 1659 Peace of the Pyrenees; confirming to France Alsace and Pignerol, and ceding to it Roussillon and Cerdagne to the foot of the Alps. (See Spain and Netherlands.)
The influence of France predominates in the south and west of Europe.
- 1660 Marriage of Louis to the Infanta of Spain, who renounces her right of succession to the Spanish crown.
The ordnance companies disbanded.
Great prosperity of the country under cardinal Mazarin's administration.
The letter J first introduced into the alphabet, by Giles Beys, a printer of Paris.
Death of Scarron, romancist, &c.
First Parisian lottery, on a plan suggested by Tonti—highest prize 100,000 livres.
- Germany.**
- 1658 Leopold I. (a minor, king of Hungary) elected emperor in July.
[France, in acceding to the election of Leopold, sought to bind him by as many restrictions in his prerogative as might unfit him for a dangerous rival.]
Leopold submits to the severe conditions imposed on him by the diet at his inauguration.
League of the Rhine arranged at Mayence by France and Sweden; the former being desirous of extending French influence in Germany, and the latter to protect her German territories from the emperor.
Protest of the papal nuncio, the elector of Brandenburg, and the Spanish ambassador against the league of the Rhine.
The elector of Brandenburg marches an army towards Holstein in September.
Civil war in Munster—the people against their bishop; the insurgents are subdued.
Huygens' Cycloid—the motions of bodies in a curve (isochronism) published.
- 1659 An imperial army invades Sweden; Pomerania overrun.
- 1660 Menace of a Turkish invasion.
- Italy.**
- 1658 The Venetians lose Tenedos and Lemnos.
The republic of Genoa and the piratical states of Barbary conclude a treaty of commerce.
- 1659 The French and Spanish war in Savoy and Piedmont is terminated by the peace of the Pyrenees.
- 1660 The French ambassador at Rome (backed by his sovereign) asserts the Privilege of Sanctuary against the pope.
Christina, of Sweden, visits Stockholm.
Grimaldi, the mathematician, flourishes.
Death of Carlo Ridolfi, author of "Lives of the Venetian Painters" (born 1602.)

Russia and Poland.

- 1658 Poland at war with Russia.
Opposition to the Socinians in Poland.
On p. 429.

Spain.

- 1658 Spain reduced to great distress; naval defeat off Dunkirk; loss of Dunkirk.
1659 "Peace of the Pyrenees" with France.
[Restoration of the respective possessions of the belligerents in Flanders and the Low Countries; Roussillon ceded to France; amnesty to the Catalonians, &c.; France not to aid the Portuguese; matrimonial alliance (the Infanta Maria Theresa to Louis XIV.); disavowal of Infanta of any right to Spanish crown.]
Spain is no longer a first-rate power.
1659 Interview between Philip IV. and Louis XIV. on the marriage of the latter with Maria Theresa, the daughter of the former by his first wife.
Academy of Painting at Seville.
Death of the poet L. Ulloa. Y. Pereira.

Portugal.

- 1658 The Portuguese gain the battle of Elvas.
Death of A. Coelho, Portuguese historian of the "Wars of Brazil."

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

- 1658 Atrocious murder of Mondaldeschi, master of horse, by order of Christina, in Paris.
War between Russia and Poland renewed.
Charles Gustavus leads his troops across the frozen Belts, and approaches Copenhagen, February.
Peace of Roskilde; Denmark cedes Scania, Drontheim, Bleking, and Bornholme.
Charles Gustavus renews the war; he lays siege to Copenhagen.
Repulse of the Swedes by the united army of Poland and Prussia, and the fleets of Holland, &c.

- 1659 Swedish Pomerania invdd. by imperialists. The coinage of Russia debased.

- 1658 Sudden death of Charles Gustavus.
Charles XI. (son—five years old) under the guardianship of the queen-mother and five counsellors.

- Peace of Oliva concluded by the guardians of Charles XI.; the claim of Poland on the Swedish crown renounced, and Esthonia, Livonia, and Oesel ceded to Swdn.
Treaty of Copenhagen between Denmark and Sweden; Denmark retains Drontheim and Bornholme; the rest as in 1658.
Financial difficulties in Denmark; the estates convened, Sep. 10; combination of the clergy and burghers; hence
The Danish revolution of Oct. 16, 1660, by which the throne is no longer elective, but hereditary in the descendants of Frederic III. of either sex.
The Danish nobility depressed, and the crown rendered almost absolute.
Visit of Christina to Stockholm.

Netherlands.

- 1658 The states join their ally, Denmark.
Dutch, under Opdam, defeat the Swedes in the Sound; Copenhagen relieved.
De Witt fell in this struggle; Opdam was recalled; but De Ruyter bravely followed up the victory.
1659 Treaty of the Hague; between Holland, France, and England, for preserving the equilibrium of the north, May 21.

Netherlands.

- 1659 War of the Dutch with the Portuguese in Brazil.

Marquis de Fromiata, *governor*, Nethrlds. [The treaty of the Pyrenees between Spain and France, concluded in November of this year, was disastrous to Spain; for she not only lost some of her fairest territories in the Low Countries, but by the marriage of Louis XIV. with the Infanta Theresa, daughter of Philip IV., was laid the foundation of future wars.]

- 1660 Departure of the princes of Wales and York to England.

Obsequiousness of the Dutch to Charles II., on whose restoration, and as a compliment to him

The article of exclusion against the Orange family in the peace of Westminster is annulled. (See 1653.)

Death of the rural and general painter Abshoven of Antwerp.

First barley mill in Holland erected at Saardam.

Death of Jacob Cats, the "Dutch Fontaine" (born 1577.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1658 Recovery of the recent losses in Italy, Dalmatia, and Transylvania.

- 1659 Suppression of the formidable revolt of Abaza Hassan in Asiatic Turkey.

The Dardanelles (the castles of Sestos and Abydos) built by Mohammed.

- 1660 Warradin taken from the Transylvanians. Rocoezi of Hungary defeated and killed.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1658 Judicial reforms in Persia.
1659 Tahmurasp, the wali of Georgia, revolts against Persia; he is subdued.

- 1660 Civil war of the Usbeks; hence Persia is freed from their ravages.

India and China.

- 1658 The struggle for the empire of India, between Murad, Dara, Shekoh, and Aurungzebe, is terminated by the death of three of the brothers. The victorious and surviving brother dethrones his father, and

- 1659 Aurungzebe becomes emperor at Delhi. The title "Alemghir" assumed by the emperor.

Rebellion of the Chinese in Formosa against their Dutch rulers; the Dutch are in great straits.

Couplet, a Jesuit missionary in China.

[According to this writer the date A.D. 920 may be fairly assigned for some of the first Chinese impressions from wood.]

- 1660 Revolt of Mohammed the emperor of Delhi's son suppressed.

America.

- 1658 Banishment of quakers, on pain of death, decreed by the Massachusetts government. Matthews governor of Virginia.

Growth of popular liberty and a feeling of national independence in Virginia.

Dutch settlement on the island of Cayenne.

- 1659 William Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson, Nicholas Davis, Mary Dyar, and William Leddra, quakers, are hanged at Boston for "heresy" (1658.)

The English take Campeachy.
Population of Virginia about 30,000.

- 1660 On p. 429.

Britain.

- 1660 *Continued from p. 426.*
 Convention parliament assemblies, Ap. 25.
 Monk admits a messenger (Sir John Granville) from Charles, who presents the "Declaration of Breda" and other letters.
Restoration of the Stuarts:
 Charles II. is proclaimed at Westminster Hall, May 8.
 Charles proclaimed in Dublin, May 14.
 General amnesty, except to those directly concerned in the death of Charles I.
 King's annual revenue fixed at £1,200,000.
 For arrears due to army £70,000 per month.
 Reduction of the army to 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse, which constituted
The first standing army in England.
 Charles writes to a Scottish leader, promising to preserve the presbyterian establishment without violation, Aug. 10.
 Execution of ten "regicides."
 First Board of Trade and Plantations instituted by Charles.
 The earl of Clarendon (Hyde) chancellor.
 The theatres re-opened (1633.)
 Insurrection of the fifth monarchy men.
 Excise duty on ale, &c.
 Death of Henry duke of Gloucester, Sep.
 Death of princess of Orange of small-pox.
 Dissolution of convention parliamt. Dec. 29.
 Baize first made in England, at Colchester.
 Royal Society of London instituted.
 Marriage of duke of York with Ann Hyde, daughter of the chancellor.
 Birth of Robert Ainsworth, teacher, compiler of a Latin dictionary, and author of other works, at Woodyale, near Manchester. [Died at Poplar, Apr. 4, 1743.]
 The yacht Mary presented to the king by the Dutch—the first mention of the term yacht in our naval records.
 Rise of the buccaneers against the Spanish in the American seas.
 Lowest charge for postage of letters fixed at 2d.—for 80 miles.
 Perukes introduced by the ladies of court; also, black patches on face, vizards, &c.
- 1661 Insurrection of Venner; suppressed.
 Opening of the new parliament, May 8.
 The House of Lords comprises 113 peers.
 The sacrament adminstrd. to the Commus.
 Legislative restoration of episcopacy in the three kingdoms.
 Corporation act passed.
 £60,000 voted to the cavalier sufferers.
 Charles's "Declaration of Indulgence" rejected by the Commons; also "that great instrument of mischief, the Solemn League and Covenant."
 Great dissatisfaction of the presbyterians, independents, and other dissenters.
 Hearth-money tax voted Charles for ever.
 Coronation of Charles II. April 23.
 Conference at the Savoy respecting the liturgy, commenced April 25.
 Cape Coast castle demolished by Holmes.
 Duke of Argyll beheaded, May 27.
 Execution of Guthrie the preacher.
 Difficulties of Charles in settling conflicting claims respecting confsectd. lands in Irid.
 Alliance with Portugal.
 Birth of Robert Harley (1710.)
 Ordination of four bishops, in St. Peter's, Westminster, for Scotland, Dec. 15.

Britain.

- 1661 The Company of Merchant Adventurers numbers 3,500 members.
 Lacrymæ Vitreæ brought into England by prince Rupert—hence called prince Rupert's drops.
 Masquerades revived in London.
 Sir C. Wren establishes the correct laws of percussion; which problem Wallis and Huygens also solve at the same time—each independent of the other.
- 1662 *Act of Uniformity*—the operation of which results in the ejection of 2,000 ministers from their livings.
 The puritans complain of this violation of the "Declaration of Breda."
 £1,200,000 granted to Charles as a subsidy.
 Charles marries Katherine of Portugal, with whom he receives part of Bombay as dowry, May 20.
 Charter to the Royal Society; the first of its kind in Europe.
 Sir Henry Vane beheaded, June 14.
 Lambert banished to Guernsey for life.
 First appearance of women on the stage.
 Dunkirk restored to the Fr. for £400,000 (five millions of livres), to liquidate Charles's debts, Oct. 17.
 [Dunkirk was founded in 966.]
 The licentiousness of the court causes much dissatisfaction.
 Drury Lane theatre built.
 Incorporation of the African Company.
 [Government owed this Co. £11,686,800.
 Their capital was £10,780,000 till 1776.]
 Hackney coaches first licensed.
 New era in the history of the Poor Laws; the foundation of the law of settlement laid, and the labouring population reduced to their ancient condition of "adscripti glebæ."
 Vassalage of feudal tenure abolished.
 The "guinea" (the gold of which it was coined being brought by the African Company from coast of Guinea) is adopted as the name of the "Unit;" the name given the pound, sovereign, in the reign of James I., to commemorate the union of England and Scotland.
 [It subsequently rose in value to 30s.]
 Two and five guinea pieces coined.
- France.
- 1661 Mazarin makes a present of his whole fortune to the king, and receives it again with an indisputable title, March 6.
 Death of cardinal Mazarin, March 9.
 The king his own prime minister.
 ["Indeed it was in pursuance of the deceased minister's advice that Louis commanded all official persons to communicate immediately with himself, and took into his own hands the direct control of the government."] *Fouquet*, finance minister, imprisoned, and his property confiscated.
 Colbert is appointed minister of finance.
 Colbert's finance arrangements; the state robbers of taxes brought to justice; taxes re-modelled; interest of the public debt reduced; and other methods to increase the finances.
 Coffee introduced by Thevenot.
 Private lotteries forbidden in France.
 Birth of the Jesuit Buffier (d. 1737.)

France.

- 1662 Louis compels the pope to make reparation for an outrage upon the French ambassador and his wife in Rome.
Louis seizes Avignon (1690)
Dunkirk purchased fr. Charles II. of Eng.
Removal of the court to St. Germain.
Magnificence of Louis's court.
The public income exceeds the expenditure—the first time for a series of years.
The Abbe Laudati's project for lighting Paris and other towns legalised.

Germany.

- 1661 Puffendorf, professor of International Law at Heidelberg (the first chair of the kind instituted in Europe) fl. (1672.)
Alexander Mair, wood engraver, flourishes at Augsburg.

Italy.

- 1661 The doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin confirmed by papal bull.(1)
1662 Renewed dispute respecting Privilege of Sanctuary between the pope and Louis of France.
The duke de Crequi, the French ambassador, and his lady, are insulted in the streets of Rome; in retaliation Louis dismisses the pope's nuncio, and seizes on Avignon. [The pope subsequently made an humble apology.]
Death of the painter Lionella Spada.

Hungary and Poland.

- 1660 War of Hungary with the Turks; fall of Raococi at the battle of Clausenburg.
Loss of Great Warradin to the Turks.
The Socinians expelled Poland.
Peace of Oliva (a convent near Dantzic), between Poland and Sweden; Casimir renounces all claim to the throne of Sweden; Poland resigns nearly all Livonia.
Confederacy of nobles in Hungary under the palatine Wesselini, for establishing liberty of conscience and their right to elect their own sovereign.

- 1661 The Hungarians refuse to admit the imperial armies into Hungary.
Casimir, of Poland, points out to his diet the districts which should yet become a prey to three of their powerful neighbours (1772.)
War of Hungary with the Porte: loss of Great Warradin.
Austria nominates *Kemeni* to Transylvania.
Michael Abaffi I. is nominated by the Porte.
Revolt of the Polish army under Lubomirski, on the proposal of the king to name D'Enghien his successor.

- 1662 The Hungarians lose Neuhauesel.
Defeat and death of *Kemeni* at Tatmar.

Spain.

- 1661 War with Portugal resumed; the army commanded by Don John of Austria.
Ineffectual attempts of the queen mother of Portugal to conciliate the Spanish court.
1662 Spanish American affairs unprosperous.
Evora, and other strong places, taken from Portugal by Don John of Austria.

Portugal.

- 1661 The queen-mother, observing the preparations making by Spain for the renewed invasion of Portugal, tries every means to avert the storm by entering into terms with the superior power.

Portugal.

- 1661 Spanish troops pour into the Alentejo; another force approaches the frontiers, near Ciudad Rodrigo.
1662 Loss of Evora and other places.

Sweden and Russia.

- 1661 Peace of Oliva between Sweden and Russia—mediated by the emperor Leopold; mutual restoration of conquests.

Netherlands.

- 1661 The Dutch fleet attacks and destroys many of the Barbary pirates.
Treaty betwn. the Dutch and Portuguese, favourable to the former.
The restrictions of England on the Dutch fishing trade renewed by Charles II.; great indignation in Holland.

- 1662 The elements of discord with England become widely extended in Holland.

Turkish Empire.

- 1661 War with Austria for Transylvania.
1662 Turbulence of the Kurds.
Invasion of Hungary by the grand vizier; Neuhaessel and Great Warradin taken.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1661 Prosperous condition of trade in Persia, owing to prolonged peace.
Embassies from the principal courts of Europe visit Shah Abbas.

India and China.

- 1661 Aurungzebe overcomes the rebellion of his nephews in India.
Kang-he, emperor of China, under the guardianship of four regents.
European embassies arrive at the court of Peking: they are imprisoned (1669.)
Death of the Gooroo, Hur Raec; his infant son Hurkishen succeeds.

- 1662 Bombay is ceded to England by Portugal. [The Portuguese obtained it in 1530.]
Earthquake in China—at Peking alone 300,000 persons lose their lives.
The Dutch in Formosa surrender to the Chinese; they quit the island.

America.

- 1660 Hugh Peters, "a freeman of Massachusetts," the first who lost his life for opposition to monarchy, is hanged and quartered in England, October 14.

Sir William Berkeley governor of Virginia.
"The total ejection of mercenary attorney decreed by the Virginians.

Independent legislation adopted in Virginia and Maryland.
Population of Maryland, 10,000.

Calomel preparations for medicinal purposes introduced by Beguin.

- 1661 Three of king Charles's Judges escape to America—John Dixwell, William Goffe, and Edward Whalley.

John Eliot's "Christian Commonwealth" condemned by the assembly of Massachusetts, as being "too full of the seditious doctrines of democratic liberty." The author suppresses his book.

Impending collision between Massachusetts and England respecting privileges; the former denies the right of appeal to the king, and condemns the navigation laws.

- 1662 Charter of Massachusetts renewed; but the breach respecting royal privileges is not healed.

The English first cut logwood on the coast of Yucatan (Honduras.)

Britain.

- 1663 Four royal subsidies voted.
Incorporation of the Royal Society, Ap. 2; the charter of 1662 not being explicit.
Review of the Guards, the then standing army, July 4.
Insurrection of the Fifth Monarchy men in the north suppressed.
[It was an insignificant rising at Farmley wood, Yorkshire.]
Impeachment of Clarendon; fails, July 9.
Exportation of corn permitted.
Use of ladies' masks.
[At this date a custom, long afterwards disgracing our fair countrywomen, took its rise. Evelyn says, that "on the 12th June, he saw Lady Mary Cromwell at the Royal theatre, when the house began to fill, put on her vizard, and so kept it on all the play; which of late is become a great fashion among the ladies, which hides their face."]
Importation of cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England prohibited.
The first flatting-mill erected at Sheen, near Richmond, by a Dutchman.
Thomas Simon's new crown piece with a petition to the king on its edge, praying him to compare "this trial piece with the Dutch coins (those coined by John Roetier at the mint), and if more truly drawn, &c. to relieve him" (1650.)
The first saw-mill in England—erected by a Dutchman near London, but abandoned through fear of the populace.
James Gregory's "Optica Promota" pub. [In this work his invention of "The Reflecting Telescope," which is still in use, is made known.]
The magic lantern first described by Kircher, in "Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ."
Boyle's "Experiments upon Colours."
Death of the marquis of Worcester, author of "A century of the names and scantlings of Inventions," and the supposed discoverer of the rapidly condensing property of steam. (A steam engine describd.)
- 1664 Triennial act passed; also the Conventicle act—the former according to Charles's wish, the latter an act of the Commons.
The clergy surrender the privilege of taxing themselves in convocation, for the elective franchise.
War with the Dutch inevitable, owing to several collisions in foreign parts between merchants of either country.
£2,000,000 granted by parliament, in Dec., towards the anticipated war.
The city merchants furnish more money.
Birth of queen Anne, the last of the Stuart dynasty, at Twickenham.
Two witches burned by judge Hale.
Death of John Hoskins, portrait painter.
Day wages of labourers from March to Sept.: 8d. with food, 1s. 2d. without food— from Sept. to March: 6d. and 1s.

France.

- 1663 Agreement between Louis and the duke of Lorraine.
Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, &c. fndd.
College for foreign missionaries at Paris.
Academy of inscriptions and medals founded by M. Colbert at Paris (1671.)

France.

- 1663 Accouchement of Madame de la Valliere, mistress of Louis.
"Strange that so often through my early dreams
A royal vision flitted; a proud form
Upon whose brow Nature had written 'Empire.'
While on the lip,—love, smiling, wrapt in sunshine
The charmed word that was its worshipp'er."
"I have preserved the lesson
Even with too weak a reverence."—*La Valliere*.
Death of Nicholas Poussin, the painter (born 1594), and of the romancist Calprenede.
Birth of Papillon Pierre l'Aine, an excellent artist in wood engraving (d. 1698.)
John Prevot's receipt for making Hungary Water first pub. at Frankfort. (More probably in 1660. Prevot died in 1681.)
- 1664 Treaty of Pisa with the pope.
Prohibitory tariffs of customs.
Manufactures encouraged by Colbert.
[Colbert made money the criterion of national wealth; hence he encouraged trade, manufactures, commerce, &c.]
French East India Company, and West India Company begin to trade.
Colonies at Cayenne, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, St. Lucia.
6,000 French troops assist the emperor in his war with Turkey.
Death of Nicolas Perrot d' Ablancourt, a periphrastic translator of Greek and Latin authors. (Born in April 5, 1606, at Chalons-sur-Marne.)
Death of S. Guieheron ("Hist. of the Ho. of Savoy.") (Born 1607.)
- Germany.**
- 1663 Commencement of the *Permanent Diet* at Ratisbon (till 1806); diet by ministers.
[Deputies from the provinces and cities of the empire attended; they were styled ambassadors.]
The turbulent states of Prussia, Cleves, and March, do homage to Frederick William as their lord paramount and sovereign, October 16.
- 1664 The German princes, the pope, the French, Swedes, &c. assist the emperor against the Turks: Leopold William commander-in-chief.
[There sprung up a general enthusiasm as against a common enemy.]
Battle of St. Gothard; Turks defeated with the loss of 16,000 men.
Truce for twenty years concluded with the vizier by the emperor.
General complaints of the allies against this unexpected truce.
- Italy.**
- 1663 The coasts of south of Europe are harassed by African pirates.
Avignon seized by the French (1690.)
Great discontent in Sicily, because of the monopoly of exporting silks conferred upon Mesasina.
Birth of the Milanese architectural painter Giovanni Ghisolfi (d. 1743.)
Iced Liquors in Florence; the discovery of making which was announced by Procope Couteaux, in the year 1666.
- 1664 The pope makes a humiliating treaty with Louis XIV. at Pisa, Feb. 12.
Birth of cardinal Julius Alberoni, in the state of Piacenza—(died June 26, 1752.)
Schall, the Jesuit, imprisoned in China.

Poland and Hungary.

- 1663 Prussia is formally declared independent of Poland (1657.)
Civil war in Poland; the king and the nobles arrayed against each other.
- 1664 The Hungarians are assisted by the Germans against the Turks. (See Germany.)
Battle of St. Gothard; the Turks routed. [A brief but bloody battle. See Ger.]
Truce of Temeswar with the Turks for 20 years: recognition of Abaffi as independent prince of Transylvania.
[The emperor being aware that a secret understanding subsisted between France and Turkey felt compelled to conclude a truce 9 days after the battle.]

Spain.

- 1663 Ill success of the war with Portugal; Don John's army routed at Estremos by Schomberg.
- 1664 Apprehensions of Philip's death; the queen, jealous of the influence of Don John, obstructs his military progress and detracts from his fame; hence Don John resigns his command.
The marquis of Caracena succeeds him.
Locatelli's sowing machines in use in Spn.

Portugal.

- 1663 Victory over the Spaniards at Estremos.
Death of A. B. Bacellar, writer of sonnets.
- 1664 Twelve thousand Portuguese routed by the Spaniards under the duke of Osuna.
Defeat of the duke of Osuna before Ciudad Rodrigo.
Don John and the duke of Osuna retire from the Spanish command.

Denmark.

- 1663 Birth of Arne Magnussen, Danish historian.

Netherlands.

- 1663 The fire-engine invented by John Vander Heyden.
Conflicts of Dutch ships and colonists, with those of Engld., in Africa and America.
- 1664 Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, *governor*, Neth.
War of the Dutch with England; chiefly the result of commercial rivalry (1652.)
Unsuccessful negotiations of De Witt, grand pensionary, to form alliance with France.

Turkish Empire.

- 1664 Turkish army overthrown by Montecuculi at St. Gothard. Peace with Austria.

India and China.

- 1663 Complete establishment of the power of Aurungzebe.
[His dominions were so extensive that his revenue amounted to £32,000,000 ster.]
- 1664 Revolt of Sevajee against the emperor of Delhi; rise of the Mahrattas.
The Mantohu Tartar dynasty of *Ta Tsing* in China.
The Danes and French first establish factories in Bengal.
Tegh Buhadur, ninth Sikh Gooroo.
Pieter de Bitter (Dutch) reconquers Padang in Sumatra.
Persecution of Jesuits (Verbiest, Schall, &c.) and the native Christians in China.

Persia.

- 1664 Sir John Chardin comes to Persia.
[Chardin, the son of a jeweller at Paris, was born in 1643. This, his first journey, in which he visited Persia and the East Indies, lasted from this year to 1670.]

America.

- 1663 The "province" of Carolina granted to Lrds. Clarendon, Albemarle (Monk), Craven, Shaftesbury, Sir J. Colleton, Lord John Berkeley, and Sir Wm. Berkeley.
[Spain denies the right of England to this province.]
The English colonies in America are compelled by the new navigation law to purchase *only in England*; thus the grasping avarice of Eng. merchants is developed.
Clarendon, Berkeley, and six principal courtiers arrive to speculate in lands.
Marked change in, the Virginian legislature; decline of the democratic party.
["Unlike Massachusetts, Virginia was a continuation of English society. The first colonists were not fugitives from persecution; they came, rather, under the auspices of the nobility, the church, and the mercantile interests of England." They venerated monarchy; they had no ideas of "natural right;" they had no antipathy to feudalism.]
Earthquake throughout Canada, Feb. 5.
New charter for Rhode Island obtained, establishing perfect religious toleration.
["Freedom of conscience, unlimited freedom of mind, was, from the first, the trophy of the baptists."—*Bancroft*. See England, 1630.]
New French Company of the Indies; they send an armament which expels the Dutch from Cayenne. (See France.)
St. John's Island and other places granted to the Sieur Doublet, by the Company of new France.
- 1664 New Sweden surrendered to England; it is now called Delaware (1630, 1655.)
The duke of York obtains from his brother a grant of all the country from the Connecticut river to Delaware bay.
["During the first four years of his power, Charles II. gave away a large part of a continent. Could he have continued as lavish in the course of his reign, he would have given away a world."—*Bancroft*.]
St. Lucia purchased from the Caribs by the English; who expel the French.
War of England agt. the Dutch colonies.
Great excitement in Massachusetts; apprehensions of a hostile fleet from England.
Royal commissioners arrive; the liberty of the colony is limited; remonstrance forwarded to Charles; the people are enthusiastic for the preservation of their independence.
Encroachments of the New Englanders and the colonists of Maryland upon New Netherlands; they refuse to acknowledge the rights of the Dutch West India Co.
Long Island taken by the English; New Amsterdam surrenders, also Manhattan (now New York) to Sir R. Holmes.
[In October of this year, for the first time, the whole Atlantic coast of the old 13 states was in the possession of England.]
New Jersey settled by the English.
Eliot's Indian Bible published at Cambridge; one of the first books printed in North America.
Australasia and Polynesia.
- 1663 Thevenot's chart of the west coast of "Hollandia Nova" published.

Britain.

- 1665 New oath for the clergy.
War proclaimed against the Dutch, Feb. 22. [Charles had left Holland, a country which gave him refuge in misfortune, with profuse expressions of regard and gratitude; but a variety of motives acting on his easy and plastic mind soon effaced whatever of gratitude he had conceived.]
Great plague of London; 100,000 inhabitants perish from June 29 to Dec. 12.
Parliament removes to Oxford.
Supply of £1,250,000 granted for the war. [This liberal vote has been considered more than usually important on account of certain conditions attached to it—namely, that the money should be applied for a specific purpose, and that the details of the disbursements should be submitted to the inspection of the members. From this time it became an undisputed principle that *parliamentary supplies are only to be expended for the objects specified by the people's representatives.*]
Duke of York defeats the Dutch off the Norfolk shores: Opdam blown up, Ju. 3. Charles offers bribes to Louis XIV. of France to join him against the Dutch—refused. The king of Denmark also refuses to join England against Holland.
First subscription concert in England; held at Oxford (1678.)
Five mile act passed, Oct. 30.
Treasonable conduct of Algernon Sydney.
Conspiracy of colonel Danvers frustrated.
Valentine Greatrakes, the medical impostor.
Fleet—114 sail besides fire-ships.
Half-pence and farthings first coined.
The "legend" on the edge of large silver coins, "Decus et Tutamen," first adoptd.
First Gazette published at Oxford.
A diving-bell employed by one Sinclair near the isle of Mull.
- 1666 London Gazette first published, Feb. 5.
Four days' conflict between the English fleet and the united squadrons of France and Holland—closed by a fog, June 1-4. [The English fleet was commanded by Monk. Rupert came up on the 3d and saved Monk from destruction.]
Rupert and Monk defeat the Dutch, Ju. 26.
Great fire of London; 400 streets, including 13,200 houses, 90 churches, &c. burnt, September 2, 3.
Suspicion of treason falling on the catholics, they are rigorously dealt with.
Vote of £1,800,000 for the war.
Quarrel between the court and parliament respecting a Bill for appointment of commissioners to examine the war accounts.
Unpopularity of the king, followed by Disaffection in Scotland; to repress which a court of High Commission is established.
The persecuted covenanters take up arms. The severities of Sir James Turner, commander of the royal troops, produce open war in Scotland.
Generals Dalziel and Drummond defeat the covenanters on the Pentland Hills.
Dreadful persecution of the covenanters: they are tortured and hanged in scores.
The king adopts a half oriental style of clothing.
Cashmere shawls first brought into Engl.

Britain.

- 1666 Newton's first idea of gravitation this year. Antonio Verrio, painter; in England since 1643 (died 1707.)
- 1667 Dukes of Buckingham and Lauderdale, Charles's favourite ministers.
Several ships of the line burnt in the river Medway by the Dutch fleet, June 3.
The peace of Breda: New York, Cape Coast, &c. are ceded to Engl., July 10.
Continued p. 434.
- France.**
- 1665 Judicial offices publicly offered for sale in Paris.
Decline of agriculture in France.
The Languedoc canal commenced.
The Jansenists persecuted in France.
The "Journal de Scavans," the first modern journal of literary criticism; first number May 30.
A plate-glass manufactory established at Tourlville, near Cherbourg, under the patronage of the minister Colbert.
The Dutch engravers—Gerard Edelinck, Pierre van Schuppen, and Schuppen the younger, flourish in Paris under Colbert's patronage.
- 1666 Death of the qn. mother, Anne of Austria. School for cadets at Paris.
Death of François Mansart, architect; and Scarazin, the sculptor.
The government possesses the right of disposing of 50,000 offices.
Charter of the Academy of Sciences, Paris.
On p. 434.
- Germany.**
- 1665 Annexation of the Tyrol to Austria.
The Swedes attack Bremen.
Interference of France in Alsatia complained of by the German princes.
Beccher, chemist, flourishes (1625-1685.)
- 1666 Marriage of Leopold to the younger Spanish princess, Margaret Theresa.
Distressed state of Prussia on account of the arbitrary and heavy taxation for maintaining the elector's army.
- 1667 Dissolution of the league of the Rhine in January, owing to the fidelity of the protestant princes to the interests of the emp.
Excise taxation adopted in Berlin.
Birth of Christopher Ludwig Agricola, portrait painter and engrvr., at Ratisbon.
- Austria.**
- 1665 Union of the Tyrol to Austria.
- Italy.**
- 1665 The pope, to favour the Jesuits, issues a bull prohibiting any denial of the immaculate conception of the virgin (1661.)
Charles II. king of Naples and Sicily.
The discovery of the infection of light announced by Grimaldi in his work "De Lumine, Coloribus, et Iride." (b. 1606, d. 1680.)
- 1666 Commercial prosperity of Genoa extended by a treaty with the Turks.
Death of Giovanni Barbieri (Guercino), painter (born 1598.)
- 1667 Clement IX. (cardinal Julius Rospigliosi) pope, June 20.
Dispersion of the Academie del Cimento. [Similar institutions sprang up at Naples, Milan, and Bologna.]
Death of F. Borromini, architect.
Continued on p. 435.

Hungary and Poland.

1665 The Hungarians again revolt against the emperor.

[Unfortunately for the emperor, his proceedings in Hungary of late years deprived him of the barrier of that brave nation against the Turks. He drove the Hungarians to arms as one man, against his cold-blooded cruelty and oppression.]

1666 War between the prince palatine of Hungary and the elector of Mentz.

John Sobieski, marshal of Poland, gains a great victory over the Tartars.

1667 *On p. 435.*

Spain.

1665 Terrible defeat near Villavieca.

[Though the Spaniards were routed with great slaughter, the victory on the side of their enemies was dearly bought.] Great murmurs and complaints of the people reach the king from all quarters.

Death of Philip IV. Sep. 17; accession of Charles II. (son by Anne of Austria) 4 yrs. Regency of the queen mother till 1675.

The queen mother under the intriguing influence of her confessor, Jesuit Nitard. [General distrust and dissatisfaction; all seemed to feel that nothing more was wanted to effect the ruin of the country; for Spain had always suffered most during the minority of its kings.]

Arbitrary taxation; state corruption, &c.

1666 Conspiracy against the archduke Don John of Austria; he is excluded the Junta; banished from court, and a false charge of conspiracy to murder Nitard got up.

1667 Louis of France advances claims upon Brabant. (See France.)

Continued on p. 435.

Portugal.

1665 Victory at Villavieca over the Spaniards, gained by the loss of 4,000 men.

[It was this battle which finally fixed the sovereignty of the country in the house of Braganza.]

1666 The queen mother resigns the regency; her imbecile son is unable to rule: great dissatisfaction at Lisbon, &c.

1667 *On p. 435.*

Denmark and Sweden.

1665 *Lex Regia* in Denmark, abolition of the diet; the king nearly absolute.

University of Kiel, Holstein, founded.

1667 *On p. 435.*

Netherlands.

1665 Admiral de Ruyter destroys all the shipping, factories, &c. along Cape Coast.

Defeat of the Dutch, and loss of their fleet, under Opdam, by the English, June 1.

De Witt, the grand pensionary, takes the command of the republican fleet.

University of Bruges founded.

Period of the writers—Voetius (1589-1676), the polemic; J. Westerbaen (1599-1689), the epigrammatist; G. Goloius (1596-1667), the orientalist; Just Van Vondel (1587-1679), the tragedian; Diemerbroek (1609-1674), the anatomist; C. Huygens (1596-1687), epigrammatist; J. F. Gronovius (1611-1671), and J. Leusden (1614-1690), philologists; Swammerdam (1637-1680), and A. Leuwenhoek (1632-1723), natural historians. Also, the historians—G. Brandt (1645-1704), J. Perizonius

Netherlands.

(1631-1715), Cau, P. Bondam, and Simon Styl; the dramatists and poetic writers

—J. Decker (1610-1666), Reinier Auslo (1622-1669), Nich. Heins (1620-1681), P. Francius (1645-1704), J. A. Vander Goes (1647-1708), Jan Vos, and Jau de Brune;

the antiquarians—J. Gronovius (1645-1716), and J. G. Grævius (1632-1703);

and the anatomists—F. Ruysch (1639-1731), and G. Bidloo (1649-1713.)

1666 Chain shot invented by admiral de Witt.

Victory of Van Tromp, the younger, over Monk, June 1-4.

Defeat of Van Tromp and De Ruyter, July 25, 26. (See England.)

F. Helvetius, of Holland, doctor of medicine and alchemist, flourishes.

1667 The French become allies of the republic.

De Ruyter's exploits in the Medway.

Continued on p. 435.

Turkish Empire.

1666 Tumults at Salonica, occasioned by the false prophet Rabbi Sabatay Seva (1605.)

Mohammed causes Sabatay Seva to be arrested at Constantinople; he turns Mohammedan to save his life.

[The claims of this false Messiah had been acknowledged by the Jews in Turkey, Venice, Leghorn, and Amsterdam.]

Koepriili departs for Candia.

1667 Siege of Candia renewed with vigour.

Persia and Tartary.

1666 Death of Shah Abbas II. of a loathsome disease, aged 25.

Shah Suleiman succeeds in Persia.

[During the 28 years that he reigned he devoted himself to effeminate pleasures, and left the government of his kingdom to his ministers.]

Decline of the power of Persia; increased corruptions of the court.

India and China.

1665 Death of the ex-emperor of India (1659.)

Rebellion of the Yogis, being incited thereto by Bistamia, a female saint.

1667 Saldanha, Portuguese envoy, comes to the court of China to negotiate for the Macao merchants; unsuccessful.

Efforts of the Dutch to regain Formosa; unsuccessful.

America.

1665 Proposal of the royal commissioners to assemble the male population of Massachusetts at Boston, to hear the king's message read; rejected.

Collision between the court of Massachusetts and the royal commissioners; the former disregard the navigation act, and deny the authority of the commissioners.

Mission of Father Claude Allowez to the "Far West."

Colony established at Cape Fear by a party from Barbadoes.

1666 The English abandon St. Lucia.

They expel the Dutch from Tortola; and Boston equips some privateers; the idea of "annexing" Canada being now entertained in New England.

1667 Cayenne taken by the English.

Settlement of Carolina by a body of English, numbering 450 persons in all (1663.)

French and other foreign emigrants flock into Maryland.

Britain.

- 1667 *Continued from p. 432.*
 Dismissal of Lord Clarendon, Aug. 30.
 The Commons pass a resolution of impeachment against him, Oct. 10, which the Lords reject, Nov. 10.
 Clarendon retires to France, where he devotes himself to literary pursuits.
 The poll-tax re-enacted; dukes £100, marquises £80, baronets £30, knights £20, esquires £10, and all private persons 12 pence each.
 Death of the poet Cowley.
 Insurances on houses and goods commncd.
 [The first office opened for these purposes was set on foot by a Dr. Barton, an extensive London builder.]
 The Bahamas visited by the English.
 Milton's "Paradise Lost" published.
 ["Paradise Regained" appeared in 1673.]
 Description of the discovery of 1659 (coal gas) laid before the Royal Society by Thomas Shirley, Esq. of Lancashire.
 The first book on the processes and operations of dyeing published, viz.—"An Apparatus to the practice of Dyers."
 Grimling Gibbons, sculptor, flourishes.
 Isaac Fuller, painter of portraits, fl.
 1668 Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against the ambitious designs of Louis of France, Jan. 13.
 ["King Charles, with almost unheard-of perfidy, entered into a secret treaty with France, in the very teeth of his other engagements."—*T. C. Grattan.*]
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April.
 Attempt of James Mitchell to shoot archbishop Sharp, in Scotland.
 [No one ever informed on Mitchell.]
 Wheel barometers first in use.
 [The manners of the affluent of this period may be denominated *rational*, as they had as yet received but little polish or corruption from foreign contact.]
 London streets lighted by lanterns hung out by the citizens.
 The doctrine of the mutual gravitation of planets propounded by Dr. Hook, chemist (1636-1702.)
 Thomas Flatman (1633-1688), Richard Gibson, a dwarf (d. 1690), and John Hoskins (d. 1681), painters, flourish.
 1669 Union with Scotland proposed to the English parliament; and abandoned, Oct. 19.
 Lauderdale makes a similar proposal to the Scottish parliament same day.
 Habeas corpus act passes the Commons.
 [The arbitrary proceedings of Lord Clarendon gave rise to this act.]
 Formation of the Hudson Bay Company.
 Population of England about five millions.
 Death of Sir John Denman, poet.
 Royal Exchange, London, rebuilt; Mr. Jerman, city surveyor, architect.
 [It had been burnt in 1666.]
 Discovery by Dr. Hook of dyeing with fast colours in red, blue, green, and purple.
 Dr. Barrow's "Lectiones Opticæ," pub.
 Lady Castlemaine is jealous of the attentions of her royal master to Nell Gwynne and Mary Davies, actresses.
 Hon. Robert Boyle, "a most amiable man, a diligent philosopher, and sound Christian," fl. (1627-1691.)

Britain.

- 1669 Musicians in the reign of Charles II.:—Doctors Child, Christopher, Gibbons, Rogers, and Wilson, Low, Colman, Cook, Albertus, Bryne, Tucker, Lawes, Piers, Purcell; organ builders: Loosemore of Exeter, Thamar of Peterborough, Preston of York, and Dallans; besides Schmidt, Harris, and Rene Renatus, who were invited from the continent.
 [Tudway says, that as "Charles was a brisk and airy prince, and tired with the grave and solemn way which had been established by Tallia, Bird, and others, ordered the composers of his chapel to add symphonies, &c. with instruments to their anthems."]
 Robert Streater, painter of the chapel of All Soul's College, Oxford, fl. (1624-1690.)
 Mayowe, chemist, flourishes (1645-1667.)
 France.
 1667 Louis claims for his wife (though renounced by her) Flanders, Brabant, and Franche Comté; Spain demurs to the demand. (See 1660.)
 War declared against Spain; Louis heads an army of 35,000 men, under the command of Turenne, and invades Belgium.
 Douay taken; Louis present.
 Louis's legislation in civil matters commncs.
 The streets of Paris regularly lighted for the first time. (See 1662.)
 Louis purchases Gobelins' dye works.
 The magnificent front (the principal) of the Louvre built by Perrault.
 [The length of it is 371 feet; height 85 feet.]
 The Royal Observatory of Paris erected.
 Antoine Masson, burinist, &c. flourishes.
 Courcier the Jesuit, mathematician, &c. fl.
 1668 Louis victoriously invades Flanders.
 The triple alliance checks the further progress of Louis against Spain.
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, May 2:—Louis surrenders Franche Comté, but acquires Lille, Tournay, &c. in Flanders.
 Birth of the legal reformer Aguesseau, at Limoges, November 27 (1751.)
 Birth of Vincent le Seur, at Rouen, wood engraver (died 1743 at Paris.)
 Malbranche (1638-1715); La Bruyere (1630-1696); L. Moreri, historian (1643-1680); Tillemont, eccles. hist. (1637-1698); Boileau the satirist (1636-1711); and J. Racine the dramatist (1639-1699), flourish.
 1669 Commencement of the controversy between the Jesuits and the Jansenists.
 Increase of commerce; public works promoted; literature and the arts encouraged.
 Louis has a Swiss standing body guard.
 Picard's periodical degree at Paris, measures 68'945 English miles.
 Nich. Pitau (1633-1676), Guillaume Chateau (b. 1633), Fran. Spierre (1643-1690), Jean Louis Rouillet (b. 1645), Fran. de Poilly (d. 1693), Gerard Scotin (b. 1642), and Jean Baptist Nollin (b. 1655), flout Papillon, the elder, engraver, fl. at Rouen Germany.
 1668 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
 1669 Intrigues and bribery of Louis of France to gain the principal states of Germany to his interests.
 Nancy suddenly attacked and plundered by the French.

Italy.

- 1667 *Continued from p. 432.*
 Father Jean Mabillon fl. (1632-1707.)
 The painters (Roman school) Giambattista Salvi (1605-1685), Pietro da Cortona (1596-1683), Salvator Rosa (1615-1673), Gaspar Pousin (1613-1675), Carlo Maratti (1625-1713), Nicholas Pousin, fl.
- 1668 The pope issues a bull authorizing the Venetians to secularize certain monasteries, and devote their revenues to the maintenance of the Turkish war.
 Death of Giovanni Battista Albano, pntr.
- 1669 Eruption of Mount Ætna; Catania almost wholly destroyed; the streams of lava continue to flow forty days.
 The Venetians lose Candia; hence Peace with the Porte follows.
 [Only the ports of Spinalonga, and Suda, in Candia, remain to Venice.]
 Nitard, being expelled Spain, comes to Rome, and is created cardinal.

Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.

- 1667 The Ukraine wrested from Poland by Russia, and confirmed by the armistice of Andrusow.
 Lubienetski (Pole), author of a History of the Reformation, fl. (1623-1675.)
- 1668 The protestants of Hungary restored to their churches.
 Resignation of the Polish crown by John Casimir. An interregnum of a year.
- 1669 *Michael Koributh* king of Poland.
 The malcontents of Hungary enter into an association and seek aid from the Turks. Turf is first (!) burnt to charcoal in Bohemia, Silesia, &c. according to a suggestion of John Joachim Becher.
 Etching on glass first practised by Henry Schwanhard of Prague.
 [The falling of *agua-fortis* accidentally on his spectacles led to the discovery.]

Spain.

- 1667 *Continued from p. 433.*
 Don John is warmly received in Arragon. War with France; Louis having revived his claim to the Spanish Netherlands, notwithstanding the express renunciation of such claims in 1659.
 Douay lost to Spain.
 Calderon, dramatist, burned for homicide (born 1601.)
- 1668 Peace of Lisbon; the independence of Portugal acknowledged—Ceuta remains under Spain, since 1640.
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Louis XIV. restores to Spain most of his conquests in Flanders.
 Don John demands the dismissal of Nitard. Insurrection in Granada and elsewhere, in support of Don John of Austria.
- 1669 Nitard compelled to leave Spain, owing to the firmness of Don John of Austria.
 Ferdinando de Valenzuela, minister. Disgust of the grandees with the new minister, and with the entire proceedings of the court.
 Death of M. de Villagas, lit. (born 1595.)

Portugal.

- 1667 Revolution in Portugal; the king is deposed at Lisbon for imbecility, but is allowed nominally to reign till his death. His brother Pedro (afterwards king) regent. He marries Alfonso's affianced bride.

Portugal.

- 1668 Peace with Spain—that country having recognised the royal claims of the house of Braganza. Ceuta remains to Spain. Negotiations with the pope to acknowledge the house of Braganza.
- Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**
- 1667 Sweden mediates between England and Holland in the peace of Breda.
 Truce of Andrusow, between Russia and Poland; the latter cedes Smolensko, Serbia, Tchernigow, Kiow, and the Ukraine, east of the Dnieper.
 Revolt of the Donski Cossacks under Stenka Razin; they overrun the S. of Russia. Roemer, a Danish mathematician, determines, at Paris, the velocity of light.
 Kunckell, chemist, &c. fl. (1630-1703.)
- 1668 Triple alliance—Sweden, Holland, and England against the encroachments of France in the Spanish Netherlands.
 Rise of the Swedish-French and anti-French parties.
 Russia first sends ambassadors to France and Spain.
 Cornelius Mayer's improved hydrometer.

Netherlands.

- 1667 *Continued from p. 433.*
 Peace of Breda between England and Holland; Polorone restored by England.
 War between Spain and France; the latter is victorious in the Netherlands.
- 1668 Duke de Feria, governor, Netherlands.
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle between Spain and France—Lille and Tournay ceded to the latter, May 2.
 League of Holland, England, and Sweden, against the French in Belgium (1671.)
 The stadtholdership in Holland abolished; William III. (1650) is, however, appointed captain-general.
- 1669 Intrigues of France for obtaining the Netherlands.
 Amsterdam streets first lighted.
 John Van Aken, engraver and painter, fl. **Turkish Empire.**
- 1669 Candia, invested since 1645, is at length wrested from the Venetians, after a loss on both sides of more than 200,000 men.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1668 The Tartars and Uzbeks again ravage the Persian frontier.
- India and China.**
- 1668 English and Portuguese pirates off the coasts of Bombay.
 Bengal granted to the English E. I. Coy.
- 1669 Kang-he, emperor of China, assumes the government; he punishes the regents, liberates the foreign ambassadors, &c.
 Tegh Buhadur becomes the leader of a horde of robbers (1664.)
- America.**
- 1668 Massachusetts and Maine at strife respecting submission to royalty; the former compels the latter to retain independenc.
 Marquette and Dablon's enterprise for the discovery of gold in Mississippi.
 Porto Bello captured by Morgan.
- 1669 South Carolina colonized.
 The monopoly of the Hudson bay territory given to prince Rupert and his friends.
 Virginia dismembered by Charles in lavish grants to his courtiers and others.
 Havana taken by Morgan the buccaneer.

Britain.

- 1670 Sailing of a colony to South Carolina: Fort Carolina built.
- Formation of the "Cabal" Cabinet, consisting of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.
- Charles's attempt to obtain a repeal of the penal laws drives the Commons to further acts of
- Persecution agt. the puritans and others.
- The "Coventry Act" making maiming and wounding capital crimes.
- Legislative union of England and Scotland unsuccessfully attempted.
- Habeas corpus again passes the Commons.
- Secret treaty between Charles and Louis, by which
- Charles becomes the pensioner of France—receiving at first 4,000,000 livres, annually; subsequently 2,000,000 livres.
- [According to this treaty catholicism was to become the established religion of England—Charles himself professed its tenets; after which the two countries were to make war upon Holland, and in case of success it was to be divided between Charles, Louis, and the prince of Orange.]
- Mission of the duchess of Portsmouth to France.
- Seizure of Ormond by Blood, Dec. 6.
- Duke of Buckingham's manufactory at Lambeth for making plate glass.
- Salt mines in Staffordshire discovered.
- Shoe buckles introduced.
- Royal Exchange, London, rebuilt.
- Muslins from India introduced.
- Doctors' Commons, for the study of civil law, founded.
- The sect of the Bourignonists greatly extant in Scotland. (See France 1658.)
- Herald's house built.
- Birth of the Saxon scholar, John Aland (Lord Fortescue, a baron of the common pleas, who died in 1747.)
- Unsuccessful attempt of Charles's ambassador at Frankfurt to learn the process of making mirrors as practised in Germany.
- Andrew Yarranton proceeds to Saxony to learn the art of tinning plate-iron.
- Newton's Reflecting Telescope first described—an improvement on Gregory's.
- Death of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, at the great age of 169 years.
- 1671 The duke of York (afterwards James II.) openly abjures the protestant religion.
- New Conventicle act against dissenters.
- Additional penal laws against catholics.
- Death of queen mother, Henrietta Maria.
- Death of gen. Monk—duke of Albemarle.
- Protest of the House of Commons against the Lords' alterations in the money bills, March 6.
- Col. Blood's unsuccessful attempt to steal the crown jewels, May 9.
- Violence to Dutch shipping by order of Charles in council, in order to provoke a rupture.
- Sir Samuel Morland's description of a "Speaking Trumpet" published.
- Birth of the earl of Shaftesbury, author of "Characteristics" (died 1713.)
- London Monument, on Fish-Street Hill, near London Bridge, begun.

Britain.

- 1672 The exchequer shut up by the king, Ja. 2.
- Unsuccessful attack upon Smyrna.
- A pension of £500 a-year settled on Colonel Blood (1671.)
- Charles's "Declaration of Indulgence."
- War declared against the Dutch, May.
- Battle of Soleby (Southwold Bay), May 27; indecisive.
- St. Helena regained from the Dutch.
- Oath of abjuration agst. catholic doctrines.
- Earl of Shaftesbury appointed lord chancellor, November 17.
- Drury Lane theatre burnt.
- Temple Bar, London, built.
- Birth of Joseph Addison, at Milston, near Annesbury, Wiltshire, May 1 (1719.)
- Cumberland's "De Legibus Naturæ" pub. [His fundamental principle of ethics is, "that the greatest benevolence of every rational agent to all others is the happiest state of each individual, as well as of the whole."]]
- Greenwich Palace (which in 1696 became an hospital), commenced from designs by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones.
- France.**
- 1670 Lorraine and the duchy of Bar occupied by French troops; the duke driven from his duchy (1697.)
- England detached from the triple alliance by subsidies to Charles II., with whom a secret alliance is formed for the partition of Holland, and the overthrow of the liberties of Europe.
- League against Holland:—king of France, king of England, the elector of Cologne, bishop of Munster, and king of Sweden, December 10.
- Birth of James Fitzjames, natural son of James, duke of York, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the duke of Marlborough, at Moulins, August 21.
- "Bayonets" invented at Bayonne.
- Discovery of the wholesale poisoning practised by the marchioness de Brinvilliers.
- 1671 War declared against Holland upon a few trifling pretences.
- Grenadier guards and light infantry companies first enrolled.
- Flints begin to be substituted in muskets for matchlocks.
- Academy of Architecture at Paris foundd.
- Hotel des Invalides built.
- The third and seventh satellites of Saturn discovered by Cassini.
- Richer's experiments with the pendulum.
- 1672 Louis invades Holland with an army of 10,000 men, April 6.
- Lorraine overrun; Maëstricht cut off, and Rhinberg, Burich, Orsoy, and Wesel, taken.
- The Rhine crossed at Betaw, June 12.
- Fall of Utrecht, Guelders, Over-Yssel, &c.
- The Dutch sue for peace; but are driven to desperation by the insulting demands of Louis; hence
- The sluices of Amsterdam opened.
- League of Brandenburg, Spain, and the empire, on behalf of Holland.
- Luxemburg's attempt upon the Hague.
- The Isle of Bourbon settled by the French.
- Military uniform generally introduced.
- Coffee introduced into France.

Germany.

- 1670 Lorraine annexed to France.
["The golden chains of France bound down the spirit of the house of Austria."] Improved condition of Prussia; said to be owing to the substitution of excise taxation in 1667 instead of the direct system. Pietism commenced in Dresden by Philip Jacob Spener.
- 1671 Secret treaty between the emperor and the French king (1672.)
Diet convoked at Presburg.
Charles, duke of Lorraine, joins the war against France in the Netherlands.
- 1672 The emperor and the elector of Brandenburg resolve to assist the Dutch.
[This was but a pretext on the part of the emperor; for Montecuculi was ordered not to use his weapons against France, but only to show them.]
Samuel Puffendorf publishes his "De Jure Naturæ et Gentium" (1681.)
University of Innsbruck, Tyrol, founded.

Italy.

- 1670 Reconciliation of Portugal to the pope, who permits the king to nominate the bishops. Naples devastated by banditti.
Clement X. (cardinal John Baptist Emilius Altieri) pope, April 29.
War between Savoy and Genoa.
Cosmo III. grand duke of Tuscany.
- 1671 Pope Pius V. canonized at the request of the Dominicans.
Clement commands that the persecution of the Jansenists shall cease.
Death of Riccioli, the mathematician.
- 1672 Discovery and suppression of La Torre's conspiracy at Genoa.
Birth of L. Muratori, author of "Annals of Italy" (died 1750.)

Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.

- 1670 Conspiracy of the Hungarian nobles headed by Francis Raccoci; they convene a Diet at Cassau for the election of a palatine; the emperor having refused to nominate a successor to the deceased Wesselini.
The insurrection is suppressed; hence Austrian tyranny in Hungary; the leaders of the Hungarian revolt are taken and executed; the monarchy declared hereditary; flight of thousands to Transylvan.
Death of Polish theologian Przipcov (b. 1590.)
- 1672 The Poles neglect to pay their stipulated tribute to the Porte; hence Invasion of Poland by the sultan Mohammed; fall of Kaminiak, &c.
Peace concluded by Koributh (which the diet afterwards rejects) ceding to the Porte the Cossacks, Kaminiak, Podolia, and Ukraine, and engaging to pay tribute.
John Casimir, ex-king of Poland, retires to Nevers in France.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1670 Christian V. king of Denmark; the act of sovereignty passed in 1660 made public.
- 1671 The order of Dannebrog revived in Denmark; new order of nobility created.
Peter Schumacher created earl of Griefenfeld, and appointed high chancellor.
Capture of Stenko Razan; he is hanged at Moscow; the Donski Cossacks submit.
- 1672 Sweden withdraws from the triple alliance. [The predominating influence of French party in Sweden occasioned this change.]

Netherlands.

- 1670 Count de Monterel, *governor*, Netherlands. Secret defensive alliance of the states with Spain against the designs of France.
- 1671 England withdraws from the triple league. Perplexity of the states: servility of De Witt to the French court.
The Orange party clamour for reconciliation with England, &c.
- 1672 Unexpected and perfidious attack of the English upon the Dutch Smyrna fleet, Mar. 13. War with Engld. and France. Naval fight off Solebay bay, May 6 (127.)
The French, under Turenne and Conde, invade and overrun most of the states. Critical position of Holland; the sluices opened; extensive districts submerged. Peace proposed; terms too degrading.
The De Witts (brothers) torn in pieces at the Hague, August 20 (127.)
William III. (pr. of Orange) *stadtholder*. [This appointment had been stoutly opposed by the De Witts.]
Resolution to submerge the entire country rather than submit—the shipping being capable of transporting 200,000 families. 10,000 Spanish allies arrive (1671.)
Leathern hose for fire-engines the invention of two Dutchmen, both named Jan Van der Heide, of Amsterdam.
Death of Silvius, mathematician.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1670 Peace with Venice; acquisition of Candia. Panayoti (the first Greek who received a public appointment in Turkey) made dragoman.
- 1671 The Cossacks place themselves under protection of the Porte. War with Poland.
- India.**
- 1670 Tegh Buhadur is suspected of rebellion, but the Rajah of Jeypoor mediates—saying, that he aspired not to sovereignty but went on pilgrimages.
- 1671 The Jesuits restored to China (1664.)
- 1672 The Dekkan invaded by the Mahrattas, under their leader Sevajee.
- America.**
- 1670 The "Constitutions of Carolina"—*The Grand Model of Legislation*, by Locke and Clarendon, are signed in March.
The Hudson Bay Company first obtain their possessions by charter.
Church of Quebec elevated into a bishopric.
Treaty of the English with the Spaniards for cutting logwood at Yucatan.
Bees first introduced into America; being brought to Boston by the English.
Panama sacked by Morgan the buccaneer.
- 1671 The Dutch retake Cayenne.
- 1672 Cayenne restored to the French.
Fort Frontenac (the site of the present Kingston) in Canada erected.
The river Mississippi discovered, by a route through Canada, by Father Marquette and M. Jolliet, a merchant.
Restrictions on colonial mercantile activity; the liberty of free traffic between the American colonies is taken away.
The Bahamas colonized by Englishmen.
The Spaniards capture all the British ships carrying logwood.
Geo. Fox is afforded protection in Carolina. The lawfulness of killing runaway slaves declared by the Virginian Assembly.

Britain.

- 1673 Supply of £1,280,000 voted for the war. Charles's chief ministers:—Lords Arlington, Ashley, and Sir Thomas Osborne. Parliament condemn the "Declaration of Indulgence;" it is recalled by Charles. The "Test Act" (chiefly against catholics) is passed March 29; (rep. 1828.) Habeas Corpus act passes the Commons. Duke of York refuses to take the Test; hence he forfeits his post of lord admiral. Resignation of Lord Clifford. Persecution of the Scottish presbyterians. Several battles between the combined fleets of France and England and the Dutch. Peace with Holland; the terms are:—The Dutch yield the flag to England, and pay £300,000; by both nations mutual conquests are restored, Aug. Great complaints of the corruption and oppression of parliament. Chancellor Shaftesbury (Lord Ashley) dismissed, Nov. 9. The earl of Danby succeeds to the seal. The parliament oppose the celebration of the duke of York's marriage in England: Charles prorogues both houses, Nov. 10. Marriage of the duke of York with Mary d' Este of Modena, Nov. 21. Guineas rise in value to 30s. First plate-glass factory at Lambeth. Bow church, Cheapside, built. Hackney coaches first seen in Edinburgh.
- 1674 Parliament meets, Jan. 7; they entreat that a general fast should be proclaimed. [The object of the fast was "to seek by prayer and supplication a reconciliation with Almighty God, and his protection against the undermining contrivances of popish recusants."] Charges against Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. Fall of the "Cabal" ministry. Sir Thomas Osborne chief minister. Peace with Holland proclaimed, Feb. 28. New tests against Roman Catholics. Habeas Corpus act passes the Commons. Charles sells his neutrality to Louis; hence the popular leaders in parliament determine to expose the govt. in the next session. Royal proclamations against catholics and dissenters—rigorous measures adopted. Camera Lucida invented by Dr. Hook. John Hutchinson, philos., born (d. 1737.) Death of John Milton, Nov. 8 (born 1608.) Death of the earl of Clarendon. Drury Lane theatre, London, rebuilt.
- 1675 Meeting of parliamt. in Apr.; the Commons address the king respecting the English army in the service of the kg. of France. Bills proposed, making it treason to levy money without consent of parliament. &c. Habeas Corpus act passed in the Commons. Coffee-houses suppressed by government. Non-resisting test proposed in the Lords, which would have become law but for a dispute between the Commons and Lords on the extent of appellate jurisdiction. Prorogation of the session till October. Luzancy's imposture; followed by rigorous measures against catholics. Re-assembling of parliament in Oct. The privilege of appeal again in dispute. Second prorogation for same cause, Nov. 22.

Britain.

- 1675 Greenwich observatory built. [The first stone was laid by Flamsteed, astronomer-royal, Aug. 10.] A battering-ram is used by Sir C. Wren for demolishing the walls of old St. Paul's. Birth of Samuel Clarke (d. 1729.) [Eminent as a divine, mathematician, metaphysical philosopher, and philologer.] Boyle's improved hydrometer published.
- France.
- 1673 Brandenburg attacked by Turenne. Several naval engagements in June. Maëstricht besieged by Louis. Bonn falls into the hands of the allies. England, Munster, Cologne, withdraw from the war. Temporary peace of Vossein. The Régale, or king's right to the revenues and patronage of vacant sees, extended to the southern provinces.
- 1674 Franche Comté again overrun. Lorraine defeated by Turenne at Sitzheim. Battle of Senef betw. Conde and prince of Orange: sanguinary but doubtful, Aug. 11. Battles of Sinsheim and Mulhausen on the Upper Rhine. The palatinate devastated by Turenne. Defeat by the Spaniards, at Rousillon. 70,000 German troops come into Alsace. The Academy of Sciences of Soissons fndd. Death of J. Chapelain, author of "La Pucelle" (born 1595.) First establishment in the East Indies. Tobacco monopoly vested in the crown.
- 1675 Turenne killed at Saltzbach, July 27. ["His celebrity as having effected the most with the smallest means, of any general of the age, procured for him the regret of France and Europe; and like the constable Du Guesclin he was interred at St. Denis with royal honours."] The French armies lose their superiority. Crequi defeated by Lorraine at Treves. The canal of Orleans commenced. The *Arrieréban*, or convocation of crown vassals to do military service for their lands according to feudal law. [This experiment was never agn. repeated.] Insurrections in Guienne and Brittany.
- Germany.
- 1673 The elector of Brandenburg becomes aware of the emperor's duplicity through the mediation of Sweden. Peace of neutrality (not of co-operation), between the elector and the French kg. Congress at Cologne: war resumed: Cologne and Munster join the emperor. Huygens and Slusius resolve Alhazen's problem. (See 1100.) Huygens' "Horologio Oscillatorio" pubd.
- 1674 The empire is now at war with France:—The princes of the empire join Austria in her war against France. Imperialists defeated by marshal Turenne; who devastates the palatinate. The great elector brings 16,000 men to the aid of Germany (1673.) Campaign agt. the French on the Rhine. Battles of Sinsheim and Einsisheim; indecisive though sanguinary. Battles of Colmar and Mülhausen, though favourable to Germany were rendered ineffective through the jealousy of the imperial generals.

Germany.

- 1675 The marches of Brandenburg invaded by the Swedes, who are routed by the Brandenburgers single-handed.
The elector of Brandenburg resolves to conquer Pomerania; he takes the castle of Wolgast.
Death of Turenne at Saltzbach.
The French cross the Rhine.
Imperialists repulsed at Hagenu by Conde.
Siege of Treves raised by the duke of Lorraine; marshal Crequi made prisoner.

Italy.

- 1673 Papal contest with France, respecting the *Régale*, or royal prerogative to administer the revenues of the Gallican church.

- 1674 Revolt of Messina against Spanish ascendancy; the revolters are seconded by the king of France.

[Messina alone, of all the Sicilian towns, possessed a republican rather than a municipal government.]

The Spaniards obtain the alliance of the Dutch at a high price.

A. Magliabecchi, lit. (1633-1714) flourishes.

- 1675 Several contests this year between the Messines and Spanish, and between the French and Dutch.

Victor Amadeus II. duke of Savoy (10 yrs. old) under duchess de Nemours.

The jubilee celebrated at Rome.

Birth of the tragedian S. Maffei (d. 1755.)

Poland and Hungary.

- 1673 War between the Poles and Turks renewed. Battle of Choczim; great victory of John Sobieski over the Turks.

- 1674 *Johs Sobieski* elected king of Poland, May. Sobieski defeats the Turks at Lemberg.

New and offensive form of government forced by the emperor on the Hungarians; the protestants persecuted; 250 clergymen sold to the Neapolitan galleys at 50 crowns each, &c.; hence the Austrian yoke is hated in Hungary.

Spain.

- 1673 War with France;—Spain joins the elector of Brandenburg, the emperor of Germany, and king of Denmark, for the defence of the United Provinces.

Birth of Xavier de Meneses, epic poet (died 1743.)

- 1675 Charles II. declared to have attained his majority.

Thorough change in the court and government; the queen mother banished to Toledo, Valenzuela thrown into prison, and Don John of Austria made prime minister.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

- 1673 The Tourgouth Tartars submit to Russia.

- 1674 Treaty of Rendsborg between Denmark and the duke of Holstein-Gottorp; the latter abandons his treaty with Sweden.

Denmark joins the alliance agnst. France.

- 1675 War of Denmark with Sweden.

Defeat of the Swedes at Fehrbellin; and loss of several towns in Pomerania.

Netherlands.

- 1673 Belgium invaded by the French.

Spain declares war against France.

German allies are sent by the emperor.

Expulsion of the French from Holland.

Naval fights May 28 and June 4, indecisive.

Peace of Westminster betw. Holdl. and Eng.

Netherlands.

- 1674 Battle of Senef between Conde and the stadtholder; the latter is defeated.

[This was the last battle of one commander and the first of another.]

- 1675 Duke de Villahermosa, *governor*, Nethrls.

The stadtholder fails as an ally of Spain, at

Mastricht and other places.

Congress opened at Nimeguen.

Hamburg streets first lighted.

Efforts of William to obtain sovereign

power over Friesland frustrated.

Turkish Empire.

- 1673 Desertion of the Waiwodes of Wallachia

and Moldavia, hence defeat at Choczim.

[Out of 32,000 Turks scarcely more than

1,500 escaped the field of slaughter.]

- 1674 The Turks recover Khotin.

- 1675 Death of the historian Haji Khalifeh.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1673 Embassy of Gillon from the French government to the Persian court.

Chardin arrives at Ispahan on his second visit to Persia.

[He departed from Europe in 1671.]

India.

- 1673 The Patams revolt, but are subdued.

- 1675 The Sikh Gooroo Tegh Buhadur put to death at Delhi as a rebel.

Govind succeeds as Gooroo—the determined enemy of Mohammedanism.

Wars with the Sikhs begin fr. this event.

America.

- 1673 Common schools in Massachusetts and Connecticut flourish; while in Virginia there are no such institutions.

[In Virginia the germs of an aristocracy existed. The division of society into two classes became early marked. The instinct of aristocracy dreaded the general diffusion of intelligence. "I thank God," says Sir W. Berkeley, "there are no free schools nor printing, for learning has brought disobedience, heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them. God keep us from both"!]

Beckman's insurrection in Brazil; his watchword—"down with the Jesuits and all monopoly."

Population of New England 50,000.

Virginia bestowed upon Lord Culpepper and Henry earl of Arlington.

Surrender of New York, New Jersey, &c. to a Dutch squadron under Evertsen.

- 1674 "Compromise" between Lord Baltimore (the proprietary) and the representatives of the people of Maryland.

[Notwithstanding this "act of gratitude," the idea of an hereditary sovereign was at variance with the political tendencies of the colonists.]

Final recovery of the New Netherlands by the English.

Half of New Jersey purchased by quakers.

- 1675 War of New England with king Philip of Pokanoket; Philip and his tribe are routed, but new horrors succeed.

Dreadful ravages of the Indians; hundreds are slaughtered by Indians in ambush; villages are burned, &c.

Commotions in Virginia against the navigation act and arbitrary taxation.

War of the Virginians and the Seneca Indians; horrors of savage warfare renewed.

Britain.

- 1676 Charles removes to Windsor. Habeas corpus act again in the Commons. Charles again sets himself to Louis; he receives £100,000. Carolina colonized by English merchants. Calico printing and the Dutch loom-engine introduced.—*Anderson*. Repeating watches invented by Barlow. Death of Sir Matthew Hale. [This was a year of internal political peace.]
- 1677 Parliament requests Charles to form an alliance with Holland, which he declines. Buckingham, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, and Wharton sent to the Tower, for declaring that the prorogation of parliament (in 1675) was, in effect, a dissolution, Feb. 15. [Shaftesbury was detained nearly a year; the others were soon released.] Ministry of the earl of Essex. The princess Mary, daughter of James, duke of York, married to the prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) Oct. 23. Execution of Margaret Thomson in Scotland, for adultery, May 28; the last known instance of capital punishment for that crime in Britain. Violins introduced into Engld. by Charles. London monument, Fish-Street Hill, finished. Touching for the king's evil; 92,107 are touched in fourteen years, nearly all of whom are cured.—*Dr. Wiseman*. Birth of James Thornhill, painter of the hall at Blenheim palace, the dome of St. Paul's, the "Resurrection" in All-Souls College, Oxon, &c. Death of Isaac Barrow, divine (b. 1630), and of J. Harrington, "Oceana" (b. 1611.)
- 1678 Public dissatisfaction with the conditions of The peace of Nimeguen. Louis of France suspends the wages of Charles's infantry. Intrigues of Lord Russell with France. Duke of Buckingham, Algernon Sydney, and five members of government receive munificent bribes from Louis; who thus sought to master both parties in Engld. Habeas Corpus act passes the Commons. Titus Oates's "Popish Plot" disclosed, Sp. 6. The Scottish presbyterians persecuted. The "Highland Host" of 8,000 men. The murdered body of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey (the magistrate who took Oates's depositions) discovered, Oct. 17. New test bill against the catholics. First public subscription concert in London (! 1665.) Woollen cloths for burials enjoined. Execution of Coleman, Father Ireland, Pickering, Grove, Green, Hill, and Berry, for Oates's conspiracy. Five catholic noblemen sent to the Tower—another result of Oates's machinations. Catholic peers excluded from parlt. (1829.) Accusation of the queen by Oates—the peers refuse to bring her to trial. Montague's revelations respecting Danby. He is impeached for traitorously arrogating regal power, &c. Danby obtains the royal pardon. First suggestion of the "Power Loom." Birth of Henry St. John (1710.) Death of the poet A. Marvell (b. 1620.)

France.

- 1676 Duquesne commander of the French navy. Sea-fights off Sicily; De Ruyter killed off Augusta. Execution, by burning, of the marchioness de Brinvilliers, for systematic poisoning. Louis privately pensions Charles II. Negotiations for peace opened at Nimeguen, but the war continues. G. B. Lully (from Florence), founder of the French opera music, and the introducer of band instruments into the orchestra (1633-1687), flourishes.
- 1677 Louis renews his attempts to gain the Spanish Netherlands. Battle of St. Omer; defeat of the prince of Orange by the duke de Montpensier. Crequi takes Fribourg, Oct. 16. The ambition of Louis alarms Europe: to allay which (lest a general confederacy against him should be formed) he offers terms to the Dutch. The importation of Irish and English wool prohibited.
- 1678 Peace of Nimeguen. France obtained Bouchain, Conde, Ypres, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Maubeuge, Aire, St. Omer, Cassel, Tournay, &c. with the province of Franche Comte. France also retains Fribourg in Germany, instead of Philipsburg, till 1697. The Spaniards regained only Charleroi, Courtrai, Oudenarde, Ath, Ghent, and Limbourg. Conquests of France and Holland restored. The terms of the peace of Westphalia adopted for the duke of Lorraine. Battle of St. Denis before the signing of the treaty; 4,000 lives lost; prince of Orange victorious. Louis XIV. at the summit of his glory. Death of Rob. Nanteuil, engraver (b. 1630.)
- Germany.**
- 1676 Imperialists conquer Bremen and Verdun. Cruelty of the French on the banks of the Rhine; horrible devastation. Auclam and Demmin taken by the elector of Brandenburg.
- 1677 Stettin taken by the elector of Brandenburg; the burghers pay him homage. The poets, Lohenstein (1638-1683), C. Gryphius (1649-1706), and Von Canitz (1654-1699) flourish; also the historians, H. Meibomius (1638-1700), D. G. Morhoff (1639-1691), and S. von Puffendorf (1631-1694); and Herr Conring the antiquarian (1606-1681.)
- 1678 The Swedes are completely expelled from Pomerania by the elector of Brandenburg. [The Swedes were thus left in precisely the same condition with regard to territory as before the thirty years' war.] The polarization of light discovered by Huygens. Sturm's "Collegium Curiosum" published.
- Italy.**
- 1676 Innocent XI. (card. Benedict Odescalchi, bishop of Novara), pope, Sep. 21. ["A man of talents, energy, and virtue."] Blockade of Messina by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. The Spanish and Dutch fleets defeated by the French; De Ruyter killed. D. Guglielmini (1655-1710), V. Viviani (1621-1703), G. D. Cassini (1625-1712),

Italy.

mathematicians, &c.: M. Malpighi, the anatomist (1628-1694); G. Baglivi, medical (1628-1706); F. Redi, natural historian (1626-1687); Oderic Rainaldi, ecclesiastical annalist; and C. M. Maggi (1630-1690). Ben Manzini (1646-1704), and Aless. Guidi (1653-1712), poets and satirists, flourish.

1677 Persecutions of Janesemists resumed in Fr. The franchises of ambassadors at Rome abolished.

Birth of G. Cassini, astronomer (d. 1756.)

1678 By the peace of Nimeguen the unfortunate Messinese are abandoned by Louis to the mercies of Spain; hence

Messina is degraded by San Estevan, the Spanish viceroy.

[From having a population of 60,000 it was so reduced as hardly to number 11,000. Messina never recovered from this fearful blow.]

Death of the historian Nani.

Poland and Bohemia.

1676 Peace of Zurawno between Poland and Turkey; the former cedes Kaminitk and Podolia, but obtains most of the Ukraine.

1678 The office of palatine of Hungary abolished by the emperor.

General revolt in Hungary under Tekeli, a Hungarian noble.

He is aided by the Poles, by the Transylvanians, and by the French.

Spain.

1676 Naval defeat at Palermo.

1677 The queen dowager banished from Madrid.

1678 Peace of Nimeguen with France.

Norway, Russia, Denmark, & Sweden.

1676 Feodor II. czar of Russia.

Naval defeat of the Swedes off Bornholme by the combined Dutch and Danish fleets under Juel and Tromp.

Disgrace of Griesenfeld, Danish chancellor.

1677 Battle of Lund, between the Swedes and Danes, commanded by both their kings—indecisive.

1678 Battle of Uddevalla; the Swedes defeated by the Danes, who had crossed the mountains from Norway.

The Cossacks having revolted from the Turks seek the protection of the Russians. War of Russia with Turkey.

Victory of the Russians over the Turks, who fly to Bender.

Netherlands.

1676 Dinant and Hay surprised by the stadtholder, they are soon after retaken.

Sea-fight between the Dutch and French in the Mediterranean; De Ruyter killed. The states are for peace; William is for war.

1677 Battle of Mont Cassel; the French under marshal Luxemburg deft. the stadtholder. Deputies for peace assembl. at Nimeguen.

Fall of Valenciennes, Cambrai, and St. Omer, to the French; Ypres capitulates; Namur and Luxemburg are invested.

Marriage of the stadtholder and the princess Mary of York, daughter of James II.

Death of Benedict Spinoza, the son of a Portuguese Jew, metaphysician, &c.

[He has been branded with the opprobrious epithet "Atheist," but unjustly. When he left the Jews he changed his name Baruch for Benedict. Born 1632.]

Netherlands.

1678 Peace of Nimeguen, between Holland and France, concluded on the 10th of Aug.

Cold-blooded and perfidious attack of William upon marshal Luxemburg at St. Denis, before the treaty was signed, with the view of renewing the war. Loss on both sides amounted to 4,000 men.

Peace between Spain and France; cession of Franche Comté and sixteen Belgian fortresses to France, by Spain.

The Hague first regularly lighted.

Turkish Empire.

1676 Peace with Poland restored.

Death of the vizier Ahmed Koepriiii; he is succeeded by his brother-in-law, Kara Mustapha Koepriiii.

1678 Revolt of the Cossacks on the Ukraine, which results in

War with Russia till 1682.

The ruins of Palmyra discovered by English travellers from Aleppo.

Persia.

1677 Chardin leaves Persia.

[He spoke the Persian language fluently; made himself familiar with the customs of the country, and he traversed Persia from one end to the other.]

America.

1676 Edward Randolph, king Charles's commissioner, arrives in Boston; the governor denies his authority, or that of his master, to enforce laws adverse to their interests.

The people of Virginia take arms, under Bacon, for protection against the savages; hence collision with the government; the gov. Berkeley in vain declares them rebels.

"The grand rebellion in Virginia," against taxes, colonial mismanagement, &c.; new legislation ratified by Berkeley, July 4.

Berkeley is deposed, and a government on the basis of popular power established.

Return of the governor with English troops and other mercenaries; hence civil war.

1677 Restriction of the liberty of the Virginians by royal commissioners.

Carolina affords protection to fugitives from the colony of Virginia.

Suppression of the Virginian revolt by the cruelty of the restored governor.

The right of jurisdiction over Maine purchased from Gorges for £1,250 by the government of Massachusetts.

Taxation, enactment of laws, or any act of sovereignty on the part of England denied by Massachusetts, as not being represented in the English parliament.

Dutch expelled Cayenne by the French. Estate of St. Gabriel, near Quebec, granted to the French Jesuits.

1678 Commencement of the exploratory excursions of Salle, Tonti, and Hennepin, in Canada, and the West.

The buccaners seize Campeachy.

Revolution in Maryland (during the absence of the proprietary in England); the franchise extended, &c.

The enforcing of the navigation acts in Carolina leads to an insurrection, headed by John Culpepper.

The people of Massachusetts "factiously" refuse conforming to the laws of trade enacted in England; "the laws of England do not reach America," say they.

Britain.

- 1679 Parliament dissolved for impeaching Charles's chancellor—earl Danby, Ja. 24. ["The parliament now dissolved had been elected in the year 1661. In one respect, at least, it lays claim to some portion of our regard:—it introduced and rendered familiar to the practice of our national administration, the working of a regular *opposition*, which, according to many, is one of the most effectual means that could be devised for securing the adoption of wise measures, and for perpetuating the principles of constitutional liberty."] Duke of York retires to Brussels, Mar. 3. Several executions, the result of Oates's informations, take place. Shameful intrigues of members of the government with the French court. Assembling of the new parliament, Mar. 6. Proclamation against duelling. Archbishop Sharp murdered near St. Andrews, Scotland, May 3. *Habeas Corpus* act passes the Lords, May 27, and becomes law. Earl Danby impeached a second time, and committed to the Tower. Parliamentary dispute respecting the validity of Danby's pardon. Charles dissolves the parliament, July 10. He chooses a council of thirty. The parties—Petitioners and Abhorers (the latter a court party) take their rise. The laws against conventicles, &c., being rigorously enforced, the covenants are driven to open rebellion. Battle of Loudon Hill; royalists defeated. Battle of Bothwell Bridge; covenanters routed. Dangerfield's "Meal Tub" plot: a failure. Death of Hobbes, aged 91. First computation of latitude from the meridian of Greenwich observatory.
- 1680 Rise of the Whig and Tory distinctions. Meeting of the new parliament, Oct. 21. A bill to exclude the duke of York from the succession to the throne passes the House of Commons, but is rejected by the Lords, November 15. Impeachment of three judges. Execution of Stafford as a traitor, Sep. 29. The "Plantation trade" begins to flourish. Birth of Dr. John Abernethy in Dublin. Death of the poet Butler. "Anatomy of Plants" by Dr. Grew pub. First ship sent to China by the East India Company this year. Tea is now beginning to be known in Eng. The painters, J. Riley (d. 1691) and Henry Cook (1642-1700), flourish. First wooden railway—at Newcastle, for transporting coals from the pits to the river Tyne (1676. Whitehaven, 1738.)
- 1681 Prorogation (dissolution) of parl., Jan. 10. The district penny post begun in London by an upholsterer named Murray. Charles again sells himself to France. A new parl. assembles at Oxford, Mar. 21. Failure of the "Expedient;" renewal of the "Bill of Exclusion" and impeachment of Danby. Parliament again dissolved, March 28. Rise of the Cameronians in Scotland. Legal persecutions of dissenters, &c.

Britain.

- 1681 London first lit with oil lamps. Fitzharris's conspiracy; he is executed. Scottish parliament, presided over by the duke of York, pass an act securing the duke's succession to the throne of Scotland, July. Hence Dissatisfaction of the clergy; 80 of them resign their livings, and come into Engd. Accusation, trial, conviction, and unjust execution of archbishop Plunket (catholic) of Armagh. Indictment for treason against Lord Shaftesbury ignored, Nov. 24. Earl of Argyll condmnd. for treason, Dec. He escapes fr. prison and flees into Holl'd. Gresham College, London, founded. The art of tinning iron introduced from Bohemia into England.

France.

- 1679 Great power of France:—Army, 140,000; sailors and marines, 60,000. Birth of Abauzit, the unitarian, at Uzès in Languedoc. (See Germany 1723.) Establishment of the "Chambre de Poison" or "Ardent," for punishing poisoners.
- 1680 Courts, called "Chambers of Re-union," established at Metz, Brisac, and Besançon, for encroachments upon the border territories. (See Germany, 1679.) Forcible seizure of districts in Alsace; thus Louis violates certain stipulations of the late treaty, and that with impunity. Two women burned for sorcery and poisoning; and the Maréchal de Luxembourg banished for equivocal dealings with them. The architects Fr. Blondel and La Van (d. 1670), flourish. Death of J. Mairet, dramatist.
- 1681 Strasburg annexed to France; also Casale in Lombardy on the same day. Emigration of Huguenots, owing to encroachments on their privileges. Bomb vessels invented. Disuse of the Latin and adoption of the French language in court matters.
- Germany.**
- 1679 Peace of the empire with France (succeeding the pacification of northern Europe), contrary to the remonstrances of the elector of Brandenburg. Peace of the elector with France; all Pomerania, except a small territory on the Oder, restored to Sweden; as also, her German territories from Munster and Brunswick. The great elector compels the king of Denmark to abandon the siege of Hamburg, and to assent to a provisional treaty at Pinneberg. Ravaulx, a deputy to the parliament at Metz, reports to Louis that he had discovered certain documents which gave him some rights on the surrounding country. Hence "Chambers of Reunion."
- 1680 Protest of the diet against the French Chambers of Reunion at Metz. Death of Albertus of Saxony, engraver, &c.
- 1681 Strasburg and Casale (in Lombardy) occupied by the French, in a time of peace. [Thus Louis seized at once the keys of upper Germany, and of the imperial states of Lombardy.]

Italy.

1679 The papal claims to supremacy opposed by Louis XIV.

Benedetto Castiglione, Genoese painter (1616-1700), and Borelli, mathematician, fl.

1680 Christina, of Sweden, founds an academy at Rome, the avowed object of which is to put an end to the *Scientista* (1599.)

Death of G. L. Bernini, sculptor (b. 1598.)
Antonino Cento, of Palermo, discovers the method of making gold varnish.

Birth of Bernardino Peretti, the improvisatore, at Sienna (died 1747.)

Birth of the count Antonio Mario Zanetti, at Venice, celebrated both as an artist, and collector of wood engravings.

[To him is ascribed the honour of inventing printing-papers in imitation of tapestry. He was father to the well-known writer on the art of xylography. (See 1698.)

1681 The Quietists, or sect of the Mystics, founded by Molinos (1687.)

Ferdinand Charles of Mantua sells his interest in duchy of Montferrat to France.

Birth of G. Morgagni, anatomist (d. 1771.)
Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.

1680 The Bohemian peasants revolt against the oppression of their seigneurs; they demand an abridgement in their terms of feudal labour. (Reduced from five days a-week to three.)

Revolt of Tekeli in Hungary prospers; he opens negotiations with the Porte.

1681 *Diet of Odenburg*: the emperor proposes terms:—prince Paul Esterhazy appointed palatine, general amnesty, religious toleration, national frontier troops, restoration of national privileges—rejected by Tekeli, who suspected the emperor's sincerity.

Tekeli again solicits the aid of the Turks.

Spain.

1679 Death of Don John of Austria, minister. [Of him it has been said that he was the last great man of the Spanish house of Austria.]

Duke of Medina Cœli, prime minister.

1680 Disputes with Portugal in South America.

1681 Decline of the Spanish power and influence under the administration of Medina Cœli.

[The calamities of the state and country may be briefly summed up:—recall of the queen mother; moral and mental weakness of Charles; ignorance and corruption of the ministers; alterations in the national currency; oppressive restrictions on trade and commerce; sale of public offices and dignities, irrespective of qualifications; continued decrease of the population, state revenue, and national wealth; decline in the numbers, discipline, comfort, and spirit of the army; agriculture neglected, and the national industry almost extinguished.]

Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

1679 Pacification of northern Europe by the peace of Fontainebleau—mediation of Austria and France; all the conquests from Sweden restored, alliance of marriage between Charles of Sweden and a Danish princess.

Alliance of Lund betw. Sweden and Den.

Restoration of the duchy of Schleswig to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

1679 Russians defeat the Turks on the Dnieper.

1680 Commencement of the struggle of the Swedish sovereign and the burghers and peasants on the one part, and the senate and nobles on the other.

Diet of Stockholm; all the lands alienated from the crown in Sweden and Livonia recovered.

The legislative power of the Swedish senate withdrawn; it is now only a consulting body.

Hatred of Swedish nobles to royal house.

1681 The king of Sweden receives absolute power to alter the constitution at will, from the burghers and peasant houses.

Peace between Russia and Turkey.

Copenhagen first regularly lighted.

Netherlands.

1679 Death of the painter Guilielmo Van Aëlst (b. 1620); and of Jost van der Vondel, greatest dramatic poet of Holld. (b. 1587.)

Turkish Empire.

1679 Reverses from the Russian arms.

1680 The name of the Russians, hitherto despised by the Turks, begins to be formidable even at Constantinople. (See 1653.)

1681 Peace with Russia; cession of the Ukraine and the Cosack territory.

India and China.

1679 The Rajpoots revolt against Aurungzebe. Pondicherry becomes the principal colony of the French in India.

1680 Death of Sevajee; his son Sambajee succeeds. [From this time the Mahrattas become formidable to the emperors of Delhi.]

Verbiest, the Jesuit, writes to the pope, from China, praying him to send out more missionaries.

1681 Death of the rajah Jawunt Sing. War of the emperor upon the Rajpoots; he demands their renunciation of Brahminism.

America.

1679 Conquest of California by the Spanish admiral Don Isidro.

All the British residents in Yucatan made prisoners by the Spaniards, and sent to the Havanna. Their property, value about £100,000, confiscated.

New Hampshire is separated from Massachusetts, and formed into a royal province—being the *first royal government* established in New England.

1680 Lord Culpepper governor of Virginia, under whose mismanagement the colony becomes greatly impoverished.

The settlement of the boundaries of La Plata and Brazil occasion disputes between the Portuguese and Spaniards.

Charleston in South Carolina first settled.

Rupture between the government of New Hampshire and the English privy council; Mason and Cranfield's disreputable doings resisted by the colonies.

The slave trade flourishes.

[“From this year to the year 1700 the English took from Africa about 300,000 negroes, or about 15,000 a-year.”]

1681 Roman Catholics disfranchised in Maryland—the colony which they had planted; and all public offices to be given only to protestants, by order of Eng. governmt. Pennsylvania and Delaware granted to Sir William Penn by royal charter.

Britain.

- 1682 Influence of the crown in the ascendant. Duke of York and his friends in power. Resolution of the court to annul the charters of London and other corporations. [The ground on which charters were held, as it partook not less of royal favour than of municipal law, was exposed in some degree to the inroad now made upon it by the exercise of the prerogative; and hence, in most instances, to avoid an unprofitable contest with the supreme authority, most of the cities (see 1684) relinquished their liberties on the condition of having them restored on the payment of a fine.]
- Allegiance of the city to the court secured by the conditions imposed by Charles in the election of mayor, sheriffs, and other civic officers.
- Popular progress of Monmouth; at Liverpool he touches for the king's evil.
- Lord Shaftesbury retires to Hold., Oct. 19.
- John Locke follows his patron, Shaftesbury.
- Halley's celebrated comet (1705.)
- Towers of Westminster Abbey founded by Sir Christopher Wren.
- Birth of William Aikman, Scotch painter of portraits (died 1731.)
- Hydraulic fire-enge. invntd. abt. this time.
- Andrew Yarranton's unsuccessful attempt to introduce the German method of tinning iron-plate into practice.
- Death of Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., author of "Vulgar Errors" (b. 1605.)
- Alexander Marshall, a clever artist in water colours, flourishes.
- 1683 Discovery of the Rye-house plot—duke of Monmouth, Lords Russell and Grey, principal actors, June 23.
- Execution of the subordinate conspirators—Walcot, Rouse, and Hone.
- Lord William Russell tried and convicted. He is executed at Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Judgment and decree of the university of Oxford on ecclesiastical obedience. [On the very day of the death of Russell, July 21, the university of Oxford declared, that "submission and obedience, clear and absolute, and without exception, was the badge and character of the Church of England."] Marriage of the princess Anne (Charles's niece) and prince George, brother of the king of Denmark, July 26.
- Cowley, the circumnavigator, flourishes.
- Several municipal charters withdrawn to influence elections.
- Expedition of Lord Dartmouth to Tangier, now abandoned by England to the Moors.
- Sir George Jefferies promoted to the chief justice's bench, Sep. 23.
- Algernon Sydney's trial; iniquitous decision of his judges respecting the evidence against him.
- Algernon Sydney beheaded, Dec. 7.
- Several trials and executions follow.
- Elias Ashmole presents his library to Oxford university.
- Gold varnish introduced by Evelyn.
- The Irish Academy of Science and Art founded at Dublin (1782.)
- John Playford's "Introduction to the Skill of Music" first published.

Britain.

- 1684 Several towns surrender their charters. John Hampden and Sir William Skippon heavily fined for their participation in the Rye-house plot.
- Unjust execution of Sir Thos. Armstrong.
- Death of Lord Petre in the Tower.
- Release of the other catholic lords, Feb. 12.
- The "Apologetical Declaration" of the Covenanters issued.
- Continued on p. 446.

France.

- 1682 Bossuet heads a national council of bishops: at which four articles against the temporal authority of the pope are passed. The independence of the Gallican church asserted.
- Bombardment of Algiers by Duquesne.
- Death of Claude Lorraine, "the greatest of all landscape painters" (b. 1600.)
- Hardouin Mansart, architect. fl. (1647-1708.) [He designed most of the public buildings in the time of Louis XIV.]
- 1683 Death of Colbert, September 6.
- [Colbert left the whole internal economy of the realm in a very vigorous state. When he first assumed the charge of the finances, the annual charge for the public debt amounted to 52,000,000 livres, the gross revenue to 89,000,000, the disposable revenue to 32,000,000. At the time of his death the interest of the debt was 32,000,000, gross revenue 105,000,000, and the disposable revenue 73,000,000.]
- Louvois succeeds to the administration of the Finances.
- D'Estrees bombards Algiers.
- Encroachments on the Spanish territory—the Spanish Netherlands.
- League between Spain, Holland, Sweden, and the empire against France.
- Death of Mezeray, the historian.
- Chevalier Morland's scheme for raising water by the agency of steam published.
- 1684 Courtrai and Luxemburg taken.
- The Doge of Genoa comes to Versailles, and begs for mercy, February 22.
- Continued on p. 446.

Germany.

- 1682 The diet of Ratisbon orders a fresh levy of troops for war with France.
- The "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipsic, one of the oldest of the German literary and scientific journals, commenced.
- William of Furstenburg is made cardinal: the French king seeks to have him appointed coadjutor and successor to the archbishop of Cologne.
- The pope disallows his election.
- Leibnitz, the astronomer, &c flourishes.
- 1683 Alliance of the emperor with the dukes of Brunswick and elector of Bavaria. [That unhappy division of sentiment and liberty of contracting independent alliances reduced the empire to a number of petty principalities, without power as a large state, or that which leads to power in small ones—a fixed principle.]
- Siege of Vienna by 200,000 Turks.
- Flight of the emperor to Lintz, July 17.
- The siege of Vienna raised; John Sobieski compels the Turks to retire.
- 1684 Armistice of Ratisbon for 20 years with France; Strasburg, &c. given up to Fr.

Austria.

1683 Austria invaded by 200,000 Turks, as allies of Tekeli.
Siege of Vienna; it is relieved by the Germans and Poles under duke Charles of Lorraine, and John Sobieski of Poland.

Italy.

1682 Eruption of *Ætna*; a new opening formed. Birth of Giacomo Adolphi, painter (d. 1741.)

1683 The pope attempts to form a league against the Turks.

The Venetians (as soon as the Porte had declared war against Austria) declare war against the Turks.

[They had watched their opportunity for recovering the island of Candia (1669.)

1684 Marriage of the duke of Savoy to the princess of Orleans.

Genoa bombarded by the French—an unprovoked attack of Louis—for 11 days.

[Louis, in the insolence of power, demanded that the Doge should come to Versailles, as a prisoner, and offer an apology for imaginary insults by his republic.]

The Genoese lose Corsica.
Venice joins Poland and Germany against the Turks.

Hungary.

1682 The Turks come to the aid of Tekeli; hence War in Hungary between the emperor and the sultan.

1683 The Poles and Bohemians, the Bavarians and Saxons, join the emperor against the Turks.

Relief of Vienna by Sobieski of Poland; he also defeats the Turks in Hungary.

The Turks defeated at Barkan; Gran takn. Sobieski declines acting against the Hungarians; he marches his army home.

Tekeli surprises Zathmar and publishes a manifesto in favour of the Turks.

1684 Buda besieged by the imperialists under the duke of Lorraine; he loses 30,000 men, and is compelled to raise the siege.

Spain.

1683 War declared against France, owing to the invasion of the Spanish Netherlands by Louis XIV.

1684 A truce concluded with France for twenty years by the treaty of Ratisbon.

Portugal.

1683 Death of Alfonso VI; and accession of Pedro II. (regent since 1667.)

Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.

1682 Peace between Russia and Turkey; the latter surrendering all pretensions to the Ukraine.

Disputes of the Boyars in Russia, respecting rank and precedence, put an end to by the introduction of military. All the charters, &c. of nobility burnt at Moscow.

Ioan and Peter, czars of Russia.

Sophia, their sister, regent.

Sedition of the strelitzes or guards.

Birth of Charles XII. of Sweden.

Alliance of Denmark with France.

Disputes of France with Holstein-Gottorp.

1683 Danish "Code of king Christian" publhd.

1684 Birth of the Danish dramatic writer Ludwig Holberg, "the father of Danish literature" (d. 1754.)

Persia and Tartary.

1684 Swedish embassy, of which Kaempfer is secretary, comes to Ispahan.

Netherlands.

1682 Marquis del Caretto, *governor* of Nethrlds.

1683 The French seize Luxemburg.
William forms a defensive treaty with the sovereign of Spain against France; which is opposed by the states-general.

1684 Truce between Belgium and France; the Spaniards cede Luxemburg, &c.
Death of Ant. v. der Goes (lit.)

Turkish Empire.

1682 War with Austria—the sultan having espoused the cause of Tekeli.

1683 Reverses in Austria: total rout before Vienna, Sep. 12.

Further losses in Hungary.
The vizier strangled by order of the sultan;

Ibrahim Pacha succeeds.

1684 War with Venice; loss of Santa Maura and Prevesa.

Athens bombarded by the Venetians.

India and China.

1683 Formosa annexed to China.

1684 Sultan Akbar revolts agt. Aurungzebe.

America.

1682 The Roman law, condemning the offspring of female slaves by freemen to slavery, adopted in Virginia.

William Penn's celebrated treaty with the North American Indians, beneath a large elm tree at Shakamaxon.

["Every Philadelphian," says the American Review, "has a right to be proud of the foundation and founder of his state. Never was an enterprise more wisely and happily conducted. It was the first time the world had ever seen an individual of commanding influence and station acting so decidedly upon the Christian principle, that no man can serve his own interest so well as by serving others."]

The English prisoners at Havanna depart for Jamaica (1679.)

Louisiana explored and named by French. The people of Massachusetts are willing to bribe king Charles into clemency.

1683 Philadelphia—"the city of refuge, the mansion of freedom, the home of humanity"—founded by William Penn.

[The site was purchased from the Swedes.]

Massachusetts arraigned before an English tribunal, by writ of "Quo Warranto."

Effingham, governor of Virginia. King Charles prohibits the establishment of a printing press in Virginia.

Colonies from Ireland and Somersetshire, the former under Ferguson, the latter under Blake, brother of the celebrated admiral Blake, arrive in South Carolina.

The first meeting of representatives in New York; "charter of liberties" established.

War of the Mohawks and Hurons, &c.

Phipps's unsuccessful attempt by means of a diving-bell to recover property from a ship sunk on the coast of Hispaniola.

1684 A "Scire Facias" issued against Massachusetts, and the charter adjudged to be forfeited by the English law courts.

The gold mines of Brazil first opened.

Alliance of the English with the Mohawks. The Mohawks and the French at war.

The Massachusetts charter, granted by James I. of England in 1620, withdrawn by Charles II.

Continued on p. 447.

Britain.

- 1684 *Continued* from p. 444.
 Recall of the duke of York to the privy council, May 28.
 Torture of Spence, Gordon, Ferguson, Carstairs, and others in Scotland.
 Monmouth reconciled to his royal father. John Locke's name erased from the list of students of Christ Church, Oxford, by royal mandate, Nov. 16 (1682, 1690.)
 Charles is nearly absolute.
 Birth of Berkeley (bp.) near Thomastown, in Ireland. (Died at Oxford in 1753.)
 Death of archbishop Leighton (b. 1613.)
 Death of J. Roscommon, poet (b. 1633.)
- 1685 Charles is taken dangerously ill, Feb. 2. He refuses the sacrament from bishop Ken. Extreme unction and the eucharist administered to him by a catholic priest.
 Death of Charles II. Feb. 6, aged 54.
 James II., brother of the late king, succeeds. Earls Sunderland and Tyrcconnell in power. James exacts the revenue in his own name. He attends mass with all his royal insignia. New parliament assembles, May 19. [Since 1681 no parliament had assembled.]
 £1,200,000 a-year settled on the king for life; the Commons, moreover, vote supplies liberally, and overlook the king's irregularities.
 Attempt of the Commons to enforce the penal laws agt. two o. James's ministers. Bill of Attainder against the duke of Monmouth, and for the church.
 Oates convicted of perjury; he is fined and publicly whipped.
 Duke of Argyll's rebellion. He is made prisoner and executed.
 Duke of Monmouth's rebellion; he proclaims James as a popish usurper, tyrant, and assassin; and, at Taunton, takes the royal title, June 20.
 Battle of Sedgemoor; Monmouth made prisoner, July 6. Executed July 15.
 Lord Grey reprieved.
 Sanginary proceedings of the justices, Kirk and Jefferies.
 The name of Whig is a term of reproach. James contemplates the establishment of a standing army; and the repeal of the Test act, and the Habeas Corpus act.
 James dispenses with the Test act in the army, which offends the H. of Commons.
 Mr. Coke, member for Derby, sent to the Tower, Nov. 14—for saying, "I hope that we are all Englishmen, and that we shall not be frightened from our duty for a few high words."
 Parliament dismissed for their opposition. Divisions in the cabinet.
 Chancellor Sunderland pensioned. by Louis.
 Trial and condemnation of Gerard and Hampden; they purchase their freedom. Delamere acquitted; in despite of Jefferies' efforts to obtain his condemnation.
 John Dryden deprived of his butt of sack by the king.
 [Dryden soon after became a papist, and was immediately rewarded by James with £100 a-year. See 1686.]
 Stimulus to the silk and other manufactures by the revocation of the edict of Nantes —ingenious immigrants flock into England from abroad.

Britain.

- 1685 Death of Edmund Castell, compiler of "Lexicon Heptaglotton."
 Death of Thos. Otway, tragedian (b. 1651.)
- 1686 Castlemaine, Dover, Abbeyville, and Tyrcconnell, urge James to alter both the church and constitution of England. James exercises a dispensing power on behalf of Roman Catholics.
 The dispensing power assumed by James is confirmed by the Judges, June 21.
 Four catholic lords added to privy council. The Irish municipal charters annulled. New charter granted in favour of the catholics.
 Great uproar throughout the country on account of the king's proceedings; riots. New ecclesiastical commission, July 14. James dependent on Louis for money. The bishop of London suspended.
 Rosaries, scapulars, crucifixes, beads, &c. sold publicly in England, and also in parts of Scotland, under royal patronage. An envoy sent to the papal court.
 Great excitement in Ireland; the catholics elated; the protestants in terror. The catholics rejoice in prospect of again being dominant, and of again possessing the emoluments of the now so-called Irish national church.
 ["The most absurd ecclesiastical establishment that the world has ever seen. Four archbishops, and eighteen bishops, were employed in looking after about a fifth part of the number of churchmen who inhabited the single diocese of London."] John Dryden appointed poet-laureate and historiographer-royal, March 4. (1688.) [No earlier or later record connected with this office is preserved in the exchequer than the instrument of the above date.]
 Birth of Dr. Thomas Hyde, first librarian at Bodleian library, Oxford (d. 1702.)
 Death of W. Dugdale, hist. antiq. (b. 1605.)
 Death of J. Pearson, "Creed, &c." (b. 1612.)
- France.
- 1684 *Continued* from p. 444.
 The princess of Orleans given in marriage to Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, as a means of securing his alliance to France. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years; Luxemburg ceded by Spain, Strasburg by the emperor.
 State persecution of the protestants. Emigration to protestant countries increases; hence French customs, and language, and manners, are diffused throughout Europe.
 Meridian measure commenced by J. D. Cassini at Paris—not finished till 1701.
 The fourth and fifth satellites of Saturn discovered by Cassini.
- 1685 Further persecution of the Huguenots.—Several penal enactments against them. Emigration receives a stronger impulse, but is prohibited by the government. Brutality of the Dragonades.
 Discussion between Claude and Bossuet. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22. [In spite of all the precautions of their oppressors, the protestants continued to emigrate, so that within three years England, Holland, and the north of Germany, had received half a million of

France.

ingenious and intelligent citizens, and France had lost some of her most valuable manufacturers. "The Edict of Nantes," says a recent writer, "lost to France 800,000 respectable and industrious subjects; 50,000 of whom found their way to England."

1685 Castaing's machine for milling coin.

1686 Death of the prince of Conde.

Germany.

1685 The emperor having rest from war turns his attention to the persecution of the protestants of Hungary.

Tribunal of Epiries erected under the savage Caraffa.

Death of the elector palatine Charles, the last of the Simmerian line.

1686 League of Augsburg against France.

Immigration of Huguenots into Germany. [The revocation of the edict of Nantes in a great degree repaired the waste made by the arms of Louis among the German population: Berlin profited most.]

Secret treaty between Brandenburg and Austria, signed at Berlin; by which the former engages to make common cause with the latter in all European affairs.

Alsatia and the Brisgau "reunited" by the French king, who also seeks to gain the palatinate by force.

Lemery, chemist, flourishes (1645-1715.)

James Bernoulli, the mathematician, fl.

Italy.

1685 The pope on friendly terms with king James of England.

Victories of the Venetians under Morosini in the Morea, Negropont, and Dalmatia. [Within two years the Venetians re-conquered Santa Maura, and the whole of the Morea.]

Molinos' "Manuductio Spiritualis" condemned.

Death of the Abbe Siri, historian, &c.

1686 The pope gives his solemn approval of the revocation of the edict of Nantes; hence persecution of the Waldenses follows.

Eruption of Mount Etna, May 24.

Hungary and Poland.

1685 Disputed succession of the elector palatine. Neuhausel taken by the duke of Lorraine.

End of the Hungarian revolt: the insurgents are laid prostrate; establishment by Austria of the "bloody theatre of Epiries;" execution of the Hungarian nobles; confiscation of their lands; abrogation of the ancient constitution; right of resistance annulled; the crown no longer elective.

[The Hungarians bore to the Austrians about the same relation that the Irish do to the English.]

1686 Buda captured from the Turks by the duke of Lorraine; the inhabitants are put to the sword (1540.)

[Buda had been under the Porte 145 yrs.] Conversion of the truce of Andrussov into a permanent peace between Poland and Russia.

Spain.

1685 The Conde de Oropesa, minister. Desirous of averting the ruin of the country, he attempts a reformation of the finances.

1686 Spain accedes to "League of Augsburg."

Portugal.

1685 Period of the dramatists, poets, or novelists — F. da Castanpeira, Viol. do Ceo, A. Nunhes da Sylva, R. de Macedo, and F. de Vasconcellos.

Portugal steadily improves under the benign influence of peace.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

1686 Peace of Andrussov, based on the truce of 1687, and alliance between Russia and Poland against Turkey.

The nominal value of money in Sweden increased, for enabling the government to liquidate the national debt; occasioning a loss to the public creditors of 9,000,000 crowns.

The Danes attack Hamburg; compromised by the Syndicate, under the mediation of France and Brandenburg — 220,000 crowns paid by Denmark.

Netherlands.

1685 Marquis del Castanaga, *governor* of Nethds. Birth of Henry, count de Goudt, "a distinguished gentleman and artist" (engraver, &c.) of Utrecht.

Turkish Empire.

1685 Loss of Great Warradin, Tokav, Neuhausel. Revolt of the Mainotes in southern Greece.

1686 Reverses in Hungary: loss of Buda—the Turks put to the sword.

War with Russia.

Persia and Tartary.

1685 Kaempfer, on the return of the Swedish embassy, enters as surgeon in the service of the Dutch East India Company.

India and China.

1685 English settlement at Bencoolen, Sumatra. Quarrel of the English in Bengal with the emperor of Delhi.

All the Chinese ports declared open to foreigners.

[In a few years this decree was abolished.]

America.

1684 *Continued* from p. 445.

Unsuccessful attempt to colonize Louisiana by the French (1699.)

A woman charged with witchcraft is acquitted, in Pennsylvania.

Treaty between the Sachems of the five nations and the representatives of New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts.

1685 Campeachy seized by the St. Domingo freebooters, who burn it, and blow up the citadel.

French refugees arrive in America; they settle chiefly in Carolina.

Young rogues and vagabonds, "kidnaped" by the magistrates of Bristol, are imported into Virginia.

1686 The Hudson Bay Company's forts destroyed by the Dutch (1610, 1670, 1782.)

Writ of "Quo Warranto" against New Jersey.

Murder of La Salle, the enterprising French explorer, by his servant, in Texas.

Many of the insurgents under Monmouth arrive in Virginia; they are protected contrary to the orders of the king.

Sir Edward Andros arrives in Boston, Dec. 20, as governor of New England;—no printing presses to be tolerated; episcopacy to be encouraged; popular legislation to be arrested; hence tyranny and corruption prevail.

Britain.

- 1687 The treasury is put in commission, Jan. 7. James dispenses with all tests and penal laws in his kingdom of Scotland., Feb. 12. Tyrconnel (Lord Talbot) appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Feb.; hence Dismay spreads among the Irish protstants. The test act suspended in England. Lord Jefferies' administration. The judges who deny a "dispensing power" to James are imprisoned. Royal mandate to compel the admission of And. Popham into the London Charter House; resisted. Disagreement between James and the university of Cambridge, May 7. [The king commanded that the university should admit Alban Francis, a monk.] Deprivation of Dr. Peachell of his vice-chancellorship. Charity schools—for extending and preserving protestantism among the poor, first established. Publication of the royal declaration for liberty of conscience. Many dissenting chapels are built throughout England this year. Howe, Baxter, Bunyan, &c. now preach without molestation. Policy of James with respect to Ireland. Public reception of the pope's nuncio, Adda, at Windsor, July 3. Great activity of catholic priests in making proselytes to their creed. Letter of gratitude to James from the Scotch presbyterians, July 21. James's electioneering tour, August. James Fitzjames created earl of Berwick. (See France 1670.) James's quarrel with the university of Oxford, Dec. 10:— He recommends the election of a catholic, named Anthony Farmer. The fellows elect John Hough. Expulsion of the "disobedient" fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. Newton's "Principia" first published. Death of H. More (b. 1614.)
- 1688 Bounties introduced into British commerce this year by parliament—first on corn. Attempts to convert the princess Anne to the catholic religion. Re-publication of the royal "Declaration of Liberty of Conscience," April. Order in council for having it read in churches. Seven bps. petition the king to be excused compliance with the royal mandate. They are committed to the Tower on the charge of writing a "seditious libel." Birth of the prince of Wales ("the son of prayer"), June 10. The seven bps. tried and acquitted, Ju. 29. Raisings throughout the country on behalf of William of Orange. Louis of France warns James of his dangerous position. Revolutionary meeting at Lord Shrewsbury's, June 30. Plan for frustrating the designs of the prince of Orange rendered abortive by James's infatuation and pride. William's "Apology" issued. Sailing of William from Holland, 19 Oct.; lands at Torbay with 15,000 men, Nov. 5.

Britain.

- 1688 Numerous desertions from James. James marches his army to Salisbury. Fearing to risk a battle, he returns to London, not knowing what course to pursue. He flees from London by night, Dec. 12. The populace of London destroy all the catholic chapels, &c. Judge Jefferies committed to the Tower. James's return to London as prisoner. Abdication of James, and departure for France, Dec. 23. [“ James succeeded his brother under many disadvantages, so far as his own character was taken into account. His arbitrary principles had never been concealed, because he viewed the prerogative in the light of a religious ordinance, committed to the sovereign by an authority above all human control, and intrusted to his wisdom for the good of the church and people. He was a man of good private character, steadiness, and a conscientious regard to truth, and he had a great command over his passions; but to these valuable qualities were added so deep an infusion of despotism, as to render him quite unfit to govern the kingdoms over which he ruled. The inroads which he made on the constitution, and the designs he meditated against the protestant established church, hurried on a crisis for which he was unprepared.”]
- William invited to take upon him the administration of public affairs, Dec. 26. Sir John Somers, prime minister. The funding system first adopted. A diving-bell company formed. Death of Du Cange, R. Cudworth, duke of Ormond, and John Bunyan (b. 1628.) Navy, 173 ships of 101,892 tons; carrying 6,930 guns, and 43,003 men. Dr. Henry Aldrich, dean of Christ church, flourishes, a scholar, theologian, critic, architect, and one skilled in music, &c. Cotemporaneous musical composers: Drs. Holder, Creyghton, Tucker, Croft, Green, Boyce, and Nares; also Jeremiah Clarke, Goldwin, and Weldon.
- France.
- 1687 Quarrel with Rome respecting the privilege of Sanctuary—a privilege which had been abandoned by other courts. The pope's nuncio imprisoned at Paris. Royal ordinance establishing the prohibited system by heavy duties. Royal hunting seat of Versailles began to be enlarged to a palace (finished 1708.) Death of the musician Lulli. Regnard, the comedian (1647-1709); P. Bayle, lexicographer (1647-1706); Fenelon, author of Telemachus (1651-1715); Andrew (1651-1722) and Anne (1651-1720) Dacier, philologists, &c.; Galland, translator (1646-1715); Hardouin, the critic (1646-1729); and Deshoulières, writer of elegies, flourish. The painters Bon Boullogne (d. 1717), J. Jouvenet (d. 1717), La Fosse (1640-1716), Santerre (d. 1717), Parrocel (d. 1704), and Noel Coypel (1628-1707), flourish.
- 1688 French cross the Rhine and capture Philippeburg; the palatinate laid waste, by order of Louvois, by fire and sword.

France.

1688 Louis generously receives James II. of Eng. War with England: the fleets, armies, and money of France lent to James II. War with the Dutch, Spaniards, Germans, Savoyards, English:—
The fleet commanded by Tourville, the army by Luxembourg and Catinat.
Death of the architect, Charles Perrault, of Ph. Quinault, dramatist (b. 1634), and of Claude Mellain, the engraver (b. 1601.)
Abram Theart's patent for casting glass mirrors at Paris—84 in. by 50 in. (1694.)
Papin's invention of the steam piston.

Germany.

1687 Victorious career of the duke of Lorraine, Eugene of Savoy, and Louis of Bavaria, in Hungary.

The emperor suppresses the "bloody theatre of Epirus," and restores some of the Hungarian privileges.

1688 Death of the elector of Brandenburg.

[The elector died in April, before the war had broken out. Of him it has been said, "he found his country in a wretched condition, and happily raised it from humiliation to independence." At the time of his death he had 175 companies of infantry, 76 troops of horse, and a well-organized artillery—in all, 28,000 men. "There was nothing," says Ranke, "which he recommended to his successor so urgently as the maintenance of this iron hand. With its help he had gained elbow-room between his neighbours."]

The disputes with France respecting the election of an elector to Cologne precipitate war.

Hostilities with France commenced.

Varignon, the mathematician, flourishes, author of "General Mechanics," a work of 30 years' labour, though not published till 1726, three years after the author's death.

Austria.

1687 The streets of Vienna first lighted.

1688 The Turks sue for peace at Vienna.

Italy.

1687 Condemnation of the sect of the quietists by papal bull (1681.)

Right of Sanctuary in ambassadors' houses at Rome suppressed by the pope; renewal of the quarrel with the French court.

Ecclesiastical Academy of Bologna fndd.

Spanish viceroy in Naples—duke d'Aranda.

1688 The English bombard Genoa.

Poland and Hungary.

1687 Battle of Mohatz; the Turks defeated; Croatia, Sclavonia, &c. fall to the Austrians; Abaffi is now a vassal of Austria (1661.)

Diet of Presburg: which declares Joseph (son of the emperor), king of Hungary, August 7.

The kingdom of Hungary declared hereditary in the male line of the house of Austria.

1688 Belgrade taken from the Turks by assault; Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia overrun.

Spain.

1687 Oran (in Algeria) besieged by the Moors; it is delivered by the voluntary services of the Spanish nobles.

1688 War declared against France.

Portugal.

1687 Second marriage of Pedro.

1688 Birth of a male heir (1706.)

The apprehensions of a disputed succession, which had been lately entertained, are now diminished.

Sweden and Russia.

1688 Bank of Stockholm founded; Patkul presents a remonstrance from the nobility, for doing which he is outlawed.

War of Russia with the Crim Tartars.

Seditious of the strelitzes in Moscow; resignation of Ivan; the regent Sophia is immured in a convent.

Netherlands.

1687 Secret intrigues of William, prince of Orange, in the affairs of England.

1688 League of Augsburg formed by William, to which almost every European power (England excepted) becomes a party.

Renewal of war with France.

The stadtholder invited to England; he heads an expedition agt. his father-in-law.

[“On the 21st October the prince, with an army of 14,000 men, and a fleet of 500 vessels of all kinds, sailed from Helvoetsluys; safely landed at Torbay, Nov. 5.”]

Turkish Empire.

1687 Defeat at Mohacz, in Hungary.

The Morea taken by the Venetians; also the Dalmatian fortresses, &c.

Dissatisfaction of the Janissaries; hence

Revolution in Constantinople.

Sultan Mohammed deposed; his brother

Solyman II. raised to the throne.

Frightful commotions, robberies, and other excesses of the Janissaries, Spahis, and the lowest of the populace.

1688 Loss of Belgrade—taken by the imperialists; also Bosnia, Croatia, and Sclavonia.

India.

1687 The English presidency removed from Surat to Bombay.

Golconda and Bejapore reduced by the empr.; conquest of the Dekkan complete.

1688 The English at Bombay make war against the emperor of Delhi, on the suppression of their factories, but are forced to submit.

Bombay granted by William III. king of England, to the East India Company.

America.

1687 Destruction of Callao by an earthquake. The German Friends first protest against the unlawfulness of slavery.

Troubles in Canada between the French and Indians.

Phipps's second and successful diving-bell attempt on the coast of Hispaniola (1683.)

1688 Surinam attacked by the *Mibustlers* of Cayenne under Ducasse.

Popular insurrection in Virginia.

Disquiet in Carolina; the collector of quit rents (Colleton) opposed by the people.

[He was deposed and banished in 1690.]

General suppression of American governments founded upon Eng. royal charters.

Witchcraft in Massachusetts; an old Irish-woman executed unjustly.

[Cotton Mather held to the delusion.]

Australasia and Polynesia.

1688 William Dampier, the buccaneer, the first English navigator who visited these parts, falls in with the northern part of New Holland.

Britain.

- 1689 The convention meets, Jan. 22.
Differences in parliament respecting the succession.
William threatens to leave England.
Crown offered to William and Mary, on their acceptance of the "Declaration of Rights."
William and Mary.
Civil list, £700,000.
William restrains the liberty of the press; dismisses the French ambassador, &c.
The city of London lends him £200,000.
Proclamation of king William and queen Mary, Feb. 13.
The clergy not favourable to a change of sovereigns.
Scottish convention meets, March 14.
James "forefaulted" and William accepted by the Scottish convention.
The name "Jacobites" given to the partizans of the expelled king.
First suspension of Habeas Corpus act, March 16.
William attempts to supersede the Test act—a failure, March 16.
"Act of Comprehension" also fails.
Parsimony of the Comms. irritates William.
Act of Toleration passed.
Coronation of William and Mary, Ap. 11.
["The highest eulogy which can be pronounced on the revolution of 1688 is this, that it was our last revolution. Several generations have now passed away since any wise and patriotic Englishman has meditated resistance to the established government. . . . For the authority of law, for the security of property, for the peace of our streets, for the happiness of our homes, our gratitude is due, under Him who raises and pulls down nations at his pleasure, to the long parliament, to the convention, and to William of Orange."—*Macaulay.*]
Scottish parliament assembles, June 17.
Insurrection in Scotland, under Dundee, &c.
Battle of Killiecrankie; defeat of James's partizans; death of Lord Dundee, July 17.
Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, July 22.
Rise of the high and low church parties.
The protestants of the north of Ireland take up arms, and write to William for aid.
Tyrconnel makes preparations for preserving Ireland to James.
James lands in Ireland.
Siege of Londonderry.
Catholic parliament in Dublin.
Londonderry relieved by Kirke.
Gen. Scobberg arrives with 16,000 men.
William opens the second session of parliament, October.
Mutiny act first passed.
"Declaration of Rights" passed into a statute, Dec. 16.
Poll-tax abolished (1692.)
Death of Sydenham, physician (b. 1624), and W. Sherlocke, divine.
Death of Wm. Lodge, engraver (b. 1649.)
Wm. Faithorne, the elder (d. 1691), and Michael Vauder Guicht (1660-1725), engraver, flourish in England.
Dampier, the circumnavigator, flourishes.
Confession of Faith of the English and Welsh baptists published.

Britain.

- 1690 William indignantly dissolves his par. Feb. He entertains thoughts of leaving the kgd. New parliament assembles, March 20.
The "Act of Recognition" passed.
William departs for Ireland, June 4, where he arrives on the 14th.
Defeat of the English and Dutch fleets off Beachy head.
William takes the field against James, in Ireland, with 36,000 men.
Battle of the Boyne; deft. of James, Jul. 1. [Scobberg was killed in this battle.]
Surrender of Dublin, Wexford, Drogheda. James returns to France.
Repulse of William's army at Limerick, Aug. 30. William returns to England.
Chelsea College founded; cost £150,000.
Earthquake felt in Ireland this year.
Plaintain first introduced into England.
Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding" first pub. (See note, 1704.)
Brown paper only made in England to this date; from this time the manufacture receives an impulse. (See 1764.)
J. Evelyn, au. of "Sylva," &c. (1620-1706) fl.
The Dutch mezzotint engraver, Johann van Somer, flourishes in London (d. 1684.)
Henry Lutterel (b. 1650), and Isaac Becket (b. 1653), engravers in mezzotint, fl.
Second ratification by parliament of the *Scottish Confession of Faith.*

France.

- 1689 Grand alliance against Louis, as against the common enemy of mankind.
Army of Louis—400,000 men.
The French driven from Bonn and Metz.
Battle of Walcourt; Marlborough defeats the marshal d'Humieres.
Catalonia invaded, and advantages obtained by the duke de Noailles.
1690 Death of the dauphin.
Tourville defeats the English and Dutch fleets off Dieppe.
Battle of Fleuris in the Netherlands, July 1; Luxemburg defeats Waldeck.
Battle of Staffarde in Italy, Aug. 18; Catinat overthrows Victor Amadeus.
The historians G. Daniel (1649-1728), Fleury (1653-1723), J. Marsollier (1647-1724), the botanist Tournetort (1676-1708); and the antiquarian Montfaucon, (1655-1741), flourish.
Death of Charles le Brun, painter (b. 1619.)
Water clocks invented (?) by Don Charles Vailly, a monk of Sens, Burgundy.
[It is more than probable that he was not the inventor, but an improver of the instrument or machine.]
Papin's experiments in condensing steam.
The following engravers, painters, &c. fl.:
—Claudine B. Stella (1634-1697), Guillaume Vallet (1634-1704), Sebastien le Clerc (1637-1714), Charles Simonneau (1639-1728), Louis de Chatillon (1638-1734), Antoine Coyvel (1661-1722), Nicolas Dorigny (1657-1746), and Germain (1631-1710), Gerard (1640-1703), Jean (1667-1756), and Benoit Andrau (1661-1721), Bon Boulogne (1640-1717), Louis Boulloget (1654-1734), Bernard Picart (1663-1733), Antoine Rivaly (1667-1735), Gasper Duchange (1662-1759), Jean Bapt. de Poilly (1669-1728), Nic. Henri Tardieu (b. 1674.)

Germany.

1689 Fiendish destruction of the Palatinate by the French: — Heidelberg, Mannheim, Spire, Worms, Frankenthal, Rohrbach, Kirchheim, Kreuznacht, Rastadt, Oppenheim, Heilbronn, &c. burnt, and the tombs of the emperors destroyed, by generals Melac and Crequi.

[The cry of horror from all Germany awoke the diet at last to decision.]

Imperialists victorious over Turks in Hung. Grand alliance at Vienna against France. Renau, mathematician, author of "Theorie de la Manœuvre du Vaisseau," fl.

1690 Joseph I. elected king of the Romans, by the electors at Augsburg, Jan. 19.

Death of the duke of Lorraine, April 18.

Max. Emmanuel, elector of Bavaria, appointed to the army on the Rhine.

Defeat of the allies at Fleuris, July 1.

The Turks renew the war with vigour; defeat of the Austrian general Heurles, who is also made prisoner.

Italy.

1689 Defeat of the duke of Savoy, by Catinat, at Saluces.

Death of Christina, ex-queen of Sweden, at Rome, April 19.

Alexander VIII. (cardinal Peter Ottoboni, bishop of Brescia), pope.

[The Jesuits successfully opposed a proposal for the canonization of his predecessor, though eminent for his sanctity.]

The painters (school of the Caracci), Carlo Cignani (1628-1719), Giacomo Cavedone (d. 1660), Guiseppo Cignani (Spagnuolo, 1665-1747), Marc Antonio Franceschini (1648-1729), Giov. Batt. Viola, and Giov. Grimaldi, flourish.

Francischini (Volterrano), painter, dies (b. 1621.)

1690 Amadeus (Savoy), joins the grand alliance against France, June 4.

The pope obtains Avignon from France.

Pope Alexander issues a bull against the four propositions of the Gallican bishops respecting the *Régale* (1681.)

The Vaudois permitted to return to their homes.

Academy of Arcadi, for promoting the study of poetry and Belles Lettres, fndd. Berardi, Buononcini, Gasparini, and other musical composers, fl.

The sculptors, Tubi of Rome (d. 1700), Ang. Rossi of Genoa (d. 1715), Zumbo of Syracuse (d. 1701), and C. Rusconi (d. 1723), flourish.

Hungary.

1689 Battle of Nissa; the imperialists gain a signal triumph over the Turks.

1690 Reverses of the imperialists; the Turks recover Belgrade, Nissa, Servia, and Widdin.

[The Turks were joined by Tekeli.]

Michael Abaffi II. in Transylvania.

Joseph tolerates protestantism in Hungary, and seeks to conciliate both nobles and people (1687.)

Spain.

1689 Joins the grand alliance against France. Insurrection of the Catalonians, who espouse the cause of France against Spain.

The painters Cl. Coello (d. 1692), Mal. d. Torres (1631-1711), Ped. Nunez (1640-

Spain.

1700), Nino de Guevara (d. 1698), J. de Alfaro (1640-1680), and J. A. Falco (1651-1711), flourish.

1690 The Moors repulsed from the Spanish dominions in Africa.

Russia, Norway, and Sweden.

1689 Peter (the Great) reigns alone in Russia; his kingdom extending from the shores of the White Sea almost to the Euxine; state revenue only 5,000,000 rubles; regular army 15,000; no shipping, seamen, nor seas; a disorganized government, and a barbarous people.

Convention of Altona, between Denmark and Holstein-Gottorp, mediated by England and Brandenburg; general amnesty, Denmark acknowledges and confirms the sovereignty of Schleswig and Holstein.

Death of Christina of Swdn. at Rome (1654.)

1690 Kamtskatka discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief.

Birth of Ch. Falster, the Danish satirist, (died 1752.)

Netherlands.

1689 The prince of Orange becomes king of England, February 23.

[Exhibiting in his own person the extraordinary union of the republican president and the monarch.]

Heinsius is appointed grand pensionary.

1690 Victorious progress of the French.

William puts himself at the head of the confederacy which resulted from the congress of Utrecht.

King William heads the allies agt. France; is unsuccessful in his military operations.

Johann van Gole (b. 1660), and Johann Verkolie (b. 1650), mezzotint engravers, fl.

Turkish Empire.

1689 The Turks defeated by the Austrians, but victorious over the Russians, Poles, and Venetians.

[The improvement in the military affairs of the Porte is to be attributed to the appointment of a new vizier, Mustapha Koeprilii.]

1690 Belgrade retaken from the imperialists.

India and China.

1689 English factories established at Amoy.

1690 Aurungzebe grants a new Firman to the English in Bombay.

First English factory at Calcutta.

Sambajee put to death by the Mogul emperor (1680.)

Quarrels between an English ship's company and the Chinese of Amoy.

America.

1689 Great rising in New England against the despotism of Andros, upon the receipt of the news of the English revolution, Apr. The old government re-established.

The population of the English American colonies number about 200,000 souls.

1690 Port Royal retaken by Sir Wm. Phipps, commander of an English squadron.

Phipps's attack on Quebec repulsed.

A colony of Fr. refugees settle in Carolina.

An American "congress" meets in New York; plan of invasion of Canada and Acadia drawn up.

War between the French and Indians.

William Penn about to embark for America (in England) is arrested (1694.)

Britain.

- 1691 William sails for Holland, Jan. 16.
He protests against the ambitious and dangerous designs of Louis XIV. at the Hague congress, Jan. 27.
Battle of Aughrim; general Ginkle victorious, July 12.
[St. Ruth's army numbered 25,000, while that of Ginkle was but 18,000 strong.]
Treaty of Limerick, and termination of the Irish war, Oct. 3; followed by the Emigration of 12,000 Catholics.
10,000 of the Irish troops entered the service of Louis; they were known as the "Irish brigade." The war of the revolution cost the country 36 millions.]
William returns from Holland, Oct. 18.
The maritime trade of England greatly suffers from French privateers.
Death of Lower, the physician, celebrated for practising the transfusion of blood.
Death of N. Lee, dramatist (b. 1656).
The "Boyle lectureship" instituted.
Land tax and increased beer tax.
Difficulty in raising the supplies; plan for forming a public joint-stock bank laid before the government by William Patterson, a merchant from Scotland; discussions thereupon in the privy council.
- 1692 Poll-tax (an unpopular tax) passed.
The court politics veer towards Toryism.
William departs for Holland, March 5.
French fleet deftd. at La Hogue, May 23.
Plan for restoring James frustrated.
William returns from Holland, Oct. 19.
Opening of parliament; interesting for the struggle of tory and whig parties, Nov. 4.
Bills for excluding all servants of the crown from parliament; triennial parliaments, &c.
The Commons vote £5,000,000 war supplies for the ensuing year: also
£400,000 to liquidate William's war debts.
[So many new taxes having been imposed, it was evident that these immense sums could not be raised by the same means; hence arose the expedient of borrowing on the general credit of the exchequer—the rate of interest allowed being seven per cent. This expedient was the
Commencement of the National Debt.
The non-jurors' schism.
William's desire for extending toleration is thwarted by the House of Commons.]
- 1693 Massacre of Glencoe, Jan. 31 (1 Feb. 15.)
[An order had been issued, on the suggestion of Breadalbane, in 1692, to treat the highlanders who still held out for James with "letters of fire and sword." All the Jacobite chiefs submitted but one—an hereditary enemy of Breadalbane's—and that one was Macdonald of Glencoe. It is a singular circumstance that this comparatively recent event, should have no fewer than four dates assigned to it. One recent authority tells us it took place "on a dark and freezing night, May 9, 1691," another places it in Jan. 1692; while those who agree as to the year 1693, differ with respect to the month, some placing it at the end of Jan. the others in the middle of Feb.]
The Tories appear not to suit William; hence he displaces the tory Nottingham; promotes whigs Trenchard, Somers, &c.

Britain.

- 1693 William departs for the continent, Mar.
Battle of Landen; William defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men, July 29.
Bayonets first used in England.
Lottery bill passed—the first instance in England of employing the spirit of gaming as an instrument of finance.
Bill for promoting free and impartial proceedings in parliamt. passes Commons, but is lost in the Lords by a majority of two.
Greenland Fishing Company incorporated.
The Scottish "Oath of Assurance Bill," agt. episcopalians and non-jurors, Apr.
The episcopal ministers refuse the oath.
- 1694 Disasters at sea—six men-of-war, with admiral Wheeler, lost.
William refuses his assent to a bill for triennial parliaments, Jan. 25.
William departs for the continent in Apr.
Unfortunate expedition against Brest, under Berkeley and gen. Tolemache, June.
Greenwich Hospital founded.
Bank of England incorporated, April 25.
[Previous to the passing of the act of incorporation forty merchants subscribed £500,000 towards the sum of £1,200,000 to be lent to the government at 8 per cent. interest, in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. In ten days after the passing of the act the whole sum was subscribed.]
The first Stamp act, June 23.
Correspondence of noblemen with James II.
Return of William, Nov. 9.
Death of queen Mary of small-pox, Dec. 28, aged 33.
The Triennial Bill receives the royal assent, Dec. 22, in consideration of a liberal supply—£5,000,000.
Hackney coaches established by statute.
State lottery; a million borrowed by the sale of tickets at £10 each.
[Every holder of a ticket was guaranteed an annuity for 32 years—blanks 14s. a year, prizes from £5 to £1000.]
700 hackney coaches in London.
Birth of Hutcheson, the metaphysician, in Ireland. (He died in Glasgow in 1747.)
Death of Dr. Tillotson (b. 1630.)
- France.**
- 1691 Mons, in Flanders, taken by Louis.
Repulse of the French at Liege.
Piedmont conquered, and Montmelian captured by marshal Catinat.
The French driven again across the Alps by Victor Amadeus.
Waldeck surprised and defeated at Leuze.
Urgel, in Spain, taken by Noailles.
Barcelona bombarded by D'Estrées.
Birth of Nicolas le Seul, at Paris, wood engraver, &c. (d. 1764.)
- 1692 Louis captures Namur.
[The two first engineers of the time were engaged on this occasion:—Vauban, for the assault; Cohorn for the defence.]
Battle of Steinkirk, Aug. 3 (1 July 24); marshal Luxembourg defeats William.
Battle of Pförtzheim; imperialists deftd.
Dauphin ravaged by the duke of Savoy.
Naval defeat off La Hogue.
Exhausted treasury; municipal offices sold.
- 1693 To stimulate the ambition of his officers, Louis creates several marshals, and

France.

- 1693 Institutes the order of St. Louis.
Louis leaves his army, and never again superintends military operations.
Battle of Neerwinden; Luxemburg victor. Heidelberg taken by De Lorges.
Defeat of the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia. Noailles and D' Estrées capture Rome. Pondicherry lost—taken by the Dutch.
Death of the dramatist De la Fayette.
The pope is reconciled to the Gallican church (1682.)
- 1694 French arms successful in Catalonia. De Lorges driven out of Germany by the prince of Baden.
Tempting offers made by Louis to the duke of Savoy.
Noailles and Tourville take Palamos. Barcelona on the point of surrendering to the French is relieved by the English.
Defeat of the English at Brest.
They fail before Dunkirk and Calais. Dieppe and Havre destroyed by English.
Deplorable condition of the French marine. Death of the sculptor Desjardins.
Birth of Voltaire (died 1778.)
Abraham Thenart casts glass mirrors 84 in. in height, and 50 in width, at St. Gobin, in Picardy. (See 1688.)

Germany.

- 1691 Eugene restores the imperial cause in Italy. Victories in Hungary.
- 1692 The emperor makes Hanover the ninth electorate of the empire, Dec. 9—not ratified till 1708, owing to the opposition of the electors.
- 1693 Troubles arising from the disputed succession to the bishopric of Liege.
- 1694 The empr. establishes a fleet on the Danube. Universities of Dresden and Halle in Saxony founded.
Friendly relations established between Austria and Saxony; 8,000 Saxons are accordingly sent into Hungary.
New treaty with the elector of Brandenburg; who obtains a renewed recognition of his sovereignty over ducal Prussia.

Italy.

- 1691 Innocent XII. (card. Antonio Pignatelli), elected pope, July 12.
- 1692 Publication of the papal bull for abolishing Nepotism.
- 1693 Battle of Marsaglia; Catinat defeats Victor Amadeus.
Earthquake in Sicily; Catania almost wholly swallowed up with more than 18,000 persons; besides this, the loss of life in other places exceeded 82,000.
Louis withdraws his claim to the Right of Sanctuary at Rome (1690, 1687.)
A. Marchetti, poet and phil., fl. (1633-1714.)
- 1694 Disputes between the pope and the empr. respecting fiefs in the ecclesiastical states. Venice takes Chios (Scio) from the Turks.

Hungary.

- 1691 Battle of Salankaman: defeat of the Turks by the margrave Louis of Baden, Aug. 29.
- 1692 The Turks surrender Great Waradin.
- 1694 Siege of Peterwaradin.

Spain.

- 1691 Arragon invaded by the French. The Spaniards are unable to resist the progress of the French arms in Flanders.
- 1694 Catalonia invaded by the French.

Sweden and Russia.

- 1692 Trade of Russia with China commenced.
- 1693 The king of Sweden is, by an act of the diet, formally declared absolute, by the burghers and peasants, who resign their own liberty for the sake of humbling the nobles.
Flourishing state of Sweden; its trade and manufactures prosperous, &c.
- 1692 Maximilian Emanuel (electoral prince of Bavaria), *governor* of Netherlands.
Battle of Steinkirk; king William defeated.
- 1693 Battle of Neerwinden; Luxemburg again defeats the allies under king William.
- 1694 Mons and Namur taken by the French. The allies take Huy.

Turkish Empire.

- 1691 Death of Solyman II. of dropsy. *Ahmed* II. (brother) succeeds.
Total defeat at Salankaman, and death of the vizier, Mustapha Koepriili.
- 1692 The war in Hungary languishes.
- 1694 Loss of Scio; taken by the Venetians.
- 1694 Death of Shah Suleiman, having recommended on his deathbed his son, prince Abbas Mirza, to the throne.
The courtiers and princes reject the intelligent Abbas Mirza, and nominate *Husein*, shah of Persia.
["Shah," a Persian word, signifies king.]
Husein, a feeble-minded bigot, is the tool of the priests and eunuchs.

India and China.

- 1692 Jesuit missionaries again in China (1724); religious toleration declared; great success of the Christian teachers.
The emperor of Delhi commences the reduction of the Carnatic (1770.)
- 1694 English settlements in India first placed in a state of defence.

America.

- 1691 Maine annexed to Massachusetts. Rice prospers amazingly in Carolina.
["The rice-fields tempted the planter to enlarge his domains, and Africa furnished labourers."] Disturbances in New York between the aristocratic and democratic parties.
Arrival of the "Beaver" man-of-war; execution of Leisler and Milborne, &c.
- 1692 Maryland constituted a royal government; the Church of England the state religion. Witchcraft at Salem, Massachusetts; 20 persons are hanged, 55 are tortured, and large numbers are imprisoned; great commotion.
[Those who derided witchcraft were the greatest sufferers.]
Earthquake in Jamaica; Port Royal and 300 of its inhabitants swallowed up.
- 1693 Philadelphia subjected to a royal commission; the citizens complain.
The William and Mary College in Virginia founded.
Disputes on ecclesiastical settlements in Virginia; the church in danger.
The "Constitutions" of Locke and Clarendon abrogated in South Carolina.
- 1694 Revolt of negroes in Pernambuco; the origin of which is traced to the existence of the Palmares nation.

Britain.

- 1695 The speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John Trevor, expelled for bribery, Mar. 12. Secretary Guy sent to the Tower. Bill of pains and penalties against the public speculators. The earl of Sunderland, minister. William proceeds to Holland, May. Another plot against William. Namur taken by king William, June 25. William returns, Oct. 23. Convocation of the clergy summoned. Scottish company for establishing a colony on the isthmus of Darien sanctioned by the Scottish parliament. Improvement in the coinage of the realm. Taxes on births, and marriages, and deaths. Tax on bachelors; age from 25 years. First window tax—to meet the expense and loss of the re-coinage of gold. Halifax's Tract on Elections. James Salter's collection of curiosities first exhibited at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. (Don Saltero's Chelsea Knackatory.) The old Bank of Scotland established. Act for regulating trials for treason: acts of Attainder of James II. publicly burnt. New board of trade, chiefly against the competition of the Scotch trade with Africa. Tax of 6d. per month for the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital on all seamen. Popular hatred of the "Dutch Bentinck," the king's confidant, who obtains extensive grants from William. Death of Henry Purcell, Nov. 21—"the darling and wonder of the lovers of music throughout the nation, for his powers embraced every species of composition with equal facility" (1658.) Birth of Ed. Kirkall, at Sheffield, engrvr. The Bank of England commenced operations at Grono's Hall, Poultry, Jan. 1. [None of the notes issued were under £20.]
- 1696 Failure of the assassination plot of Sir G. Barclay, Sir W. Perkins, and others, on the 14th and 22d of February. [One of the conspirators gave secret information on the 10th and another on the 14th of the same month. The conspirators were executed.] Habeas Corpus act again suspended. Continued clamour of the English Commons against the Scottish trading companies to Africa and India. Association for the defence of the king formed by members of parliament. William goes to the continent in May. He returns in October. Bill of Attainder agt. Sir John Fenwick, passed by a majority of seven, in the absence of any evidence agst. him, Nov. 9. The printing and circulating the names of a minority in the Commons' House voted a breach of privilege. Counsel to persons charged as traitors first permitted. The London asylums for debtors abolished. Eddystone Lighthouse first built. Affirmation of quakers first accepted as an oath, except in criminal cases (1829.) Pendant barometers introduced (1668.) The "Hand-in-hand" Insurance office, generally considered the first regular insurance office established in London.

Britain.

- 1696 Prohibition of the importation of Irish, and exportation of English wool. Additions to Greenwich Hospital, made by Sir Christopher Wren. Exportations of looms prohibited. Export duty on hemp, flax, linen, thread, &c. from Ireland abolished. Godfrey Kneller, painter of the "Beatitudes of Hampton Court" (d. 1723), Antonio Verrio, painter of ceilings at Windsor castle, &c. (d. 1707), William Vanderweide, junior (d. 1707), and Michael Wright (d. 1700), painters, flourish.
- 1697 Execution of Sir John Fenwick, Jan. 28. William goes over to the continent in May. Peace of Ryswick, Sep. 11 (1 signed 20th.) [England obtained better terms than had been offered in 1695.] Return of William in November. William consents that James's son should be his successor; James objects. William promises an annuity to the queen of James II. Charles Montague (earl Halifax), minister. Inland bills of exchange declared legal instruments for the first time. Act against apostasy from Christianity. Hawkers and pedlars first licensed. Furious legislation of the English parliament against the interests of Ireland. The army disbanded by the House of Commons, against the desire of the king to have a standing army, Dec. 11. A duty of 6d. per bushel on malt. Birth of the celebrated William Hogarth. Death of Dr. Child, 65 years organist of St. George's chapel, Windsor, aged 90.
- France.**
- 1695 Derangement of the finances; government on the verge of bankruptcy. Currency altered; capitation tax, sale of patents of nobility, &c.—means adopted for replenishing the exchequer. Death of Luxemburg; Villeroi succeeds to the command in Flanders. Namur retaken by prince William. Duke of Vendome sent to Catalonia. Duke of Savoy in the French interest. Sweden mediates; arrangements for peace. Death of Pierre Mignard le Romaine (rival of Le Brun), painter (born 1610.)
- 1696 The northern coasts severely harassed by the English fleets. Peace of Turin with Savoy: the French conquests restored, and the duke assumes command of the French troops in Italy. Ath captured by the French. Barcelona taken by Vendome. The painters, Antoine Coytel (1661-1722), Vivien (d. 1735), Rigaud, "the French Vandyke" (d. 1743), flourish.
- 1697 Treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 20; by which France is allowed to retain Strasbourg, Alsace, and Landau; but she restores to Holland and England all her conquests, and to Spain her conquests in Catalonia, with Luxembourg; the duke of Lorraine is reinstated in his duchy, and William III. of Eng. is absolutely acknowledged. D'Argenson regulates the Parisian police. Exploring voyages of Sieur Brue on the Senegal river, Africa. Intrigues respecting the Spanish success.

Germany.

- 1695 Renewal of the grand alliance. Inactivity of the imperialists on the Rhine. Death of Christian Huygens, author of "De Horologio Oscillatorio," &c. (1629.)
- 1697 Associated conference of the allies at Frankfurt, convened by the margrave. Peace of Ryswick with France, renewing the peace of Nimueguen, restoring the peace of the empire, Brisach, Friburg, Kehl, and Philipsburg. Religion to remain in *status quo*—a treacherous manoeuvre of the Jesuits. (See France.)
- Only three protestant states sign the peace. [This peace closed the third great war against Louis for the integrity of the balance of power.]
- Frederic Augustus of Saxony, the head of the protestant states, becomes a catholic, in March. (See Poland.)
- Birth of the anatomist Bernard Siegfried Albinus, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

Italy.

- 1695 Casal recovered from the French, and restored to the duke of Mantua. Father Henry Noris, author of a "History of Pelagianism," esteemed as "the most learned Italian ecclesiastic of this period," flourishes (1631-1704.)
- Casini's meridian line drawn in the church of Patronius in Bologna (1635-1712.)
- Birth of F. X. Quadrio, author of "History of the Valteline" (d. 1756.)
- 1696 Duke of Savoy concludes a treaty with Fr.; Pignerol restored and all other conquests. [Thus he raised his house higher in the scale of states than it had hitherto been.]
- Scio retaken by the Turks (1694.)
- Filicaja, the poet, flourishes (d. 1707.)
- 1697 First treaty for partition of Naples (1700.) The papal court alarmed by the progress of Quietism.

Hungary and Poland.

- 1695 Turkish arms successful in Sylvania. Hungary invaded by the sultan. Victory of the Poles over the Crim Tartars.
- 1696 Death of John Sobieski, Poland, aged 66. Interregnum for a year. Candidates for the Polish crown—Sobieski's son, the prince of Conti, and the elector of Saxony. Turks defeat the Saxons at Temesevar.
- 1697 Frederick Augustus II. elector of Saxony, elected king of Poland. [Previous to his election he renounced the errors of protestantism at Vienna, March. "Indebted to Russia for his shadowy sovereignty, Augustus involved Poland, at the instigation and for the advantage of that aspiring power, in the northern wars. From this period Poland continued in her downward course.]
- Saxon troops in Poland; popl. discontent. Battle of Olasch; Turks victorious. Battle of Zeuta in Hungary; prince Eugene routs the Turks under Mustapha.

Spain.

- 1697 Barcelona taken by the French under the duke of Vendome. Peace of Ryswick. (See France, Netherld.) [In this sanguinary and unprofitable struggle the Spanish troops were thrice routed in Flanders, twice in Italy, and twice in Catalonia. Spain lost not only Barcelo-

Spain.

na, but also Urgel, Rosas, Palamos, Girona, and Hostalrich: in the Low Countries she was deprived of Luxembourg, Mons, Charleroi, and Namur; and in the Indies of Carthagena.]

Portugal.

- 1696 Gold mines (Minas Geraes) in Brazil discd.
- 1697 Assembling of the Cortes for the last time.
- Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**
- 1696 Authority of Denmark re-established in Holstein. Russia captures Azof from the Porte.
- 1697 Charles XII. (aged 16) king of Sweden. Peter the Great in Engld. and Holld., &c. Kamschatka taken possess. of by Russia.

Netherlands.

- 1695 Bombardment of Brussels by Villeroi; 4,000 houses and 14 churches destroyed.
- 1696 Indecisive campaign against the French. Du Bart's (of Dunkirk) successful piratical warfare against Dutch and English.
- 1697 Mediation of Charles of Sweden; hence Peace of Ryswick; Holland and France mutually restore their conquests, and conclude a treaty of commerce with each other, Sep. 20. Leaving everything on nearly the same footing as it had been left by the treaty of Nimueguen.

Turkish Empire.

- 1695 Death of Ahmed II. also of droopy. Mustapha II. (brother) ascends the throne.
- 1696 The grand vizier successful in Hungary. Mustapha heads his army in Hungary, and obtains a victory at Lippa. Victory over the Russians at Azof; they are driven from their walls with a loss of 30,000 men. Azof is retaken by the Russians.
- 1697 Defeat at Zeuta; the grand vizier, fourteen inferior viziers, and 20,000 Turks slain; 10,000 drowned in crossing the Theiss; immense loss of baggage and treasures, including seven horse-tail ensigns and twenty-three standards.

India and China.

- 1695 Govind modifies the Sikh religion; he teaches that God is one, that all men are equal, that idolatry and caste are to be abandoned, and Mohammedanism destroyed, &c. He establishes visible distinctions for the Sikhs, or Singhs (soldiers.) Govind lays plans for assailing the Mogul empire in India; he establishes forts between the Sutej and Jumna.
- 1696 Christian teachers in the Chinese court. At Pekin 630 adults are baptized.

America.

- 1695 Disputes in New York respecting the right to present to benefices.
- 1696 Portuguese war of extermination against the Palmaresse nation; Lancastro with 6,000 men uproot this first negro kingdom in America.
- 1697 Upper California granted to the Jesuits by Charles II. of Spain. Carthagena in Colombia pillaged by Fren. Catholics disfranchised in Carolina; the colonial oligarchy seek to establish an exclusive state religion.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1696 The south-west and north coasts explored by William de Vlaming. He sails up the "Black Swan River" 18 leagues.

Britain.

- 1698 Civil list fixed at £700,000.
To pay exchequer war bills, £2,700,000.
Peter the Great visits England, Jan 11.
[He stayed several months visiting the several manufactories, &c., and he worked as a regular "journeyman."]
Whitehall burned in June.
Restoration of Marlborough to court favour.
A new East India Company formed:—
The districts of Chutanuthy, Govindpore, and Calcutta sold by Azim Ooshaun, to the Company.
William spends the summer in Holland.
Threat of the king to quit England finally.
William joins the First Partition treaty.
Jno. Hutchins, antiquary, born (d. 1773.)
Scotch settlement at Darien, Nov. 4.
Halley's voyage "to seek by observation the discovery of the rule for the variation of the compass."
Act compelling watch and clock-makers to put their names on them.
Cold or dry gilding first described (by Robert Southwell.)
Captain Savery's steam engine for raising water—the first working steam engine.
- 1699 Mutual distrust between William and the House of Commons increases.
Final rejection by the Commons of William's request to retain his Dutch guards, March 24.
Parliamentary inquiry respecting the misgovernment of Ireland.
An act for the resumption of the forfeited estates bestowed upon William's favourites is passed: but
William prorogues parliament in order to frustrate the object of the bill.
He proceeds to Holland.
William returns October 18.
Tottering state of the whig party; resignation of Montague, chancellor of the exchequer, and other whig ministers.
Attack of the Tories upon Somers, &c.
The French language not much spoken even by the gentry at this time.
William causes the ruin of all engaged in the new colony of Darien.
Death of Stillingfleet.
Hungerford market, London, opened.
John Philips, "Splendid Shilling" (1676-1708), Mat. Prior, poems (1664-1721), Dan. Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe" (1660-1731), Thos. Parnell, "The Hermit" (1679-1718), Geo. Farquhar, comedies (1678-1707), John Pomfret, "The Choice" (1667-1703), flourish.
- 1700 Debates in parliament respecting the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the king's grants, Jan.
Bill of Resumption (by the Tories) receives the royal assent, April 11.
Somers resigns; cabinet is now a Tory one.
Lord Portland (Bentinck) deserts his friend and enricher—king William.
Sir Nathan Wright, chancellor.
The king leaves London for Loo in July.
Remonstrances respectg. the Darien colony.
Death of William, duke of Gloucester, heir presumptive to the throne, July 30.
Act prohibiting the printing or weaving of calico.

Continued on p. 458.

France.

- 1698 First partition treaty between France, England, and Holland, for securing to the prince of Bavaria—Spain, the Netherlands, the American and Indian settlements; to the dauphin—Sicily and Naples; and to the archduke Charles the Milanese territories.
Louis persecutes the protestants.
Bossuet (1662-1704), and Masillon (1663-1742), sermonists, Fontenelle, author of "Plurality of Worlds" (1657-1756). Ver-tot (1655-1735), Rollin (1661-1741), Rapin (1661-1725), historians, flourish.
Birth of Jean Baptiste Michel Papillon, at Paris.
Dr. Papin's suggestion for raising water by means of a steam engine (1688, 1690.)
- 1699 Re-organization of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, at the suggestion of Abbe Bignon.
[From this period this academy published every year, with but few exceptions, a volume of the memoirs which had been presented during the year.]
Amonton's atmospheric fire-wheel, or more correctly, air engine.
Fire engines first used in Paris.
- 1700 Second partition treaty: the territory assigned to the prince of Bavaria is transferred to the archduke Charles, Lorraine to France, and Milan to dk. of Lorraine.
Continued on p. 458.
- Germany.**
- 1698 Discontent of the German protestants at the execution of the treaty of Ryswick.
Claims of the emperor to the throne of Spain, in right of his mother Maria, sister of Philip IV., and in right of his first wife Margaret Theresa (1666), presented.
He is opposed by the dauphin, and by the young prince of Bavaria.
Plan of Harrach, imperial minister at Madrid, to establish the archduke with 10,000 men in the Spanish capital, frustrated by the emperor's indecision.
- 1699 Treaty of Carlowitz with Turkey:—the Turks engage no longer to aid the Hungarians; Transylvania, and Slavonia, and all conquests (but Temesvar), restored to the empire.
[If the treaty of Ryswick was in every way favourable to France, this was equally favourable to the empire.]
Death of Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria, the chosen successor of Charles II. of Sp.
Death of the duke of Hanover.
George Louis recognised as elector.
Activity of the emperor to thwart the views of Louis with respect to Spain.
- 1700 The emperor protests against the accession of the dauphin to the throne of Spain.
Re-modelling of the Royal Academy of Berlin after the English system.
- Austria.**
- 1698 The news of the treaty of England, Holland, and France, for the partition of the Spanish monarchy, is received with disgust at Vienna; the elector of Brandenburg offers to make common cause with the emperor, on condition that he acknowledges his royal dignity. Conference of imperial ministers in July; treaty signed, Nov. 16.

Italy.

- 1698 Birth of the dramatic writer *M. Metastasio* (died 1782.)
 1699 Venice accedes to the treaty of Carlowitz; the republic obtains the *Mores*, *Egeria*, *Santa Maura*, and the *Dalmatian fortresses*, from the *Turks*.
Fenelon's work on *Quietism* condemned by the pope.

- 1700 Great jubilee at Rome.
Clement XI. (card. *John Francis Albano*), pope, Nov. 30.
 Second treaty for the partition of *Naples*.
Philip V. king of *Naples* and *Sicily*.
G. V. Gravina, legal writer (1564-1718), *Apostolo Zeno*, writer of operas (1669-1750), *G. M. Crescembini*, poet (1663-1728), and *N. Forteguera*, author of "*Ricciardetto*," flourish.

Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.

- 1698 The capital of *Bosnia* reduced by the young prince *Eugene*.
 1699 Peace of *Carlowitz*, Jan. 26; the *Porte* cedes to *Austria*, all *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, *Sclavonia*, and *Croatia*, beyond the *Sava*; and to *Poland*, *Kaminiek* and *Podolia*.

Michael Abaffi, the last prince of *Transylvania*, yields his sovereignty to the emperor, and accepts an annual pension. He receives the title of a prince of the empire. *Annexation of Transylvania to Hungary*. [*Tekeli* retired to *Constantinople*, where, a few years after, he died in poverty and neglect, at the age of 50 years.]

- 1700 *Livonia* invaded by *Frederick Augustus* of *Poland*, with a *Saxon* army: siege of *Riga*.

Spain.

- 1698 *Intrigues of France*, *Austria*, the *Empire*, *Bavaria*, &c. for the succession of the crown of *Spain*; *Charles* being without issue by either of his wives—*Maria Luigia* of *Bourbon*, and *Mariana*, daughter of the *Palatine*.

First treaty for the partition of the *Spanish dominions*, by *England*, *France*, and *Holland*, Aug. 19. [For the terms of this secret treaty, see *France*.]

[On the death of *Charles* the claim to the throne would devolve upon a *French* prince; but as this would have the effect of destroying that equilibrium so necessary to the peace of *Europe*, a proposal to divide the *Spanish monarchy* was made to the plenipotentiaries of the interested courts at *Aja*, which they accepted.]

- 1699 By the death of the elector of *Bavaria* another "partition" becomes necessary.

- 1700 *On p.* 459.

Portugal.

- 1698 Period of the historians, *Barbosa Machado* ("Dict. of Learned Men"), *Figueirda* ("Eccles. Hist."), and of poet *Xav. de Meneses*, author of "*Henriqueide*."

Russia.

- 1698 *Sophia* incites the *Strelitzes* of *Russia* to revolt during *Peter's* absence.
Peter hastily returns and takes vengeance on the *Strelitzes*, who are all put to the sword and replaced by regular troops.
 Order of *St. Andrew* in *Russia* instituted.
 Peace of *Carlowitz*: *Azof* ceded to *Russia*.

Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

- 1699 Death of *Christian of Denmark*—esteemed by the *Danes* as the most eminent of their modern kings.

Frederick IV. king of *Denmark*.
 Alliance of kings of *Denmark* and *Poland*, and the czar of *Muscovy*, agt. *Sweden*—*Denmark*, on account of the alliance of *Sweden* with *Holstein-Gotorp*; *Poland* for the recovery of *Livonia*; and *Russia* for the recovery of the *Baltic* provinces.

- 1700 *On p.* 459.

Netherlands.

- 1698 Noble efforts of the electoral prince (1692) to repair the evils of the war in *Belgium*.
 First partition treaty for the dismemberment of the *Spanish dominions* concluded at the *Hague*. (See *France*.)

Death of *John Van Oelen*, painter (b. 1651.)

- 1699 The death of the electoral prince nullifies the first partition treaty; hence the

- 1700 Second *Spanish* partition treaty at the *Hague*, signed at *Linden*.

The *Dutch* army in *Luxemburg* and *Brabant* seized by the *French*; but liberated upon the states recognising *Philip V.* as king of *Spain*.

Frederick Ruysch, the naturalist, prepares skeletons of plants.

Turkish Empire.

- 1698 Mediation of *England* and *Holland* for peace between the *Porte* and *Russia*.
 The mediation results in the

- 1699 Treaty of *Carlowitz*, concluded Jan. 26; humiliation of the *Turks*. *Belgrade* and *Temesvar* retained by the *Porte*.

India and China.

- 1698 Second *English East India* Company.
 Removal of the *English* factory on the *Hoogy* to the village of *Govindpoor* (*Calcutta*.)

- 1700 The *Jesuits* are permitted to build a church within the area of the *Chinese* imperial palace.

Purchase of *Calcutta* by the *English East India* Company; it is fortified; *Fort William* built.

The *Carnatic* finally reduced (1692.)

America.

- 1698 *Earl of Bellmont*, governor of the *English* northern *American* colonies.

- 1699 *French* colony settle in *Louisiana*.

Gold first discovered in *Brazil*.

The *Mississippi* river first entered from the sea by three *French* men-of-war.

The yellow fever makes its appearance in *Philadelphia*.

- 1700 *William Penn* visits his proprietary; the old government is abrogated; attempts are made to ameliorate the condition of the slaves; new treaties with the *Indians*, &c.

The *Mississippi* first settled by the *French* under *Bienville* and *Tonti*; they found the town *Rosalie* (*Natchez*.)

Yale College, *New Haven*, founded.

[“Ten worthy fathers assembled at *Branford*, and each one laying a few volumes on a table, said, ‘I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony.’”]

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1699 *Dampier's* second exploratory voyage; he coasts along the western shore in the ship *Roebuck*.

- 1700 *New Britain* discovered by *Dampier*.

Britain.

- 1700 *Continued* from p. 456.
 Oppressive act, compelling the catholic gentry to sell their estates.
 The duke of Shrewsbury obtains leave from king William (a permission necessary to be obtained in those days) to go abroad.
 Death of Sir William Temple.
 Death of John Dryden, poet, May 1.
 Marine barometers first made (1695.)
 Halley's Demonstrations of the Rainbow.
 J. Vanburgh, comedies (d. 1726), Joseph Addison, "Spectator" (1672-1719), W. Congreve, comedies (1672-1728), Nich. Rowe, tragedies (1673-1718), fl. Also Gilbert Burnet, "History of his own Times" (1643-1715), Thos. Hearne, history, &c. (1678-1736), S. Ockley, orient. hist. (1678-1720), Thos. Rymer, "Fœdera" (d. 1713), John Potter, "Antiquities" (1674-1747), John Strype, eccles. hist. &c. (1643-1737), L. Echart, hist. (1671-1730), Thomas Carte, hist. (1686-1754), &c. flourish.
 Atterbury's "Rights, Powers, and Privileges of the English Convocation Stated and Vindicated," published in London.
 ["The beginning of this century found the Church of England in a very divided state. The division consequent on the secession of the non-juring bishops and clergy was, of course, still existing; but to this was added another dispute of a mixed nature, partly political and partly ecclesiastical, between the two houses of Convocation and their respective adherents out of doors. The Convocation which met in February (this year) was a sort of triumph to the party which had opposed the doctrine of the right of the crown to suspend the meeting of this synod."]

1701 Parliament increases the army to 30,000.
New Act of Settlement, limiting the succession to Sophia, duchess dowager of Hanover, and her heirs, being protestants, April 14—June 12.
 Restrictions imposed upon the monarch.
 Contest between the Peers and Commons respecting the continuance of the war.
 The Commons impeach three of the ministers, who are acquitted.
 William prorogues parliament, and then departs for Holland, July 1.
 He places his army under the command of the duke of Marlborough.
 The triple treaty signed, Sep. 7.
 Death of James II. at St. Germain, Sep. 16, aged 68.
 His son (the first Pretender) recognised by Louis as king of England, which leads to a renewal of war with France.
 Oath of abjuration against pope and Pretender first required.
 Death of Sir Charles Sedley.
 Incorporation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 Return of the king from Holland, Nov. 4.
 William complains to parliament of the growing influence of France, Dec.
 The Commons vote a liberal war supply.
 The army and navy to number 80,000.
 Bill of Attainder against the Pretender.
 Exportation of wool from Ireld. prohibtd.

Britain.

- 1701 Eliaha Yale, from India, sells his tea, &c. by public auction (the first public sale.)
 Castle of Haverfordwest built.
 York castle rebuilt. (Built in 1484.)
 The first magnetic chart constructed by Dr. Halley; limited to the Atlantic and Indian seas.
 "Drilling" in agriculture introduced by Jethro Tull of Berkshire.
 A lease for 381 years of the fourth arch of London bridge, &c. (See 1581.)
 Navy, 272 ships, of 159,020 tons.
- France.**
 1700 *Continued* from p. 456.
 The duke of Anjou is appointed successor to the Spanish throne by the dying king Charles, October 2. (See Spain.)
 Louis, therefore, withdraws from the partition treaty of 1698 and 1700.
 Louis XIV. proclaims his grandson, Philip duke of Anjou, king of Spain, Nov.
 Louis's allies are—the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Cologne, the duke of Savoy, king of Portugal, and duke of Mantua.
 Port Royal destroyed by order of Louis—who is swayed by Le Tellier, his confessor.
 Birth of the sculptor Lambert Sigisbert Adam, at Nancy (died 1759.)
 The Academy of Sciences at Lyons fndd.
 Saurin, sermonizer (1677-1730); J. B. Rousseau, "Odesa" (1671-1741); Le Sage, "Gil Blas" (1677-1747); Foland "Strategy" (1669-1752); and Crebillon, the tragedian (1674-1762), flourish.
 Colasse (Lulli's disciple), Charpentier, Campra, Coste, Desmarest, Destouches, and other composers of opera music, fl.
- 1701 Efforts to obtain the acquiescence of Holland, Germany, and England, in the settlement of Spain.
 Louis recognises the son of the deceased James II. as king of England.
 The Grand Alliance against France: England, Holland, and Austria, unite to place the archduke Charles on the throne of Spain. (See Spain.)
War of the Spanish succession.
 The French defeated at Carpi by prince Eugene of Savoy.
 At Chiari the imperialists defeat the army of Villeroi.
 Improvement in the institution "Academie des Inscriptions" at Paris (founded by Colbert in 1663.) The members meet twice a-week in the Louvre. The "Memoirs" of the institute (which ceased in 1793) are commenced.
- Germany.**
 1700 Death of Jonas Umbach, of Augsburg, engraver (etcher), painter, &c. (b. 1620.)
 1701 The emperor declares war against France. Order of Black Eagle founded in Prussia. Regal title assumed by Frederick, duke of Prussia, Jan. 18. (See Prussia.)
 Louis purchases the neutrality or co-operation of several of the German states in the war of the Spanish succession.
 The emperor takes the field with 80,000 men; Eugene is sent into Italy; he declares the dukes of Savoy and Mantua rebels.
 Grand alliance. (See France and Spain.)

Germany.

1701 John Schilter, antiquarian (d. 1705), Ludolph, philologist (1649-1711), Leibnitz, metaphysician, &c. (1646-1719), Cellarius, geographer, &c. (1638-1707), Spanheim, numismatologist (1629-1710), fl.

Austria.

1701 The hereditary states of Austria yield a revenue of about 20,000,000 guilders.

Prussia.

1701 The elector of Brandenburg (Frederick III.) crowned, by himself, Jan. 18, at Konigsberg, as

Frederick I. king of Prussia.

Frederick crowns his consort same time.

["We will not describe the ceremonies of Jan. 18, 1701. They appear tawdry to our taste, yet the self-coronation is not wanting in dignity. That the unction does not precede but follow it, being performed by two ministers, recently appointed bishops for the occasion, is expressive of an independence of the secular power over the spiritual one, the like of which was perhaps never shown at any other coronation either before or after."—*Ranke.*]

Ministry of count de Wartenberg.

Prussian army—24,000 men.

Agricultural servitude diminished; royal demesnes let out on hereditary leases, &c. The Berlin Academy founded by Leibnitz. [Frederick had, prior to his coronation, founded the order of the Black Eagle.]

Italy.

1701 The Milanese seized by the French, Battles of Carpi and Chiari. (See France.) Academy of Natural Curiosities at Venice. Death of Leti, the historian.

Alliance of Victor Amadeus with Louis.

[The beginning of this century witnessed the revival of the old dispute respecting the conduct of the Jesuit missionaries in China. They had been accused, in 1645, by Father Morales, of having compromised the Christian religion, by concurring in the suppression of some of the catholic rites, and by suffering their Chinese converts to continue the use of many of the idolatrous customs which they had exercised as heathens. Pope Alexander VII. issued a decree in 1656, exonerating the Jesuits from blame in permitting the ceremonies complained of. Controversies ensued. In 1693 Magrot, vic.-apos. of Fokein, issued a mandate, prohibiting the celebration of heathen rites by the Christian converts; which resulted in the mission of the papal legate, cardinal Tournon, to China, for the purpose of making personal inquiries. Tournon left Europe in 1702, and arrived in China in 1704; when he commenced a vigorous opposition to the practices so long permitted by the Jesuits. The latter, it is said, instigated the emperor against the cardinal, who was imprisoned at Macao, where he died in 1710.]

Poland and Hungary.

1701 Poland invaded by the Swedes. Francis Raczowski, son of the late prince of Transylvania, stirs up the Hungarians against king Joseph.

Spain.

1700 The second partition treaty signed, Feb. 26; Spain and the Indies to the archduke, Lorraine to the dauphin, and Milan to the duke of Lorraine.

Will of Charles, declaring Philip of Bourbon and duke of Anjou, heir of the whole Spanish monarchy, October 2.

["The dying Charles was so terrified by the confessors who surrounded his bed (agents of France and the pope) that he willed his crown to Philip, second son of the dauphin, and died leaving the germs of many wars within the narrow circle of the royal diadem."]

Death of Charles II., Oct. 29. († Nov. 1.)

[The royal Austrian house in Spain is now extinct—a line which, commencing with the illustrious Charles V., had borne away more than two centuries.]

Philip, duke of Anjou, declared king.

His legitimacy is acknowledged by the pope, and by England, Portugal, Denmark, Holland, and Bavaria.

Ministry of cardinal Portocarrero.

1701 Charles of Austria claims the Spanish crown. Grand alliance of Aja for preserving the balance of power in Europe, by substituting Charles of Austria for Philip of Anjou in Spain; hence the

War of the Spanish succession.

Denmark, Russia, and Sweden:

1700 War of Denmark with Holstein-Gottorp. Sweden, aided by the fleets of Holland and England, wrest Zealand from the Danes. Peace of Travendahl between Denmark and Sweden, Aug. 13.

Esthonia invaded by the Russians.

Nava stormed by the Swedes; great victory over the Russians, Nov. 30.

The patriarchate of Russia abolished—the czar assumes the headship of the church. The city of Taganrog built by Russia.

First Russian frigate built—the foundation of the navy of Russia.

Order of St. Alexander instituted in Russia. Albert Thura, Danish historian, flourishes.

1701 Charles of Sweden invades Poland; he is victorious at Riga, and in Courland and Lithuania.

Netherlands.

1700 Period of the authors—C. Vitrina (1659-1722), theologian; Boerhaave (1668-1738), medical; Binkershoek (1663-1743), legal. Death of Cornelius Vermeulen, engraver in his native city, Antwerp, aged 58.

1701 Grand alliance of the Hague against the ambitious designs of France. (See Fr.)

Turkish Empire.

1701 The revolt of the Arabs suppressed, and the pilgrimage to Mecca, which it had interrupted, renewed.

Koepilli issues an ordinance against vampirism and magic, &c.

Persia and Tartary.

1701 Gholam Husein, "Annals of Hindostan," fl.

India.

1701 Govind's designs are known; his followers are scattered by the imperial forces.

America.

1701 Detroit, the oldest permanent settlement in Michigan, occupied by the French. The Bostonians try to suppress slavery. The French seek for gold in Missouri.

Britain.

- 1702 Parliamentary increase of the army.
Subsidies freely voted—the indignation of the parliament being extreme at the pretensions of the son of James.
New taxes, among which an “income tax” of 4s. in the pound is included.
The Pretender attainted by act of parliament: signed by William, March 7.
Death of king William, March 8, aged 51.
[“It is manifest that William, though he interposed to save a great nation from tyranny and oppression, was not himself a lover of liberty, nor had he any respect for the principles of a mixed government. Accustomed to the manners of a camp, his notions were arbitrary; and—averse from the free discussion of a popular assembly, he preferred to transact all the great business of the state in a circle of confidential friends, whose objections he could answer, and whose scruples he could remove. His sentiments, indeed, as well as his policy, were foreign to the interests of the country which he was called to govern; and he used its treasures and soldiers to accomplish his own objects, as a convenient resource, when other means were not at his command. He, however, taught the guardians of the treasury the dangerous secret of anticipating the revenue of the country, and thereby of mortgaging the taxes to be paid by future generations.”]
Anne, youngest dau. of James II. succeeds.
I. d. Godolphin, R. Harley, Esq. in power.
National debt £16,394,702; bearing an annual interest of £1,300,000.
[The average annual increase of the debt during the revolutionary war amounted to about £5,000,000.]
Evasions of the Jacobites in taking the oath of abjuration.
[The Jacobites generally sheltered themselves under the name of Tories.]
Declaration of war against France, May 4.
Anne appoints Marlborough capt.-general of the English forces on the continent.
Negotiations for a treaty of union between England and Scotland unsuccessful.
Commission of inquiry respecting the peculation of public officers.
Sir George Rooke sails for Vigo, Oct. 10; which was taken a few days afterwards.
Pension voted to the prince of Denmark.
Bill on “Occasional Conformity” lost in the House of Lords.
Affirmation-of-Quakers act modified.
Apothecaries exempted from civil offices.
Union of the old and new East India Companies (1600, 1698.)
Returns of vessels and seamen from the principal sea-ports:—London, 530 ships, 10,000 men; Bristol, 165 ships, 2,400 men; Hull, 115 ships, 1,200 men; Liverpool, 102 ships, 1,100 men; Exeter, 120 ships, 1,000 men; Yarmouth, 143 ships, 700 m.
- 1703 Disputes between the two Houses of parliament respecting Lord Halifax, &c.
Tory clamour against the whigs continued.
Parliament prorogued by the queen, Feb.
Ambassadors receive salaries varying from £10 to £15 a-day; their equipage expenses rate from £1,000 to £1,500.

Britain.

- 1703 Court intercourse with the royal exiles.
Proposal to settle the succession upon the house of Hanover spurned by the Scottish parliament.
Buckingham House built (1825.)
Great storm—Eddystone lighthouse blown down, Nov. 26. (See 1706, 1755.)
Ireland tranquil under duke of Ormond.
Bounties legally granted for raising naval stores in America.
The “Kit-kat Club” instituted.
Daniel de Foe’s “Review”—the first periodical English work of literary criticism.
Land-tax bill passed.
The Occasional Conformity bill again rejected by the Lords.
Fraser’s plot for restoring the son of James frustrated.
Arrival of Charles III. of Spain at Spithead, Dec. 26.
Trade with the West Indies increased.
Treaty of commerce with Portugal; wines to be received in exchange for manufactures.
Revival of the Order of St. Andrew in Scotland (809, 1540.)
Birth of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, at Epworth in Lincolnshire.
France.
- 1702 The empire joins the Grand Alliance.
The French driven from Nimeguen, Liege, Venloo, &c. by the duke of Marlborough.
Battle of Luzzara, in Italy; indecisive.
Battle of Fridlingen; French victorious.
Naval defeat off Vigo, Oct. 12.
Huguenot insurrection in the Cevennes under Cavalier, on account of the capitation tax, &c.
Colonies sent this year to the Mississippi.
Joy in France on hearing of the death of William of Orange, king of England.
Du Verney discovers about this time the peculiar action of electricity, subsequently, and at present, known as “Galvanism” (1791.)
- 1703 Elector of Bavaria is master of all the passages of the Danube from Ulm to Passau.
Duke of Vendome is victorious in Savoy, and Villars in Germany.
Victories of Stolhaufen, Hochstadt, Shirebach, and Ekesen.
Bonn, Huy, and Luxemburg, taken by the duke of Marlborough.
Portugal and Savoy desert Louis.
Bayonets generally introduced.
Earl of Berwick naturalized.
Academy of Sciences of Bourdeaux fnded.
Death of the “Man with the Iron Mask”
Nov. 19, in the Castle of Paris, now a royal prison, better kn. as the “Bastile.”
[This state prison (the Bastile) was one of three gate-fortresses erected for the defence of Paris: the Bastile du Temple, the Bastile St. Denis, and the Bastile Rue St. Antoine. The last-named is that which has obtained so much historical celebrity. It first consisted of two round towers united by masonry; the first stone of which was laid April 22, 1369, by Hugues d’Aubriot, Prevost des Marchands. Subsequently, two additional towers were added. It was further enlarged and strengthened by

France.

the addition of four more towers about the year 1365. In 1634 a fosse was dug quite round the building; so that from being a simple fortified gate it became one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. The history of the "Man in the Iron Mask," which has excited so much interest, is buried in obscurity.]

Germany.

72 The elector of Bavaria joins the French; he takes the town of Ulm.

Kaiserwerth reduced, June 15.

Landau taken by the margrave Louis, Sep. 10.

73 [The campaign of 1703 may properly be styled the "achievements of the elector of Bavaria."]

Russia.

72 Frederick joins the grand alliance against France.

[He sent, as the ally of Austria, 20,000 men to the Rhine, and 8,000 men to Italy.]

Frederick lays claims to the principality of Orange on the death of William III. of England.

73 Frederick takes possession of Elbing, which had been previously mortgaged to him.

Academy of Princes at Berlin founded.

Italy.

72 Philip arrives at Naples and is acknowledged king.

Battle of Luzzara; the imperialists, under Eugene, deftd. by Philip and Vendome.

Philip obtains possession of the Spanish dominions in Italy.

Neapolitan conspiracy in favour of Austria frustrated.

73 The duke of Savoy joins the allies agt. Fr. His duchy is overrun by the French, and 22,000 of his troops are seized by the duke of Vendome.

The imperial and French armies violate the neutrality of the papal territories.

L. Muratori, Italian annalist (1672-1750), G. Cassini, astronomer (1677-1756), S. Maffei, tragedian (1675-1755), flourishes.

Birth of the engraver and draughtsman, Giovanni Marco Pitteri, at Venice.

Poland and Hungary.

72 Poland overrun by the Swedes; Cracow taken, Warsaw entered by Charles XII.

The Poles refuse to fight at the battle of Clissow; they run away.

73 Joseph convenes a diet for the redress of Hungarian grievances; but the

Diet of Setzim (convened by the disaffected) renders his conciliatory measures inoperative; hence

Hungarian insurrection under Francis Raczki (or Ragotski.)

Victory of the Swedes at Pultusk, May 1.

Spain.

72 An English fleet of 150 sail appears before Cadiz, and disembarks troops which sack San Maria, but are repulsed by

Villadarias, and compelled to re-embark.

At Vigo the French galleons are destroyed by the English and Dutch fleets under Rooke, October 12.

Attempt of Rooke on Cadiz fails.

73 Influence of the princess Orsini, and fall of the ministry of cardinal Portocarrero.

Portugal.

1703 Charles of Austria lands at Lisbon, and claims the crown of Spain.

Portugal joins the Alliance, May 6.

Treaty of Commerce ("the Methuen") with England; wares to be exchanged for manufactures.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

1702 The king of Sweden still in Poland; victory at Clissow, July 19. (See Poland.)

The independence of the house of Holstein-Gottorp in Schleswig acknowledged by Denmark.

Prosperous state of the Swedish finances. Manufactories begin to be established in Russia and Denmark.

1703 St. Petersburg founded.

Ingria and Karelia conquered by Russia. Victory of Charles of Sweden at Pultusk.

Population of Iceland 50,500 (1804.)

Netherlands.

1702 Death of the stadtholder in England.

["William was the last of that illustrious line which for a century and a-half had filled Europe with admiration. He never had a child, and being himself an only one, his title as prince of Orange passed into another branch of the family." — *Gratian.*]

Stadtholdership resumed by the states-general till 1747; Heinsius grand pensionary.

Duke of Marlborough chosen generalissimo of the allied armies in the Netherlands.

["He never laid siege to a town that he did not take; and never fought a battle that he did not gain."]

Marlborough opens his first campaign in the Netherlands in Brabant.

Bynkershoek, the Jurist, author of "De Dominis Maris," "De Foro Legatorum," "Questiones Juris Publici," fl.

1703 The Dutch first import tourmaline from Ceylon.

Hoffman, chemist, flourishes (1680-1742.)

Turkish Empire.

1702 Koepriili resigns his post of vizier; Daltaban succeeds. Disastrous consequences to Turkey result from the bigotry and ignorance of Daltaban.

1703 The vizier Daltaban executed.

Revolt of the Janissaries; hence Sultan Mustapha deposed. His brother,

Ahmed III. usurps the throne.

[An encourager of printing, &c.]

America.

1702 Episcopacy established in Maryland; the power of the proprietary disregarded.

Colonial hostilities commenced in South Carolina; Moore's expedition against

St. Augustine.

Mississippi colonized by France.

Lord Cornbury's misgovernment in New York; public dissatisfaction.

New Jersey is placed under the same government as New York.

Rice introduced into Carolina, North America, from Madagascar.

1703 Population of Mexico 4,483,559.

First established minister of the gospel in North Carolina, this year.

Birth of Jonathan Edwards at Windsor, Connecticut (d. 1758 at Princetown.)

William Hubbard, author of a "History of Massachusetts," flourishes.

Britain.

- 1704 "Queen Anne's Bounty" to the church; for the augmentation of poor livings.
Elevation of Harley and St. John.
Gibraltar taken by admiral Sir George Rooke, July 24.
Defeat of the French at Blenheim, Aug. 13.
[Marlborough received as a reward for this victory, Woodstock and Wotton; and a most superb palace was erected for him, which was named Blenheim. Besides these, and parliamentary gifts, marriage portions to his daughters from the queen—he drew a fixed salary of £54,825; and his wife, in offices and pensions, received £9,500—immense sums for those days.]
Victory over the French fleet off Malaga.
The queen compelled to sign the Scottish "Act of security"—excluding the house of Hanover.
Commencement of protestant missions to India. (See 1701.)
Pierce pamphleteering war between the whigs and tories: Addison and Steele write for the former; Swift, &c. for the latter.
[By means of these pamphlets the public obtained a knowledge of the doings of parliament—reporters not being then employed.]
Haukabee's experiments on Sound.
Newton's treatise on Optics first published.
[It has been too usual, says Mr. Barlow, to refer the date of Newton's principal optical discoveries to the year 1704; but the truth is, that his discoveries in this science constituted the subject of his lectures for the first three years after he obtained the mathematical professorship at Cambridge—from 1669 to 1672; that the publication of his letter in "The Philosophical Transactions" involved him in a controversy with some foreigners, which was so repugnant to his quiet and modest disposition, that he resolved to publish no more on the subject for a time; and that in consequence of this resolution (so honourable to his feelings, and so unfortunate for science) his book on Optics was laid by for more than *thirty years* after it was prepared for publication.]
Death of John Locke at Oates, in Essex, Oct. 28, aged 72 (1632.)
["Locke is commonly regarded as one of the ablest and most successful supporters of the doctrine of a *negative community*, and of a consequent title by labour. To explain: the doctrine of a negative community asserts, that things originally, instead of being the property of all, equally, are the property of none; but it is held, that whoever first reduces them into his own possession, in order to prepare them by labour for use, thereby makes them his own. On the other hand, there are not wanting those who assert a *positive community*, namely, that each man has an original right to an equal distributive share of the surface and productions of the earth, of which, whatever distribution may have been made provisionally or by usurpation, he cannot be justly deprived."—*Jebb*. On these points jurists in general may be divided into two great sects.]

Britain.

- 1705 Marlborough's successes in Brabant.
Lord Peterborough's victories in Spain.
Lady Marlborough the queen's adviser.
The tories are displaced by the whigs.
Mr. Wm. Cooper, keeper of the seals.
Appointment of a commission for effecting a union with Scotland.
The English parliament condemn the Scottish "Act of security."
Repeal of the clause in the "Act of settlement," respecting places and pensions.
Bill against the catholics rejected.
Marlborough's titles and honours conferred upon his eldest daughter, and her heirs male. £5,000 a-year granted him out of the Post office.
Halley predicts that the comet of 1682 shall appear in 1758.
[The time occupied in each revolution of Halley's comet is about 76 years.]
Birth of Abraham Tucker (died 1774.)
Earl Peterborough takes Barcelona.
Newcomen and Cawley's improvements in steam engines for raising water from mines—Captain Savery's patent. Also their patented atmospheric engine.
Birth of David Hartley, author of "Observations on Man" (died 1757.)
1706 Convocation prorogued through the influence of the whig ministry.
Meeting of commissioners in London for the settlement of terms of union with Scotland, Apr.: Daniel Defoe, secretary.
Articles finally determined upon, July 23.
[The Scots consented to pay the excise and customs according to the English rates, for which a sum of about £400,000 was voted as an equivalent—to be employed in defraying the expense of a new coinage in Scotland, to discharge the public debt, and to indemnify the African Company for all their losses arising from the jealous policy of William.]
Continued on p. 464.
- France.**
- 1704 Great victory of Marlborough; defeat and capture of Tallard at Blenheim, Aug. 12. († 13, 115. See Germany.)
[Ten thousand French and Bavarians were killed on the field of battle; the greater part of thirty squadrons perished in the Danube, and 13,000 prisoners were taken.]
Bavaria in the hands of the allies.
Continual losses of the French armies after their defeat at Blenheim:—
Landau and Traerbach taken.
Earl Berwick takes the command in Spain.
Modena, Vercelli, Ivrea, Pignerol, &c. in Italy, reduced by the French.
Mantua and Mirandola lost.
Gibraltar taken by English. (See Engld.)
French fleet defeated off Malaga, Aug. 13.
Insurrection of the Comissards, or protestant mountain peasantry of the Cevennes; suppressed with barbarity by Villars.
Discovery of Roman baths at Aix.
1705 Nice and Chivas, in Italy, taken by the Fr.
Battle at Cassano; indecisive.
Barcelona taken by the English.
Catalonia declares for Charles.
Birth of Nicolas Sebastin Adam, sculptor, at Nancy (died in 1778.)
1706 *On p. 464.*

Germany.

- 1704 Imperialists defeat the Bavarians at Donawerth, July 2; D'Arco losing 5,000 men. Battle of Blenheim (Hochstedt); the French and Bavarians under marshal Tallard defeated by Marlborough and prince Eugene; Tallard made prisoner, Aug. 15. Loss to imperialists—4,442 killed, 7,000 wounded, 273 missing; the Gallo-Bavarians lost nearly 40,000 men, or according to others—12,000 killed, 14,000 made prisoners. (Compare France.)
Bavaria reduced; fall of Treves, Trarbach, and Landau to the allies.
Racoczkí defeated by the emperor at Tyrnau, December 26.
- 1705 The emperor proposes to make Marlborough a prince of the empire.
Death of Leopold; accession of his son, Joseph I. (of Hungary and Bohemia), May 5. Joseph places the elector of Bavaria under the imperial ban; and annexes Bavaria to the hereditary states, Nov. 26.
The duke of Marlborough forces the French lines at Tirlémont, July 7.
Hagenau and Drusenheim taken by the imperialists.
- 1706 The king of Sweden overruns Saxony.
Max. Emanuel, bishop of Cologne, is placed under the imperial ban as it regards his temporalities, April 29.
Battle of Ramillies; Marlborough victorious, May 12.
Menin surrenders to the duke of Marlborough, July 24.
Surrender of Dendermond, Aug. 19.
Porcelain first made at Dresden.

Italy.

- 1704 Modena seized by the French.
1705 Battle of Cassano; Eugene victorious.
Insult to the imperial ambassador at Rome.
Submission of the pope.
The bull "Vineam Domini" issued.
- 1706 Siege of Turin raised by Eugene, Aug. 28.
The French, owing to their severe losses, evacuate Lombardy.
The French also resign Naples.

Hungary and Poland.

- 1704 Diet of Warsaw (under Swedish influence): the throne declared vacant.
Stanislaus I. chosen king of Poland at the instigation of Sweden.
Joseph offers terms to Racoczkí, and endeavours to put an end to the war by conciliation; fruitless.
- 1705 The French assist the Hungarians.
1706 Peace of Alt-Ranstadt: the throne of Poland surrendered by the elector of Saxony, September 24.
[Frederick Augustus also renounced his treaty with Russia; and granted winter quarters for the Swedish troops in Saxony.]

Singular spectacle at Günthersdorf: the rival kings of Poland meet and embrace each other in Charles's presence.

Spain.

- 1704 Landing of the archduke at Lisbon, and invasion of Sp. with a Portuguese army.
The duke of Berwick successfully opposes the archduke.
Gibraltar taken by the English, July 13.
Naval engagement off Malaga, between the fleets of France and the allied powers.

Spain.

- 1704 Disastrous consequences result to Spain from the battle of Blenheim.
Gibraltar besieged by the French under the duke of Berwick, October 11.
- 1705 Naval victory of Sir John Leake, Mar. 10. Successful attack of the Portuguese on the frontiers of Spain.
The archduke Charles takes Barcelona.
Dissatisfaction of Louis with the affairs of the Spanish court; the princess Orsini recalled and sent to Rome; opposition of the queen; Grammat's embassy unsuccessful.
Duke of Berwick recalled, and the creatures of the young queen placed in possession of power.
Marshal Tesse replaces Berwick before Gibraltar.
Siege of Gibraltar abandoned by Philip.

1706 *Ox* p. 465.

Portugal.

- 1704 The English and Dutch forces, under Schomberg, land in Portugal.
Pedro declares for Charles.
- 1705 Regency of Catharine, queen dowager of England.
- 1706 Death of Pedro II.; his son *Johs IV.* succeeds to the crown.

Sweden and Russia.

- 1704 The Russian general Scheremittiff successful in Livonia; Narva and Dorport taken.
1705 University of Moscow founded.
1706 Battle of Kalisch; the Russians, commanded by Mezarikoff, defeat the Swedes
The Swedes under Renschild victorious at Travenstadt.
Saxony invaded by the Swedes.
Peace of Alt-Ranstadt between Sweden and Poland, September. (See Poland.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1705 Revolt of the Janissaries at Constantinople; suppressed by the sultan.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1704 Revolt of Goorgeen in Georgia suppressed by the vizier, Hassan Pasha.
Goorgeen saves his life by embracing Islamism; he is made gov. of Kandahar.

America.

- 1704 The Church of England established in Carolina; dissenters excluded from the house of assembly.
Benedict, son of the proprietary of Maryland, becomes a protestant to recover the inheritance of authority.
["Who shall say that the many are fickle, that the chief is firm? Who shall say that the faith of the cultivated individual is firmer than the faith of the common people? The persecution never crushed the faith of the humble colonists."] Depredations of Colonel Church (English) on the French colonies in Acadia.
The first American newspaper, "The Boston News Letter," commenced.
- 1705 First church built in North Carolina; the colonists having hitherto preferred the patriarchal mode of worship.
Border war of the Indians against Massachusetts; fearful depredations; death in frightful form hangs upon the frontiers.
Australasia and Polynesia.
1705 Three Dutch vessels explore the north coast of New Holland.

Britain.

- 1706 *Continued from p. 464.*
 Prorogation of the English parliamt. Ap. 24.
 Victory of Ramillies, May 12; of Menin, July 24; of Dendermond, Aug. 19; and of Turin, Aug. 28. (See Germany.)
 The last Scottish parliament that ever sat assemblies, Oct. 3.
 Exchequer bills first circulated by the Bank of England, by which measure they secure the favour of the government.
 Eddystone lighthouse rebuilt.
 Commotions in Scotland owing to the Act of Union bill.
 "Palatines"—protestants from the palatinate—first come to England.
 Death: Chas. Sackville, earl of Dorset, poet; patron of Butler, Waller, Dryden, &c.
 Taste for artificial poetry prevails.
 The "Amicable" Life Assurance Company first receive a charter.
 Death of J. Evelyn, "Silva" (b. 1620.)
- 1707 The duchess of Marlborough's influence powerful at court—the whigs triumphant.
 Earl Godolphin, Lord Cowper, earl of Sunderland, &c. in power.
 Union of England and Scotland completed.
 Adoption of the national style—"Great Britain," May 1.
 Act for the better security of the Bank of England, "no other Banking Company shall consist of more than six persons."
 More "palatines" arrive in great distress.
 Reverses at Almanza. (See Spain.)
 Intrigues and plots in Scotland on behalf of their "rightful king."
 Sir Cloudesley Shovel lost on Scilly rocks in a fog, Oct. 22.
 First united parliament of Great Britain assemblies, Oct. 23.
 The Scottish privy council suppressed. [It was a second star chamber.]
 Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral; by whom the emoluments (droits) are surrendered for a fixed salary of £7,000 a-year.
 [The first lord of the admiralty receives now £4,500, and an official residence; and each of the junior lords £1,000, besides £200 each for residence, per annum. There are three classes of admirals—red, white, and blue. The half-pay of the admiral of the fleet is £1,150; of admirals, each £766 10s; of vice-admirals, each £593; and of rear-admirals, each £456, per annum. See 1844.]
- 1708 Whig ministry—the *Junta*: Somers, Halifax, Wharton, Oxford, Sunderland.
 ["The whigs of qn. Anne's time supported that splendid war, which led to such victories as Ramillies and Blenheim. They had for a leader the great man who gained those victories. They advocated the old principles of trade. They prolonged the duration of parliaments. They took their stand on the principles of the Revolution of 1688. They raised the cry of *No Popery*."—*Lord Mahon*.]
 Dismissal of Harley, contrary to the queen's wishes.
 Attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland frustrated by admiral Byng, Mar.
 Father O'Connor's intrigues with the court of St. Germain's.

Britain.

- 1708 The Marlborough influence at court begins to wane, owing to the intrigues of Abigail Hill, afterwards Mrs. Masham.
 ["It is a fact humiliating to a nation calling itself free, and embarrassing to such admirers of monarchical government as have honesty and reason, that the ministers of a crown should depend for their efficiency and existence on the favour of a mistress of the robes (the duchess of Marlborough), or a bed-chamber woman (Mrs. Masham)."—*Macpherson*.]
 Marlborough goes to the continent.
 Death of prince George of Denmark, the husband of queen Anne, Oct. 28.
 ["Happy with his £50,000 a-year and his bottle, he interfered but little with politics."]
 Armorial bearings first taxed.
 [There are ten classes of arms:—1. Arms of *Domition*. 2. Arms of *Pretension*. 3. Arms of *Communism*. 4. Arms of *Assumption*. 5. Arms of *Patronage*. 6. Arms of *Succession*. 7. Arms of *Alliance*. 8. Arms of *Adoption*. 9. Arms of *Concession*. 10. Arms *Paternal* and *Hereditary*. These several arms are displayed on escutcheons or shields, and also on banners. The ground on either side of the arms is called the *field*; and the figures borne upon it are denominated *Ordinaries* and *Charges*. The importance of heraldry as a key to ancient history is now admitted.]
 The high chancellorship of Scotld. abolhd.
 Wall's experiments in Electricity.
 France.
- 1706 Overtures for peace vainly made to the allies by the French king.
 Battle of Ramillies; Villeroi deftd.—hence The Spanish Netherlands fall into the hands of the allies. (See Netherlands.)
 Reverses in Italy; the French driven out by prince Eugene. (See Italy.)
 Ill success in Spain; the English and Portuguese armies gain several advantages.
 Earl Berwick created a marshal of France.
- 1707 The earl of Berwick commands again in Spain.
 Provence invaded by the imperialists. They are compelled to retreat.
 Victories of the duke of Berwick in Spain over the English and Portuguese.
 Great financial distress in France; paper money issued, which passes at a discount of 53 per cent.
- 1708 Battle of Oudenarde; Vendome defeated. Lille, Oct. 12, and Ghent takn. by the allies. France menaced with invasion.
 Sardinia and Minorca taken by English.
 De Lisle, a clown of Provence, professor of the art of alchemy, &c. flourishes.
 Rameau, musical composer, flourishes. [His works produced in France the habit of viewing harmony in a philosophical manner.]
 Bertin, Mouret, Monteclair, Rebel, Francœur, Blamont, Brissa, and other musical composers, &c. flourish.
- Germany.
- 1707 Death of the margrave of Baden, Jan. 4. George, the elector of Hanover, is chosen to the command on the Rhine (1714.)

Germany.

1707 Charles of Sweden threatens to fall upon Silesia; the mediation of Marlborough between him and the emperor averts the catastrophe; and Silesia has restored to her ancient rights, Sep. 7.

Comotions in Geneva.

Christian de Wolf flourishes at Halle (law.) First published account of Tourmaline, by J. G. S. of Chemnitz, in Saxony.

1708 Marlborough formally invested with the Bavarian lordship of Mindelheim.

The elector palatine claims part of Bavaria. The empire finally recognises the electorate of Hanover, with a voice in the electoral college, June 30; and

Bohemia is raised to her ancient dignity: she is to be represented from henceforth in the diet.

Inactivity of the troops on the Rhine, owing to the dissensions and jealousies of the German princes.

Geoffroy, chemist, &c. fl. (b. 1672, d. 1731.)

Prussia.

1706 Marriage of prince Frederick William to princess Sophia Dorothea of Hanover.

1707 Death of the duchess of Nemours; hence Neufchatel is annexed to Prussia.

Italy.

1707 Charles III. proclaimed at Naples—now occupied by the Austrians.

Milan and Mantua are also occupied by the Austrians.

They also take the duchy of Ferrara.

Birth of the reformer of the Italian theatre, Carlo Goldoni, at Venice (d. 1793.)

Francesco and Pietro Aquila (brothers), painters, engravers, &c. fl. at Rome.

1706 Giambatista Binda, improvisatore, fl.

1706 Dukes of Mantua and Montferrat placed under the ban of the empire.

An English fleet conquers Sardinia for Charles.

The pope declares war against the emperor.

Fairs (Feria) established by Gregory, at which the monks sing the praises of the saints.

Hungary.

1707 Diet of Onod; by the insurgent nobles; Raccozki declares the crown of Hungary vacant.

1708 Defeat of Raccozki by Heuster in Transylvania; fatal to the insurgent Hungarians.

Spain.

1706 Madrid taken by the Eng. and Portuguese. The Spanish court removed to Burgos.

Dreadful mortality among the allied troops in Madrid.

Sudden change of affairs favorable to Philip. Spirited conduct of Philip produces a reaction in the public mind, which instantaneously results in

The recovery of Madrid by Philip.

Successful progress of the Spanish arms; the archduke loses all his conquests, except Catalonia; the allied army retreats to La Mancha.

1707 Battle of Almanza, April 14; the French and Spanish armies under the duke of Berwick rout the allies; 18,000 of the allies and their entire baggage lost.

[This important victory may be said to have secured the crown of Spain to the Bourbons.]

Spain.

1707 Philip successfully pursues his victorious career; Lerida, Tortosa, Cerdagne, &c. are recovered.

1708 Capture of Minorca by English, Sep. 18. Other losses soon follow; Oran is conquered by the Moors; Sardinia and the Balearic Isles are taken, and the Italian states are in possession of the allies.

Louis, feeling tired of the war, is desirous of making peace, but resorts to intrigue for accomplishing his purposes.

The aged Portocarrero issues from his retirement and stimulates the grandees of the nation to resist the allies.

Sweden and Russia.

1707 Revolt in Russia of the Cossack Mazeppa.

Treaty of Leipsic betw. Austria and Swdn. Private marriage of the czar and Catharine.

Patkul given up to Charles of Sweden, and is broken on the wheel.

1708 Birth of Linnæus the botanist (d. 1778.)

Russia invaded by Charles XII. of Sweden, who crosses the Dnieper with 43,000 men to join Mazeppa.

Birth of Olof Dalin, Swedish historian and poet (died 1763.)

Netherlands.

1706 Council of state in the Netherlands.

1707 Losses of the French in the Netherlands.

1708 Victories of Marlborough, &c.—battle of Oudenarde, June 30 (July 11); Lille invested, Aug. 22; battle of Wynendale, Sep. 17; Lille taken, Oct. 12 (Oct. 23); the citadel of Ghent taken, Dec. 7; Ghent surrenders.

Liege taken after a siege of three months.

India.

1706 The garrison of Calcutta numbers only 120 men; of these there are but 55 Europeans. Calcutta made a separate presidency.

1707 Death of Aurungzebe.

[The temper of Aurungzebe was cold; "his policy towards Mahometans was one of suspicion, while his bigotry and persecutions rendered him hateful to his Hindoo subjects. In his old age his wearied spirit could find no solace; no tribe of brave and confiding men gathered round him; yet his vigorous intellect kept him an emperor to the last, and the hollow-ness of his sway was not apparent to the careless observer until he was laid in the grave."]

Bahadur Shah, emperor of Delhi.

1708 Peace purchased with the Maharrattas by the surrender of one-fourth of the state revenue, viz. the "Chout."

Civil war between the sons of Aurungzebe. The rebellious Kambukhah is subdued.

Assassination of Govind, the Sikh gooroo, and last of the Sikh apostles.

Bunda succeeds Govind; but as martial leader only.

America.

1706 Birth of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin in Boston, Jan. 17.

The Virginians are described as "Anglo-Saxons in the woods again, with the inherited culture of the 17th century."

[The major part of the burgesses of Virginia at this time never saw a town.]

1707 Unsuccessful attempts of the New England states to capture Port Royal.

Britain.

- 1709 Parliament implore the queen to marry.
New treason bill for Scotland, April 19.
A third secretary of state appointed.
Charter of the Bank of England renewed for 24 years: the bank is also permitted to double its stock for raising a further supply for her majesty, &c.
[The bank lent £400,000, which with their original capital of £1,200,000, amounted to £1,600,000 at 6 per cent.]
Arrival of at least 5,000 "palatines" in great destitution: part are sent to Ireland and part to America by the government.
Victory of Malpaquet, Sep. 12.
Jacobite intrigues in and out of court.
Act for naturalizing foreign protestants.
Dr. Sacheverell's celebrated Jacobite sermon at St. Paul's, Nov. 5.
Great war of pulpits is the result.
The "Tatler"; first appearance.
[It ceased in January, 1711.]
Last county "presentment" for the killing of wolves in Ireland laid before the grand jury of the county of Cork.
- 1710 Impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell, Jan. 13.
Dreadful riots: the mob favours the high church cause; they destroy dissenting chapels, &c. Feb. 28.
Dr. Sacheverell tried; he is suspended for three years, March 23.
[Sacheverell, who represented the high church party, endeavoured to bring odium upon the moderates in his own church as well as upon dissenters. The queen patronized his views, and as a proof of her sincerity she conferred upon him the rich living of St. Andrew, Holborn, London.]
French overtures for peace.
Court intrigues: the two leading parties represented at court by *women*—duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Masham.
Harley created earl of Oxford.
Whig ministry dissolved, Sep. 21.
Tory ministry: Harley (earl of Oxford), chancellor; St. John (Bolingbroke), secretary of state, with the supreme direction of foreign affairs.
[The Tories of queen Anne's reign pursued a most unceasing opposition to a just and glorious war against France; and they treated the great general of the age as their peculiar adversary. . . . They had a political leaning towards the Roman Catholics at home—they were supported by the Roman Catholics in their elections—they had a love of triennial parliaments in preference to septennial—they attempted to abolish the protecting duties and restrictions of commerce—they were supported by a faction whose war-cry was *Repeal of the Union* in a sister kingdom. To serve a temporary purpose in the House of Lords they had recourse (for the first time in our annals) to a large and overwhelming creation of peers."—*Lord Mahon*. See 1712.]
Marlborough's martial spirit forsakes him.
First copyright act. (?)
Death of chief justice Holt.
Academy of Ancient Music fndd. in Lond.
Foreign office passports cost £6 each.
Sun Fire Insurance office established.

Britain.

- 1711 Popularity of Marlborough on the wane.
[His love of money was so great that he stooped to the meanest acts to gratify his passion.] The duchess loses court favour.
Parliamentary qualification fixed at £600 for counties, £300 boroughs—from land.
Persecution of printers, booksellers, and publishers, by Bolingbroke, for "libels on the administration."
[The whigs suffered in like manner from the stinging satires of the press. The duke of Marlborough complained that "the villainous way of printing stabbed him to the heart;" and Lord Somers says, "I find that in any reign, and with any success, there will be little cause to envy any one who has a share of the ministry in England."] Guiscard's daring attempt to assassinate Harley or St. John; hence
The Catholics are again persecuted.
Continued on p. 468.

France.

- 1709 Famine throughout France.
New overtures for peace made by Louis, and rejected by the allies.
A large army in Flanders under Villars.
Tourney taken by the allies.
Sanguinary battle of Malplaquet, Sep. 1; defeat of the French under Villars.
[The allies lost 18,000 men—the Dutch loss being 14,000.]
Louis again applies for peace—rejected.
French arms victorious at Caya; but defeated in Catalonia.
- 1710 Negotiations for peace at Gertruydenburg rendered abortive by Louis.
Resumption of the war; Douai, Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire, taken by the allies.
Vendome victorious at Villaviciosa.
Birth of Gaspard Balthazar Adam, sculptor, at Nancy (died 1761.)
The Gregorian style adopted in France.
- 1711 Disposition of England for peace; preliminaries opened in London.
Charles succeeds to the empire.
Conferences at Utrecht.
Premature death of the dauphin, April.
Messenger sent secretly to London.

Germany.

- 1709 Negotiations for peace opened at the Hague in May; but broken off by the French.
General Mercy defeated at Neuenburg on the Rhine, August 26.
Negotiations for peace opened after the battle of Malplaquet, but again broken off by the French king.
- 1710 Defensive warfare on the Rhine.
Neutrality of the empire guaranteed in the wars betw. Denmark, Sweden, Russia.
- 1711 Death of the emperor Joseph, of small-pox, April 6 († 17); his brother Charles VI. (the III. of Spain) is elected, Oct. 1:—"a weak and bigoted man."
[His accession causes a change in the politics of Europe.]
The electors demand the withdrawal of the imperial ban agnst. Cologne and Bavaria.
Bouchain taken by the duke of Marlborough, Sep. 9—"the concluding action of a hero second to none in the annals of the British nation." († Aug. 30.)
Charles crowned at Frankfort, Oct. 12.

Prussia.

1709 Frederick's Town, the handsomest quarter of Berlin, founded.

[With the exception of Vienna, Berlin is the largest and handsomest town in Germany.]

1710 The opposition to the royal plan of letting out the demesnes in Cleves, Pomerania, the New Marche, &c. causes a reaction—count Wartenberg is displaced, Luben is removed, and Wittgenstein imprisoned. The Militia system introduced.

1711 Pomerania overrun by Russian, Polish, and Danish troops.

Italy.

1709 Duke of Savoy resigns the command of the imperial forces in Italy.

1710 Paul Pontius Antoine Robert, painter, fl.

1711 The Genoese submit to the emperor's claim on Italy and Spain.

Poland and Hungary.

1709 Decline of Swedish influence in Polish affairs after the defeat of Pultowa; hence Frederick Augustus recovers Poland. (1704.)

1711 Convention at Zatmar between the emperor Joseph and the palatine of Hungary: the protestants are guaranteed their privileges, January.

Spain.

1709 Defeat of the allies at Caya. Charles defeated at Pultowa, June 28.

A native ministry formed; the princess Orsini, the French envoy, and his countrymen in office are dismissed.

Death of the dramatist, Fr. Condamo.

1710 Rout of Philip at Almenara. Battle of Torralva; the Spaniards are again routed.

Defeat of king Philip at Saragossa, Aug. 9. Advance of Charles; he enters Madrid, September 28.

Fidelity of the Castilians to Philip.

Approach of the marquis of Vendome.

Retreat of Charles from Madrid.

Battle of Villa Viciosa, Nov. 29.

1711 Private treaty with the Portuguese. The archduke Charles on being crowned emperor, Dec. 22, assumes the title of king of Spain.

Portugal.

1711 The Portuguese make a private treaty with the French and Spaniards.

[“By maintaining a just balance between the claims of France and Austria, John made himself courted, if not feared, by both cabinets; and he contrived to profit by his alliance with England, without encroaching upon the commercial interests of his own country.”]

Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

1709 War between Sweden and Denmark.

Battle of Pultowa; the superiority of Sweden overthrown by Russia, May 9: Sweden loses Revel, Riga, and Viborg; and Charles flies to Bender in Turkey.

[The Swedes, who were commanded by Renschild, numbered no more than 24,000, including 12,000 Cossacks, &c.; while the Russians were 60,000.]

Canal between the Caspian sea and the Baltic commenced.

Heigoland taken fr. the Danes by the Eng.

1710 War between Russia and Turkey. Livonia conquered by the Russians.

Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

1710 Steinbock compels the Danes to quit Swdn.

1711 Swedish Pomerania invaded by the Danes and Saxons.

Defeat of the Russians on the Pruth.

Catharine corrupts the vizier Baltanji to promote a peace; hence

The Peace of Falczy; Russia restores Azof and Taganrog to Turkey.

Continued on p. 469.

Netherlands.

1709 Peace solicited by Louis; which the states-general refuse, under the influence of Eugene and Marlborough.

1710 Council and conference in Netherlands:—Terms of peace again proposed by Louis, but rejected by the states-general. Death of Rotgans (lit.)

1711 Marlborough takes Bouchain, August 30.

Turkish Empire.

1709 Ahmed treats Charles XII. of Sweden (at Bender) with great kindness; he presents him with 16,000 ducats.

[The sultan cheerfully granted protection to the Swedish monarch, because of the jealousy with which he viewed the ambitious progress of the Russian policy and arms.]

1710 War declared against Russia, partly at the instigation of the king of Sweden, now enjoying the protection of the sultan at Bender, but mainly in consequence of an injudicious attack of the Russians on the Swedes on the frontier of Moldavia.

Ali Pacha, vizier, displaced by Nooman Koerili; who is soon succeeded by Baltanji Mohammed.

1711 Powerful army at the river Pruth, under Baltanji Mohammed.

The Russians are destitute of food, &c.

Continued on p. 469.

Persia and Tartary.

1709 The Afghans attack Kandahar; death of Goorgeen.

Meer Weis, chieftain of the Afghans, assumes independence at Kandahar.

1710 War declared against the Afghans. [Continued till 1713; but all efforts to subdue them were unsuccessful.]

India.

1709 Sirhind captured by Bunda.

The English factors quit Amoy.

1710 The emperor of Delhi marches against Bunda, the rebel Sikh.

America.

1709 Failure of an English expedition from New York, with their Indian allies, against Montreal and Quebec.

Robert Hunter, governor of New York.

1710 Port Royal bombarded by general Nicholson (English); it capitulates.

French expedition of 10,000 men, under Le Clerc, against the Portuguese colony of Rio de Janeiro; defeat of the French, and barbarous cruelty of the Portuguese.

1711 French private enterprise against Brazil, under De Trouin, in revenge for the barbarity of the Portuguese; Rio taken; excesses of the French.

Rio ransomed by the Portuguese governor. Continued on p. 469.

Australasia and Polynesia

1710 Captain Woodes Rogers passes through the Straits of New Guinea.

Britain.

- 1711 *Continued from p. 466.*
 Marlborough's appropriations of public money, and
 Godolphin's pecuniary defalcations, lead Harley to devise the scheme of
 The South Sea Company—for improving public credit and providing for the floating debt, now £10,000,000.
 [According to Harley's scheme the whole unfunded debt, including exchequer bills and all other debentures, was to be thrown into one fund, leaving an interest at 6 per cent., and in addition to this boon, the holders of stock were to enjoy the monopoly of a trade to the shores of South America, which, it was hoped, would prove not less lucrative than the commerce to the East Indies.]
 The Irish Linen Board formed.
 The "Spectator" commenced, March. [It ceased in Dec. 1712. Revived 1714.]
 Hussey Giles, painter, born (died 1788.)
 Birth of David Hume, at Edinb. (d. 1776.)
 1712 Twelve new tory peers created, Jan. 1.
 ["The same person who would have been a whig in 1712, would have been a tory in 1830."—*Lord Mahon.*]
 Duke of Marlborough disgraced.
 Prince Eugene comes to England to plead for the restoration of Marlborough.
 Robert Walpole, secretary at war, sent to the Tower for bribery (1616.)
 Official announcement of the queen in the London Gazette of March 12, to touch publicly for the cure of the king's (! queen's) evil.
 [The reign of queen Anne has been called the Augustan, and also the golden age of English literature.]
 The duke of Ormond replaces Marlborough in the command of the continental army.
 Secret arrangements of the tories with France for ending the war.
 The English troops withdraw from the allies, July 17: great dissatisfaction.
 Harley gets possession of Marlborough's letters, by which the latter is in danger.
 Duel between Lord Mohun and duke of Hamilton, November 15.
 Marlborough is so annoyed by the attacks made on him for peculation that he withdraws to the continent at the end of Nov.
 Apothecaries first exempted from serving on juries.
 [About the year 1690, apothecaries first began the practice of prescribing, as well as dispensing, medicines. Hence, they gradually became the common medical attendants of the poor (see "Spectator," No. 195); thus performing many of the functions of the surgeon and physician. In retaliation, the College of Physicians opened a depot for the sale of medicines to the poor at first cost, in Warwick Lane, London. From that time to the present, the controversy respecting the right assumed by the apothecaries has been maintained.]
 Adoption of the English Book of Common Prayer by the Scottish episcopal church.
 1713 The politics of the earl of Oxford (Harley) is a mystery to all at court.
Continued on p. 470.

France.

- 1712 Death of the duke of Burgundy, Feb. 18; And of the duchess of Burgundy, Feb. 22; And of their eldest son, the duke of Brittany (a child), March 8.
 Quenoy taken by prince Eugene. Champagne ravaged by the Dutch. The Austrians approach near to Paris. Battle of Denain; victory of Villars over earl of Albemarle, July 13. (†21 †24.) This victory facilitates the peace of Utrecht. Further successes of the French; Quenoy and Douai retaken, &c.
 Elizabeth and Nicolas le Seur, artists in xylography, flourish (1691.)
 Cassini discovers the diurnal transition of Venus.
 1713 Peace of Utrecht, to which Austria refuses to be a party; Louis's grandson retains the Spanish throne, but precautions are taken to preserve the two kingdoms separate; France surrenders to England Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Hudson's Bay; Dunkirk is dismantled; the Hanoverian succession in England is acknowledged; the duke of Savoy becomes king of Sicily; and a treaty of commerce is concluded. (See Spain.)
 Chevalier St. George retires to Lorraine. Persecution of the protestants renewed. National debt 700,000,000 livres. Campaign in Germany; Spire, Worms, Landau, and Friburg reduced.
Germany.
 1713 Congress for peace at Utrecht. Prince Eugene visits London. Duke of Ormond deserts Eugene, July 5. Landreci unsuccessfully besieged by prince Eugene, July 6. (See Netherlands.) Disputes in Switzerland between the catholic and protestant cantons.
 1713 Peace of Utrecht (see Netherlands); count Zinzendorf, imperial minister, protests against its terms.
 The French proposals rejected by the five associated circles, May.
 Charles publishes the Pragmatic Sanction in favour of his daughters, in default of male heirs (1722.)
 Eugene, generalissimo on the Rhine. Victories of Villars at Landau, Aug. 20; and at Friburg, Nov. 16.
 Conferences for peace opened at the castle of Radstadt in November.
Austria.
 1711 Charles (Joseph's brother) emperor. [From this time doubts began to be entertained of the future independent existence of Austria. "After Joseph I. had died," says Ranke, "without male heirs, and Charles VI. had lived several years in an unfruitful marriage, people began to fear at Vienna, lest the German line of the house of Hapsburg would have in a short time to suffer the same fate which had befallen the Spanish one." . . . "All the efforts of the Austrian policy, as well domestic as foreign, had for their object the prevention of the dissolution of the hereditary dominions." See 1713.]
 1713 Plague at Vienna.
 Act of succession, or the Pragmatic Sanction. (See Germany.)
Continued on p. 471.

Prussia.

- 1712 Birth of prince Frederick (Frederick II.)
January 12.
Birth of George Frederic Schmidt, engraver, &c. at Berlin (d. 1775.)

1713 *On* p. 471.

Italy.

- 1712 The "Academy of Sciences," called "The Institute" of Bologna, founded.
[One singular, but yet most honourable, feature of this institution was, that ladies were not only admitted as members, but elevated to the dignity of professors, among whom were Anna Manzolini, professor of anatomy, and Laura Bassi, celebrated for her knowledge of the abstruse sciences. How truly has it been observed, that "Italy has always been the nursery of academical institutions, which have diffused a refinement over the general taste of that country, for which it has been highly celebrated." Jarckins reckons their number at 550. See 1718, 1755.]

Francesco Algarotti, painter, engraver, &c. born at Venice (d. 1764 at Pisa.)

- 1713 Issue of the bull "Unigenitus" against the French Jansenists. (See France, 1714.)
[In this "Bull" 101 propositions of Quesnel (contained in his reply to the ordinance against his "Moral Reflections on New Testament") are condemned.]

Treaty of neutrality of Italy signed.

The Italian provinces of Spain adjudged to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht—"thus were the successors of Charles V. deprived of that rich heritage which he had acquired in Italy, and by means of which he had subdued the other states;" but the independence of Italy, as a nation, had lost instead of gained by this new transfer.

Poland and Hungary.

- 1712 The Russian army evacuates Poland.
Charles VI. crowned king of Hungary.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.

1711 *Continued* from p. 467.

The canal of Vichnei Volotchok in Russia commenced (not finished till 1818.)

A "Directing Senate"—the highest tribunal in the kingdom—established in Russia; limitation of the privileges of the Boyars.

- 1712 Steinbock defeats the Danes, Poles, and Saxons at Gadebusch, in Mecklenburg.
Altona burned by the Swedes.

The government of Sweden in perplexity—the king's sister invited to accept the regency, which she refuses.

Catharine of Russia declared czarina.

- 1713 Tolstoi, the Russian ambassador in Turkey, adjusts some disputes between the two countries.

Netherlands.

- 1712 Conferences for peace opened at Utrecht, in January.

[England demanded of Philip V. the renunciation of all claims on the French crown, and the destruction of Dunkirk harbour.]

Disensions among the allies; Eugene and Ormond separate; the former besieges Landreci, July 6.

Defeat of Albemarle by Villars at Denain.

Netherlands.

- 1713 Peace of Utrecht—changing the political relations of the Netherlands; definitively signed April 11.

The ten provinces are ceded to Austria; they are, therefore, from this period known as

The Austrian Netherlands.

Severe measures of the governor, the marquis de Frie, to repress insubordination, and to prevent a threatened revolt in Belg. National debt of Holland; 550,000,000 guilders.

Turkish Empire.

- 1711 *Continued* from p. 467.

Baltanji receives from Catharine all her Jewels as a present; hence

Advantageous treaty with the Russians at the Pruth; the Turks gain Azof.

[Not so advantageous as might have been made, had the vizier held out according to the urgent remonstrances of the khan of Crimea and Charles of Sweden.]

Baltanji, the vizier, disgraced.

- 1712 War against Russia menaced, but abandoned; concessions are also made by the new vizier, Ali Koumourdjiof Nicææ, who is now contemplating an attack on the Morea.

- 1713 Charles XII. commanded to quit Turkey.

[He obstinately refused compliance with the sultan's order to quit Bender, and with only 600 Swedes he fought against 6,000 Turks and 20,000 Tartars, until he was overwhelmed and made prisoner. He was kept close at Demotika for nearly eleven months, when he asked permission to return home, which was granted.]

India and China.

- 1712 Death of Buhadur Shah at Lahore, in February; his son

Jehandar Shah succeeds at Delhi.

- 1713 *Feroکشheer* becomes emperor, after defeating *Jehandar Shah*, and putting him to death.

America.

- 1711 *Continued* from p. 467.

Loss of two of De Trouin's ships, with 1,200 men and enormous wealth, on their return home.

[“Since the day on which Duguay de Trouin sailed away, no enemy's fleet has ever entered the harbour of Rio de Janeiro.”—*Macgregor*.]

Embodiment of the militia, and other preparations made in New York for the conquest of Canada.

- 1712 Great disputes between the proprietary and people of Carolina; the burgeses refuse to vote supplies for the defence of any part of the country.

Queen Anne of England announces to her parliament that a new market for slaves in Spanish America has been opened by, and secured to, Englishmen. (1713.) The legislature of Philadelphia refuses to emancipate the slaves.

[“In the skin lay unexpiated, and, as it was held, inexpiable guilt.”]!!!

Anthony Crozat obtains from Louis XIV. the exclusive trade of Louisiana.

- 1713 The Spaniards shut out Crozat from all their harbours in the Gulf of Mexico. [Crozat resigned his charter in 1717.]

Britain.

- 1713 *Continued from p. 468.*
 Treaty of Utrecht, signed Ap. 11—Gibraltar and Minorca, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, fall to England.
 ["An unworthy treaty."—*Lord Mahon.*]
 Peace proclaimed in London, May 4.
 The whigs try to secure the constant residence of the elector prince George.
 Active intrigues of the non-juring party; charges in the cabinet, &c.
 Newspapers first stamped.
 Scottish opposition to the malt tax; and agitation for a repeal of the act of union.
 The "Asiento Contract," or right of supplying negro slaves for 30 years to the Spanish American states ceded by Spain to the English South Sea Company!!!
 Defection of Marlborough from the cause of the Stuarts; his unprincipled intrigues excite disgust.
 ["To the last," says Lord Mahon, "he professed unbounded devotion to the courts of Hanover and St. Germain's."]
 Lady Masham is for the Pretender.
 The suspension of Dr. Sacheverell ceases, March 23—his sudden popularity in court and abroad.
 Great dissension at court respecting the succession, &c.
 Intrigues of the friends of the Pretender; the Abbe Gaultier writes to him respecting the necessity of changing his creed: James positively refuses to become a protestant.
 Parsimonious and dilatory conduct of the house of Hanover the source of annoyance to their friends in England.
 The elector of Hanover solicits a pension from queen Anne for his mother.
 Illness of queen Anne, December 24.
 The duchess of Somerset rules at court.
 Navy—247 ships of 167,219 tons.
 The "Guardian," in 175 nos., published.
 1714 National debt £52,000,000.
 Steele expelled the Commons for a libel.
 Anne writes to the elector of Hanover and the princess Sophia prohibiting the intended visit of the former, May 19.
 [The princess received this letter on the 27th, and on the following day she died unexpectedly, aged 83.]
 Schism bills passed in both houses of parliament—for crushing the dissenters.
 ["The worst acts that ever defiled the statute books."—*Lord Mahon.*]
 Fall of Harley, July 27. Same day the queen seized with a lethargic attack.
 Duke of Shrewsbury succeeds Harley.
 The "Crisis" by Steele, and the "Public Spirit of the Whigs" by Swift, cause great excitement; the publisher of the latter is punished.
 Death of queen Anne, August 1, aged 49.
 George I. (elector of Hanover) proclaimed; the first of *The Hanoverian Succession*.
 [According to Lord Mahon, we are to consider the era of the Georges in England as equal to that of the Antonines at Rome—"it was a period," says his Lordship, "combining happiness and glory—a period of kind rulers and a prosperous people. . . . But unlike the period of the Antonines this prosperity did not,

Britain.

- depend on the character of a single man. Its foundations were laid on ancient and free institutions, which, good from the first, were gradually improving."]
 1714 Tory opposition to the Hanoverian success. Parliament vote liberal supplies, August.
 Interest on money fixed at 5 per cent.
 Manifesto of the Pretender, August 29.
 Dismissal of Bolingbroke, August 31.
 King George arrives in England, Sep. 18.
 The Halifax administration, Sep. 21.
 The king crowned, October 20.
 Stanhope's mission to the continent.
 Borough seats marketable commodities.
 Robert Walpole appointed chancellor of the exchequer, October 10.
 A liberal reward offered by parliament for the discovery of the longitude.
 Parliament dissolved.
 The "Waies of Literature," a journal of criticism.
 The "Spectator" continued; June 18—Dec. 20.
 Sir Isaac Newton propounds a theory of fluids and oscillation of waves.
 Tate re-appointed poet-laureate.
 [His first appointment was in 1702. At that time the office was placed under the control of the lord chamberlain, and has so continued to the present time.]
 France.
 1714 Peace of Rastadt; Naples, Sardinia, and Lombardy, ceded to the emperor, who acknowledges Philip as king of Spain; the emperor also receives the Spanish Netherlands, and in return yields Lille, Bethune, and St. Venant, to Louis.
 [Not one stipulation was proposed by Charles for the Cataans, who remained true to his interests to the last.]
 The bull *Unigenitus* received; the parliament, however, refuse to register it, except under certain modifications.
 Duke of Orleans demands a trial, which is refused him.
 Sudden death of the duke de Berri, son-in-law to the duke of Orleans.
Lettres de Cachet against the Jansenists.
 [These were secret warrants, by means of which the king, or his minister, could have any body arrested and imprisoned, and even banished, without assigning any reason for the outrage. They originated, it is said, with the Capuchin padre Joseph, in the time of Richelieu. A number of these warrants were given in charge of the head of the Parisian police, who filled up the blanks as occasion required. Occasionally the king graciously employed this instrument to remove from the ordinary courts parties accused, who, if found guilty, would be subjected to severe punishment. These letters have been denounced as "detestable instruments of arbitrary power, hostile to every principle of right."]
 Louis secretly assists the Chevalier de St. George with 800,000 livres, borrowed from the king of Spain, in his attempt to gain the English crown.
 Chas. Nic. Cochin, the elder (b. 1688).
 Claude Gillot (b. 1673), engraver, &c. fl.
 French colonies in the Isle of France.

Germany.

- 1713 Treaty of Radstadt between the empire and France, affirming the peace of Utrecht as it regards Spain and France; conceding to the emperor, Naples, Sardinia, Milan, and the "State degli Presidi;" with the Netherlands subject to a "barrier treaty."

Cologne and Bavaria to be restored.

Peace of Baden; confirming the treaty of Radstadt in all its main features, Sep. 7. The elector of Hanover becomes king of Great Britain.

John Bernouilli, mathematician, fl. [He replied to Renau's "Theories," 1689.]

Austria.

- 1713 Continued from p. 468.

[At a solemn meeting of the privy council, April 19, Charles "had a family law promulgated, according to which the hereditary kingdoms and territories, as he had received them, were, after his death, to pass altogether and undivided to his male heirs, but if he had none, to his daughters; and should these fail, to the archduchesses, the daughters of his late brother; but at all events, undivided and after the right of primogeniture."—*Ranke.*]

- 1714 Bank of Vienna founded.

Prussia.

- 1713 Death of Frederick I., February 25.

[He was twice married; first to the princess of Hesse-Cassel, and after her demise to Sophia Charlotte, sister of George I. of England.]

Frederick William I. (son) succeeds. ["Tell the prince of Anhalt," said he, "that I am the minister of finances, and the field-marshal of the king of Prussia, and that will keep the king of Prussia afloat."—*Ranke.*]

Acknowledgment of Prussia as a kingdom at the peace of Utrecht.

The five districts of Berlin united under one chief magistrate.

The king re-organizes and augments the army, and issues new and severe articles of war. Army now numbers 50,000 men. Seizure of Stettin as a pledge, June 22.

[Basswitz and Görtz did not scruple to offer the king the possession of Stettin, should the duke of Holstein attain the crown of Sweden by the assistance of Frederick.]

Italy.

- 1714 War of the Morea, between Venice and Turkey; the Venetians are commanded by Cornaro and Pisani.

The Turkish host lands on the island of Corfu, under Cojia.

Victor Amadeus is received with great joy by the Sicilians; he is crowned king of Sicily at Palermo.

[By the peace of Utrecht, Amadeus obtained Sicily with the title of king.]

Spain.

- 1713 Proposals by the British govt. accepted. Dukes of Berry and Orleans disclaim all right of succession to the Spanish throne, March 4.

Philip refuses to renounce the crown of Spain for that of France; he therefore disclaims all right to the Fr. succession. Peace: terms ratified at Uuecht, Mar. 30.

Spain.

- 1713 [According to this treaty Philip was recognized as the legitimate sovereign of Spain, and of the Spanish colonies in India; Milan, Naples, and Sardinia, were made over to Austria; Sicily fell to the duke of Savoy; Gibraltar and Minorca to England; and most of the cities taken from the Spaniards in the Netherlands to the emperor. See France.]

The Catalonians hold out in rebellion; they proclaim a republic, and implore the aid of Turkey.

The German emperor secretly assists them. Royal Spanish Academy at Madrid fdd.

- 1714 Peace of Radstadt; Philip acknowledged by the emperor, on the cession of Naples, Lombardy, and Sardinia. (See France.) Barcelona stormed by the duke of Berwick; the inhabitants join with the garrison in resisting the besiegers; barricades are erected, and every inch of ground is disputed; no quarter granted; unparalleled horrors.

Barcelona pillaged and then burnt.

Majorca, Ivica, and Formentera, subdued. The Catalonians stripped of their privileges;

Navarre and Biscay retain their freedom. Meeting of the Cortes, Nov. 5, at which a

New order of succession, by the introduction of the Salic law, is fixed upon—admitting the will of Charles II. and substituting the house of Orleans for the duke of Berry, in preference to the archduke and the duke of Savoy. The crown is entailed on the issue male, but on the failure of the remotest male branch, a female might inherit.

Portugal.

- 1713 Reforms in the government of the country—financial and judicial; patronage to literature and science.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1714 Return of Charles of Sweden from Turkey. Capitulation of Charles at Stralsund, Nov. Naval fight between the Russians and the Swedes in the Baltic; the former victorious—they also overrun Finland and conquer Aland.

Netherlands.

- 1714 Peace of Radstadt (concluded at Baden.) Seven of the Austrian provinces ceded to emperor of Germany. Comte de Koenegsie, *governor* of Belgium. Conferences opened at Antwerp for fixing the Barrier question.

Turkish Empire.

- 1714 Return of Charles of Sweden. The sultan declares war against Venice. [The Venetians neglected to make due preparations for this war.]

America.

- 1713 The Tuscorara Indians (after the defeat of the confederated tribes, and the submission of the Cores to the English) retire to the north; where a conspiracy for the extermination of the whites is formed by all the Indian nations from Florida to Cape Fear—its chief promoters being the Yamassees, a powerful tribe inhabiting the region in the vicinity of Port Royal.

- 1714 French colonies from Acadia and Newfoundland settle in Cape Breton.

Britain.

- 1715 Touching for the cure of the king's evil discontinued.
- Flight of Bolingbroke to Paris, March 27; he becomes secretary to the Pretender.
- Bolingbroke impeached by Walpole, Ju. 9.
- Lord Oxford (Harley) and earl Mortimer impeached by Lord Coningsby, same day.
- Matthew Prior impeached, June 10.
- Lord Oxford committed to the Tower.
- The duke of Ormond impeached, June 21.
- Bolingbroke and Ormond attainted.
- Bill for encouraging loyalty in Scotland.
- Rising in the west and north in favour of the Pretender.
- Seizure of certain members of parliament favourable to the Pretender's claims, &c.
- Riots in various parts: mobs pull down dissenting chapels; hence
- Riot Act re-enacted and made perpetual
- [A riot act had been passed in Mary's reign, but limited to it. It was revived also by Elizabeth.]
- Irish absentee tax levied.
- Rebellion in Scotland, commenced by the earl of Mar, at Kindrochat in Braemar, September 6.
- ["He was made of the willow and not of the oak."—*Lord Mahon.*]
- Habeas Corpus act suspended for 6 months.
- £100,000 offered for the Pretender.
- The king requests the apprehension of six members of the Commons, Sep. 21.
- Battles of Sheriff-muir and Prestonpans; defeat of the rebels in both cases, Nov. 13.
- The chevalier lands at Peterhead, Dec. 22, attended only by six persons.
- Nicholas Rowe, poet-laureate, Aug. 1.
- Addison's "Freeholder," in defence of the govt., from Dec. 23 to June 29, 1716.
- Blenheim House built by Sir J. Vanburgh.
- Castle of Liverpool demolished.
- Death of bishop Burnet.
- Daniel De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," in three parts, published in London.
- [De Foe's popular and most interesting story is based, it is said, upon the history of Alexander Selkirk, a seaman of Fife, who, while engaged in a piratical enterprise in the American seas in 1704, quarrelled with his captain (Stradling), by whom he was put ashore on the solitary island of Juan Fernandez. Here he remained till Feb. 1709, when he was taken off by captain Woodes Rogers, with whom (as mate of his vessel) he returned to England in 1711.]
- 1716 Habeas Corpus act suspended for six months.
- The chevalier comes to Scone, Jan. 7.
- Impeachment of earl Derwentwater and six other peers, Jan. 9.
- James retreats towards the Highlands—the order for retreat having been issued on the 30th January.
- At Montrose he re-embarks for France, Feb. 4.
- [Soon after his arrival in France he dismissed Bolingbroke.]
- The duke of Argyll is suspected of being favourable to the Pretender's cause.
- Scottish rebellion suppressed.
- Severities of the crown towards the insurgent leaders.

Britain.

- 1716 Earl of Derwentwater and viscount Kenmare beheaded, Feb. 24.
- Lechmere's further laws against the catholics—they are forbidden to serve king George, April 17.
- Remarkable aurora in Ireland in March.
- Execution of Mrs. Hicks and daughter in Huntingdon, for witchcraft.
- Septennial act passed, April 23.
- Repeal of the clause of the Act of Settlement against the non-residence of the monarch.
- Standing army to support the Hanoverian house—16,000 men.
- Dismissal of the duke of Argyll, July 4.
- King George visits Hanover, July 9.
- King George quarrels with his eldest son; and the nation is disgusted with king George's rapacious mistresses.
- ["That family always has quarrelled, and always will quarrel, from generation to generation."—*Lord Carteret.* Every prince of Wales of the Hanoverian line has gone into bitter opposition against the crown. "The court of queen Anne had been," it is said, "favourable to virtue, that of George I. was, to say the least, favourable to vice. The remains of the profligacy of the times of Charles II. still smouldering in the country, were again called into something like energy, and immorality and irreligion now began to be rampant in the land."]
- Marriage of Addison and the countess dowager of Warwick.
- Threatened invasion from Sweden.
- George returns to prepare for war, Dec.
- The Walpoles, the Pulteneys, Lord Orford, &c. still in power.
- Arct in East Indies established.
- Spread of scepticism.
- ["Deism was now openly advocated, and a torrent of infidel publications was poured out upon the land—an inundation which never fails to leave the most desolating effects, even after its shallow and turbid waters have subsided. The chief writers of the infidel party were Shaftesbury, Collins, Toland, Bolingbroke, Tindal, Morgan, Woolston, and Chubb, who took various grounds of objection agt. Christianity."]
- France.
- 1715 The Jansenists persecuted.
- Death of Louis XIV., Sept. 1, aged 77.
- [Europe was frequently disturbed by his ambition and bad faith. His remains were accompanied to the grave by an immense crowd, whose expressions of grief consisted in cries and shouts of insult.]
- Louis XV. aged 5 years, great grandson of Louis XIV., succeeds.
- Regency of the duke of Orleans, the infant king's uncle.
- Abbe Dubois, councillor of state.
- Release of the Jansenists from prison.
- 1716 Noailles, finance minister.
- Depressed state of the country's finances.
- Dishonest and oppressive modes of raising the supplies—general dissatisfaction.
- Settlement of Port Louis, isle of France.
- Opposition of the duke of Maine to the regent.

France.

1716 Duke of Bourbon, count Charolais, and the prince of Conti, apply for the degradation of the legitimated princes, Au. 22. Mr. Law establishes the Mississippi Bank. The Western Colonization Company fudd.

Germany.

1715 The elector of Bavaria restored to his dominions.

Birth of John George Wille, engraver, &c. at Konigsberg (died 1808, at Paris.)

1716 Prince Eugene's campaign against the Turks in Hungary (which see.)
Herman, author of "Phrononomia" fl.

Austria.

1715 The court of Austria resolves to join in the war against the Turks. (See Italy.)

Prussia.

1715 Frederick William joins the alliance of the Northern powers against Sweden.

War is declared against Sweden.

Charles XII. demands the immediate evacuation of Stettin, and insists upon invading Poland; hence

Siege of Stralsund: Charles escapes; the city surrenders to the allies.

Reforms and retrenchments; trade, commerce, and the industrial arts, encourgd. Exportation of wool prohibited; and a protective system established.

1716 France consents that Prussia should retain Stettin.

Death of Leibnitz, metaphysician (b. 1646.)

Italy.

1715 Irritating conduct of the pope; he sends monks into Sicily to inflame the multitude, issues harsh ecclesiastical mandates, and otherwise endeavours to provoke a rupture with Amadeus.

Ineffectual attempts of Amadeus to conciliate the pope.

Appeals of the Venetians and the pope to the emperor for aid against the Turks.

Battle of Butrinto; Turks defeated.

Reverses follow to the Venetian cause, the Germans having failed in their support.

Corinth taken by the Turks.

Marco Ricci, etcher, painter, fl. (1680-1730.)

1716 Bull of excommunication *smuggled* into Sicily by papal agents; hence

Protest of Victor Amadeus.

Extension of the injurious effects of the controversy to the other Italian states—while the subject is discussed in every court of Europe.

Fall of San Salvatore; every Venetian soldier put to the sword by the Turks; other fortresses in the Morea are taken.

The German emperor aids the Venetians.

Siege of Corfu; gallantly defended by the brave Schulembourg.

The news of Eugene's victory at Peterwaradin causes the Turks to raise the siege of Corfu.

Victories of the Venetian general Flangini over the Turks; he is killed.

Hungary.

1715 Revolt in Poland against the extravagance and absolutism of the king.

1716 War of Hungary, in conjunction with Venice, against the Turks.

Defeat of the Turks at Peterwaradin by prince Eugene, Aug. 5.

Imperialists drive the Turks fr. Temesvar.

Spain.

1715 Death of the queen, *María Louisa*, aged 22, leaving two sons, Louis and Ferdinand, February 14.

Ascendancy of the princess Orsina, who as governess of the prince of Asturias, has access to Philip, over whose mind she exercises unlimited control.

Opposition of Louis to the princess; foul but unfounded charges preferred against her.

Marriage of Philip to Elizabeth Farnese, duchess of Parma and Tuscany, Sep. 6.

Abrupt expulsion of the princess Orsina from Spain, by order of Elizabeth.

Alberoni (Italian) appointed minister.

1716 Secret designs of Philip for the recovery of the ceded territories in Italy, and for the regency of France, &c.

Portugal.

1715 Erection of the church and convent at *Mafrá*.

Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

1715 Danes and Prussians seize the island of *Usedom*.

Bremen and Verden sold to Hanover by Denmark.

1716 Norway invaded by Charles of Sweden; he is repulsed.

Baron de Görtz, minister in Sweden.

The Swedish German provinces lost.

Peter the Great commences a tour in Holland, Denmark, and France.

Death of the French portrait painter Jacques d' Agar, at Copenhagen (b. 1640.)

Netherlands.

1715 Barrier treaty of the republic with Austria concluded at Antwerp; the Spanish Netherlands finally annexed to the latter, while the Dutch are permitted to hold garrisons in the frontier towns, signed November 15.

1716 Bremen sold to the elector of Hanover—George I. king of Great Britain.

Prince Eugene (of Savoy) *governor*, Neth.

Turkish Empire.

1715 The Turks invade the Morea, and conquer it in about 100 days.

Triumphal entry of the grand vizier into Adrianople.

1716 War declared against Austria.

Defeat at Peterwaradin, by prince Eugene; death of the vizier.

Temesvar lost to the Austrians.

Persia and Tartary.

1715 Meer Abdallah, king of the Affghans.

India and China.

1715 The English first become acquainted with the Sikhs.

1716 Bunda defeated and made prisoner and put to death.

Restrictions on the Jesuits in China.

America.

1715 Indian war in South Carolina. (See 1713.)

[The savages were expelled, and their lands given to 500 Irish immigrants.]

Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, and Acadia ceded to England by France.

Portugal obtains the La Plata colonies. To France Louisiana is ceded.

1716 The proprietary government of Maryland restored, in the person of Charles, Lord Baltimore, the first protestant of the family since the founding of the colony.

Britain.

- 1717 *Triple Alliance* between England, France, and Holland, Jan. 4.
 Arrest of the Swedish minister, Jan. 29; Swedish conspiracy crushed.
 George demands an extraordinary grant for war, which is carried only by a majority of four.
 Lord Townshend dismissed from the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, April 9.
 Walpole resigns—Stanhope succeeds him, April 10.
 The *Sinking Fund* projected by Sir R. Walpole—first act passed.
 The South Sea scheme acts passed.
 The company's first annual ship, "The Royal Prince," sails.
 The earl of Oxford impeached; he is acquitted, July 1.
 A reduction of 10,000 men in the army.
 Guineas reduced from 22s. to 21s. in value.
 Commercial jealousy of the Dutch.
 Act of Grace and Free Pardon—from which Lords Oxford and Harcourt and the Macgregors are excluded.
 The Bangor controversy respecting the Hanoverian line: bishops Sharpe and Shirley for the non-jurors, bishop Hoadley (of Bangor) against them.
 [This celebrated controversy arose out of a sermon, on the subject of the civil establishment of the church, preached by bishop Hoadley, from the text, "My kingdom is not of this world." Bishop Hoadley was one of the "Rational" or anti-Calvinistic party in the church.]
 Convocation is accordingly interdicted.
 [Since this time convocation has never met for any real business. It meets on the meeting of every new parliament, but it is merely for the purpose of hearing divine service, and a *Concoto ad Clerum*.]
 Revival of the Society of Antiquaries—title, Archaeological Society.
 Mutiny bill passed.
 Beighton's improvements on Newcomen's steam engine (1705.)
 English architecture greatly improved by the earl of Burlington.
 Bradley's looking-glass invention for producing symmetrical figures for garden plats.
 1718 Shameful and frivolous quarrels of the king and prince of Wales continue.
 Execution of James Shepherd, a maniac, for treason.
 Order in Council for reprisals on the Spaniards.
 Descent of 300 Spanish soldiers in Scotland, April 16.
 They are made prisoners, June 10, while their leaders, earls Maréchal, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, escape to Spain.
 Addison retires from the office of secretary of state on a pension of £1,500 a-year.
 Quadruple alliance, July 22—(not signed by the Dutch till August)—on the basis of the peace of Utrecht. (See France.)
 Adm. Byng's victory at Passaro, July 31.
 London Custom House burnt and rebuilt.
 Captain Rogers seizes the Bahama Islands.
 Lord Stanhope's efforts to obtain a repeal of the Schism bills and Test acts.
 Sir Christopher Wren superseded in his

Britain.

- office of surveyor of buildings by Mr. Wm. Benson; hence a
 1718 Schism in the masonic order; formation of the old and new lodges (1013.)
 William Hunter, anatomist, born (d. 1776.)
 Castle Howard, Yorkshire, built by Sir John Vanburgh.
 Death of John Griffier, engraver (b. 1645.)
France.
 1717 The dukes and peers second the application against the legitimised princes, May.
 Peter, the Great, of Russia, visits the regent, and vainly endeavours to shake his friendship for the house of Hanover.
 Philip of Spain, under the influence of Alberoni, is jealous of the regent.
 Opposition betw. parliament and regent.
 D'Aguesseau succeeds Voysin, chancellor.
 The financial projects of Law opposed by Noailles and D'Aguesseau.
 The legitimised princes degraded.
 Joly de Fleury, advocate of France, addresses the Parisian parliament against the pope's conduct with reference to Sardinia.
 1718 Noailles dismissed, and D'Aguesseau banished to his country residence.
 The regent actively engages in forming the Quadruple Alliance:—France, England, Holland, and the empire, against Spain.
 Camp formed in Flanders and Picardy for assisting England against Spain.
 The Mississippi Bank now the Royal Bank.
 Law, Dubois, and D'Argenson (court financiers) in popular favour.
 They are opposed by the parliament.
 Bed of Justice; decrees against the parliament, which is exiled to Pontoise.
 Conspiracy of Cellamar, the Spanish ambassador, and others, for substituting Philip, as regent of France, instead of the duke of Orleans, frustrated.
 Cassini's degree; 69°119 English miles.
Germany.
 1717 Inundation of Germany and Holland.
 Albinus, of Frankfurt, is elected to the chair of Anatomy at Leyden, at the age of 20, which he occupies for half a cent.
 1718 Quadruple alliance. (See France.)
 Ernst Stahl, "a chemist of deserved reputation, and chief author of the phlogistic theory of combustion," fl. (1600-1742.)
Austria.
 1717 Establishment of commercial companies at Trieste.
 Birth of Maria Theresa, May 13.
 1718 By the peace of Passarowitz, the commercial rights of the hereditary states of Austria are ceded; and the Austrian house obtains the Bannat of Temesvar, a part of Servia and Wallachia, with the town and territory of Belgrade.
Italy.
 1717 Confederacy against the Turks—the Florentines, Maltese, Spanish, and Portuguese unite to succour the Venetians.
 Naval battle; the Turks defeated; they seek refuge in Cerigo.
 The fortress of Imocchi and other places in Dalmatia fall to Venice.
 Cardinal Alberoni attempts to recover the Spanish dominions in Italy; hence Sardinia is seized by the Spaniards.

Italy.

- 1717 Clement's conduct towards Sardinia excites public scandal. (See France.)
- 1718 Sicily seized by the Spaniards.
The war of Venice with Turkey continues with variable success.
The Porte desires to negotiate.
War of the Morea concluded by the Peace of Passarowitz; Venice loses the last of its oriental possessions—the chief portion of the Morea, "the splendid heritage left by the last of the Morosini," and Candia, being ceded to Turkey; for wh. Venice receives Imoschi, Cerigo, and Cerrigoti (Butrinto, Prevesa, Vonitza in Dalmatia.)
- [In the peace of Passarowitz Venice was neglected by the emperor, and it is to his culpable neglect that the subsequent degraded condition of Greece was owing.]
- Explosion of the magazine of Corfu; the flower of the army destroyed, Sep. 20.
- Birth of the justly celebrated linguist, mathematician, and philosopher, Gaetana Maria Agnesi, at Milan.
- The Venetian Italian reformer of the theatre, Apostolo Zeno, flourishes at Vienna as poeta Cesareo (b. 1669, d. at Venice 1750.)
- Andrea Abate, painter of inanimate objects, flourishes at Naples (1732.)
- Domenico Rosetti, an engraver in copper and wood, flourishes at Venice.
- [The modern school of xylography takes its rise from this period.]

Hungary and Poland.

- 1717 Belgrade taken by the imperialists, Aug. 16.
- 1718 By the peace of Passarowitz, Belgrade, Temesvar, part of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia, are ceded to the empire.
Diet of Grodno in Poland, for devising measures against the malcontents.

Spain.

- 1717 Infraction of the peace of Utrecht by Philip; Sardinia invaded by the marquis of Ledes; Cagliari stormed and taken, followed by the surrender of the entire island, Oct. Hence
The emperor appeals to the triple alliance. Proposal of the allies, made through England, rejected.
Alberoni's intrigues: he forms a secret league for placing the Pretender on the throne of England; foments jealousies between Holland and England; stirs up the protestants of the Cevennes to revolt; aids the insurgents of Brittany, &c. He also opens negotiations with Turkey, and with the exiled pr. of Transylvania, &c.
- 1718 Disastrous naval conflict, off Passaro, with the British fleet under Sir Geo. Byng, July 31 († Aug. 4); nearly the whole fleet taken or destroyed (21 ships out of 27), and the admiral taken prisoner.
New Northern Alliance—between Spain, Sweden, and Russia; articles signed at Aland, by the envoys of those courts.
Failure of Alberoni's well-concocted conspiracy against the French regent.
Rupture with the court of Turin.
Critical position of the minister Alberoni.

Portugal.

- 1717 Lisbon raised into a patriarchal see, through the exertions of the king; dispensations can be granted, and appeals decided, without applying to the pope.

Portugal.

- 1717 Private counsel allowed, by order of the king, to the prisoners of the Inquisition.
- Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.**
- 1717 Return of the czar; French manners introduced into Russia.
Treason of Alexis, the czarowitz (son of Peter) discovered; he escapes to Naples.
Baron Görtz of Sweden, and Alberoni, negotiate with Russia, &c. for the re-establishment of the Stuarts in England.
- 1718 Baron Görtz endeavours to induce Russia, at the price of the Baltic provinces, to aid Sweden in recovering its lost territories in Germany.
Charles XII. of Sweden again invades Norway; he is killed at the siege of Frederichshall, Dec. 11. His sister, *Ulrica Eleonora*, becomes queen of Sweden. The ancient free constitution of the kingdom restored (1693.)
Organization of the Russian Executive—another step towards civilization.
The czarowitz Alexis returns from Naples; he is put to death.
The Ladoga canal begun.

Netherlands.

- 1717 Inundation in Zealand; 1,300 lives lost.
- 1718 Quadruple Alliance. (See France.)
The Dutch export coffee trees to Surinam. Dissensions between the northern and southern provinces.
Modification of the Barrier treaty.

Turkish Empire.

- 1717 Siege of Belgrade by prince Eugene, May. Approach of 200,000 Turks to its relief, under Ibrahim, the new vizier; a dreadful battle ensues; the Turks are defeated with a loss of 20,000 men, Aug. 5.
Surrender of Belgrade to prince Eugene. Negotiations for peace under the mediation of Holland and England commenced.

- 1718 Peace of Passarowitz with Austria and Venice. (See Italy and Austria.)
Peaceable policy of the vizier Ibrahim; internal improvements; public edifices built; popular amusements patronized; the religious and national festivals celebrated with increased splendour; new mosques built, old ones renovated; forts on the frontier increased, &c.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1718 The Ghilji and Abdallah Afghans attack Persia.

India and China.

- 1717 The Portuguese of Macao (influenced by a narrow and unworthy policy) reject the offer of the Chinese viceroy to make the place the general emporium of foreign trade. (See 1732.)
Ferokehaheer, emperor of Delhi, put to death by Abdulla and Hussein Seid.
The English East India Company obtain permission to purchase lands contiguous to their factory at Calcutta.

America.

- 1717 Crozat transfers his interest in the Louisiana trade to Law's chartered Mississippi Company. (See France.)
New Orleans settled by the French.
- 1718 The coffee-tree introduced into Surinam from Java by the Dutch.
Flourishing condition of the Brazilian gold mines.

Britain.

- 1719 Acts of "Occasional Conformity," and against "Schism," partially repealed. Stanhope fears to propose the repeal of the "Test act," January 7.
- Great agitation respecting a bill for the limitation of the monarchical privilege as to the creation of peers—supported by the king. The bill is abandoned.
- Alarm on account of the apprehended descent of the duke of Ormond.
- A reward of £10,000 is offered for the duke's apprehension, March.
- Desperate attempt of earls Marshell, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, in Scotland. They are routed at Glensheil, June 10; whence they escape to Spain.
- Capture of Vigo by Lord Cobham, Oct. 1.
- Negotiations of Spain for peace.
- George visits his German friends.
- Dr. Halley succeeds Flamstead, the first astronomer royal (1675.)
- Great meteor or fire ball; terrific explosion.
- First silk-throwing mill at Derby, erected according to Lombe's patent of 1718.
- The king returns, November 14.
- The Peerage Limitation bill lost in the Commons, December 8.
- Blount's scheme for consolidating all the public debts into one.
- Death of Mr. Addison, June 17.
- 1720 Peace with Spain concluded, Jan. 26.
- Stanhope's administration at its height. ["By negotiation," says Lord Mahon, "he had driven Alberoni from Madrid; and by force the Spaniards from Sicily."] The South Sea scheme in parlmt. at first approved of, then opposed, by Walpole. The Company's bill passed the Commons in Feb. (April 2), and the Lords, Ap. 4. First subscription, April 7 (stock £300.) [In other words, the creditors of the nation exchanged £100, for which they held a parliamentary pledge for £33 6s. 8d. in South Sea stock, for which they had no security beyond the good faith of the directors.]
- Walpole reconciles the king and the prince of Wales.
- Fourth subscription; stock rises to £1000. [The whole nation was converted into one great stock-jobbing community—the prince of Wales among the number; who—on retiring for fear of a prosecution—took with him £40,000, clear gain from his speculation.]
- The establishment and prosecution of rival companies lead to a discovery of the mighty fraud of the South Sea scheme.
- Royal proclamation against the "Hell-fire Club," April 29.
- Establishment of the London and Royal Assurance Companies.
- The South Sea scheme explodes, Sep. 29. [The despair, confusion, misery, ruin, &c. caused by this pecuniary crisis cannot be described—the whole nation seemed as if involved in one irretrievable calamity.]
- The king returns from Germany, Nov. 9. He calls on Walpole for his assistance in this financial emergency.
- His "Expedient" proposed, Decem. 21, which was to ingraft nine millions of the South Sea Stock into the Bank of Eng-

Britain.

- land, and the same sum into the East India Company, leaving a remainder of twenty millions to the South Sea Co.
- 1720 Rutherford, chemist, fl. (1695-1779.)
- Birth of Charles Edward Louis Cassimir Stuart, son of the Pretender—"ushered into the world in presence of seven cardinals."
- Dr. W. Boyce, "Choral Collections," fl.
- 1721 Punishment of the directors of the South Sea Company:—they are never to hold place under the crown—their estates, amounting to about £2,000,000, are confiscated for the benefit of sufferers. [The forfeited estates served partly to clear the incumbrances; the credit of their bonds was maintained; and £33 6s. 8d. per cent. of their capital was paid to proprietors. The sums, however, not passed by parliament amounted to £35,000,000.]
- Earl of Stanhope dies suddenly.
- [He had a violent dispute with the profigate Wharton the previous day.]
- Lord Townshend receives the secretaryship. A subsidy of £72,000 for Sweden demanded by the king.
- Walpole's administration begins, April 2.
- Mean and avaricious character of the court, now under the sway of Madame de Platel and the duchess of Kendal, the king's "old and ugly mistresses."
- Further modification of the quakers' Affirmation act.
- Buttons covered with cloth prohibited.
- Continued on p. 478.
- France.
- 1719 The Mississippi scheme at its height in November and December.
- The parliament submits to the regent.
- 1720 Spain accepts the terms of the quadruple alliance; hence
- Sicily is given up to Austria; Victor Amadeus receives Sardinia in exchange; Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia revert to Philip's second son, Carlos.
- Law's Mississippi scheme bursts; the Western Company dissolved; depreciation of credit and paper money; general distress; symptoms of an insurrection; an India Company decreed; the parliament exiled to Pontoise; recall of D'Aguesseau; flight of Law; confiscation of his property; general confusion.
- Plague at Marseilles for more than 10 mos. Fahrenheit, chemist, &c. fl. (1680-1736.)
- Birth of Bonnet (d. 1793.)
- 1721 Ambitious projects of Dubois; and intrigues with the Jesuits, &c.
- Dubois created cardinal.
- D'Aguesseau and Noailles exiled, for expressing disgust at Dubois and Rohan.
- Duke of Montagu opens two masonic lodges in Paris (†) (See 1725.)
- Germany.
- 1719 Duchies of Bremen and Verdun ceded to the elector of Brunswick.
- Mannheim becomes the royal residence.
- 1720 Treaty with Charles of Sweden, signed Jan. 20, which finally terminates Swedish ascendancy on the German side of the Baltic.
- Leupold suggests the "high pressure principle" for steam engines (1724.)

Prussia.

- 1719 Alliance between Prussia and England; the latter guarantees to Fred. William the territories he now possesses, which once belonged to Sweden.
- 1720 Peace with Sweden, the latter cedes in perpetuity Stettin, the district between the Oder and the Peene, the islands of Usedom and Wollin, &c.
- 1721 A French colony sent to Stettin, which does homage to Frederick William.

Italy.

- 1719 The pope, at the instance of the emperor, yields his pretensions with reference to Sardinia.
- 1720 Peace concluded in London, Feb. 17: by which Sardinia is ceded to Savoy, for Sicily, which is ceded to Austria, and annexed to the kingdom of Naples under the emperor: Alberoni claims the reversion of Tuscany and Parma on the failure of the Medicean dynasty, for Don Carlos, the king's younger son.

Abortive attempt of Girgento, a priest, to renew the Sicilian vespers (general massacre) on the German soldiery in Sicily. The Cosmographical Academy of Venice (called the Argonauts), founded by Vincent Coronelli.

Birth of Signor Sarti, musical composer (died July 28th, 1802.)

- 1721 Corfu fortified by the Venetians. Innocent XIII. (cardinal Michael Angelo Conti, bishop of Viterbo), pope. Birth of Giambattisti; poeta Cesareo, at Vienna, fr. 1782-1790 (d. at Paris in 1804.) Mezzabarda is sent to China from Rome to plead for the Christians. The colonnades to St. Peter's at Rome built by Bernini.

Poland.

- 1720 Peace between Poland and Sweden.

Spain.

- 1719 Manifesto of Philip to the French people. Vigo attacked by the English. War with France; the duke of Berwick crosses the Pyrenees, and takes Fuentesrabia and St. Sebastian. The states of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuscoa, submit to France. Dissolution of the northern league. Expedition to Scotland under the duke of Ormond, in favour of the Pretender—unsuccessful. Unpopularity of Alberoni. Plan of a general pacification presented by Alberoni, but rejected by the alliance. Alberoni dismissed from office; and summarily sent out of the kingdom. [Driven from all society, an exile, and a ruined man, the foulest calumnies were heaped upon his character; albeit, his chief crime was the zeal and fidelity with which he had reluctantly consented to execute the mistaken designs of a weak and heartless master.] Grimaldo, prime minister. 1720 Philip is compelled to submit to the dictation of the Quadruple Alliance—Tuscany, Placentia, and Parma, revert to Carlos, the king's second son. Preparations for an African campaign; 16,000 veterans under the marquis of Lede sail from Cadiz.

Spain.

- 1720 Unsuccessful attack upon Gibraltar. 1721 Victory over the Moors in Africa. Great rejoicings at Madrid, general illuminations, and celebration of an *Auto-da-fe*—twelve Jews and Mohammedans are burnt in Philip's presence.

Norway, Russia, Denmark, & Sweden.

- 1719 The crown of Sweden declared elective, January 26.

Baron Görtz beheaded at Stockholm. Peace of Stockholm with Holland and England; 1,000,000 dollars to be paid by Hanover for the cession of Bremen and Verden, Nov. 9.

Russians invade Sweden but soon retire. Death of the Russian heir-presumptive.

- 1720 Treaty of Fredericksburg between Denmark and Sweden: 600,000 dollars paid by Sweden. She also agrees to pay toll for the navigation of the Sound; and confirms the possession of Schleswig to Denmark (1524.)

Ulrica, queen of Sweden, resigns in favour of her husband, the prince of Hesse—Frederick, king of Sweden, elected by the states. Further limitation of royal power, "Act of Assurance."

Naval victory of the Russians over the Swedes; the Swedish coasts devastated.

- 1721 "Peace of Nystadt" between Sweden and Russia: Ingermanland, Esthonia, Livonia, Viborg, Oesel, Wibourg, and a portion of Carelia, to Russia; while she pays 2,000,000 dollars as an indemnity to Sweden, and restores Finland. Thus henceforth Russia rises superior to Sweden.—See Russia. (1558.)

The Russian "Holy (or Directing) Synod," under the control of the czar, established. The Danes send another colony to Greenland.

Turkish Empire.

- 1721 An ambassador is sent to Paris, the first from the Ottoman court.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1719 Independence assumed by the Abdallah Afghans, who take Herat († 1720.) 1720 The Arabs of Muscat seize the islands in the Gulf of Persia. Defeat of Meer Mahmood, chief of the Ghilji Afghans.

India and China.

- 1719 *Mohammed Shah*, grandson of Buhadur, emperor of Delhi.

[It was said, "that he was never to be seen without a mistress in his arms, and a glass in his hand."] Nizam al Mulk, governor of the Dekkan, the chief minister—in reality the ruling sovereign of Delhi.

The English settlement at Bencoolen nearly destroyed by the natives.

Ismailov, ambassador from Russia, arrives in China.

- 1720 The Afghan tribes, Ghilji, and Abdallah revolt against the Persian yoke. The preaching of the Jesuits forbidden in China by imperial decree.

America.

- 1719 First Philadelphia newspaper, "The American Weekly Mercury." The second Boston newspaper, "The Boston Gazette," first published. 1720 Louisburg in Cape Breton fortified.

Britain.

- 1721 *Continued from p. 476.*
Inoculation introduced from Turkey by Lady Mary Wortley Montague.
 [She had her own son inoculated three years previously (1718) at Adrianople: now she is permitted to inoculate (for trial) three condemned persons.
 Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded.
 Birth of the poet Mark Akenside, M.D., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 9, author of "Pleasures of Imagination," &c.—died in London, June 23, 1770.
 Death of Prior the poet. Sep. 18 (aged 57.)
- 1722 Dissolution of the septennial parliament.
 Sudden death of Sunderland, April 19.
 Carteret, secretary of state.
 Election of a new parliament.
 Conspiracy in favour of the Pretender—communicated to George. (See France.)
 The king is persuaded not to visit Hanover this year; but to make a tour through the western counties.
 Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, sent to the Tower, August 24—consequent clamour of the High church party.
 Lord North, Lord Orrery, and duke of Norfolk sent to the Tower; but are soon after liberated.
 Death of Marlborough, June 16, aged 71. [He was Sunderland's father-in-law.]
 Habeas Corpus act suspended for twelve months, October 11.
 The "Black Act" passed.
 The Pretender's declaration (dated Lucca, 22d September) condemned to be burned by the Lords.
 Thread first made at Paisley.
 Last execution for witchcraft in Scotland, at Dornoch.
 Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth fndd.
 Death of admiral Hosier.
 Daily variation of the needle discovered by Mr. Graham, a London watchmaker.
- 1723 Execution of Laver for having enlisted men for treasonable purposes.
 Plunket, a Jesuit, and Kelly, a nonjuring clergyman, imprisoned.
 Acts against the catholics.
 [Stanhope had always aimed at relieving the catholics: Walpole sought their ruin.]
 Modification of quakers' Affirmation act.
 Bp. Atterbury is banished Engld., June 18.
 King George crosses over to Hanover.
 Bolingbroke is pardoned; he returns, but soon goes back to France.
 Dissatisfaction with the czar of Russia.
 First Agricultural Society instituted in Scotland.
 Stibbs proceeds on a voyage to the Gambia.
 Cabals of Walpole and Carteret respecting a new dukedom.
 First edition of the *Constitutions* of the Free and Accepted Masons, published.
 Hadley invents the reflecting quadrant, and improves the Newtonian and Gregorian telescopes.
 Masquerades suppressed. (See 1856.)
 Birth of Richard Price, author of a "Review of the Principal Questions in Morals," &c. (died 1791.)
 Birth of Adam Smith, author of an "Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (died 1790.)

Britain.

- 1723 Dr. Bentley restored to Cambridge by mandate of court of King's Bench, Feb. 7. [He had been expelled in 1719.]
 Birth of Robert Sandeman (founder of the sect of Sandemans) at Perth.
 [Died in New England 1771.]
- 1724 Tumults in Ireland, occasioned by Wood's copper coinage: patent withdrawn, Apr. Carteret made lord-lieutenant of Ireld. Oct. Thomas Pelham, secretary of state.
 Dean Swift's "Drapier," a tract against Wood, is published.
 Wood's compensation—£3,000 per annum.
 Guy's Hospital, Southwark, completed at a cost of £18,793; endowed by the founder in the sum of £219,499.
 Malt Tax riots in Scotland.
 [The Scotch had evaded the payment of this tax since 1713. Now the tax was transferred to ale (3d. per barrel), and its proceeds were required to pay the arrears of a weekly allowance of ten guineas, which every Scotch member of parliament at this time received while attending his duties in London.]
 Office of Secretary for Scotland abolished.
 The riots in Scotland suppressed by general Wade and the earl of Isla.
 Madame de Villette, Bolingbroke's wife, bribes her way to court favour by a present of £11,000 to the duchess of Kendal.
 The king presses on his unwilling ministers the necessity of restoring to Bolingbroke his estates and honours.
 Strawberry-tree introduced from Levant.
 Whitehall converted into a chapel.
 "The Craftsman," a satirical periodical, edited by Bolingbroke and Pulteney.
 Birth of admiral-viscount Hood (d. 1816.)
 Regius professorships of Modern History first appointed in Oxford and Camb.
 Dr. Croft's choral music pub. (d. 1727.)
- FRANCE.
- 1722 Double alliance with Spain; the infants of Spain (5 years old) is betrothed to the young king; and Madlle. de Montpensier, daughter of the regent, becomes the bride of the prince of Asturias.
 Regent Orleans reports a conspiracy for replacing the Pretender on the throne of England, May.
 The king, aged 13, is crowned, Oct. 25.
 Dubois made prime minister.
 University of Dijon founded.
 Claude Duflos (1678-1747), Charles Dupuis (1685-1743), Nic. Gab. Dupuis (1693-1770), Bernard Lepicic (1699-1755), Frederic Hortimel (b. 1688), Nic. du Lars messin (b. 1684), Louis Desplaces (b. 1682), engravers, &c. flourish.
- 1723 Death of Dubois, Aug. 10.
 Duke of Orleans, prime minister.
 ["No prince of the blood had ever held this post before." He was 49 years old.
 Death of Orleans, Nov. 22 († Dec. 2.)
 Louis begins to exercise royal authority.
 Duke of Bourbon, chief minister of crown under the influence of Madame de Perig.
- 1724 A new persecution of the protestants.
 Duverney's efforts to improve the finances Congress of Cambrai, for the final settlement of differences between France, Spain, Austria, and Sardinia, Nov.

Germany.

- 1722 Organization of the Ostend Trading Company by the emperor, with the view of attacking the maritime powers in a vital part, and contrary to the terms of the peace of Westphalia.
Charles appoints his daughter, Maria Theresa, as his successor (1713, 1740.)
- 1723 Abauzit declines a professor's chair at Geneva; he holds the office of supernumerary librarian without salary (Fr. 1679.)
- 1724 Negotiations of baron Ripperda with the court of Vienna, Nov.
Fire-engine by Leupold of Strasburg.

Italy.

- 1722 Apprehensions of a disputed succession to the duchy of Tuscany and Parma.
- 1723 Death of Cosmo III. of Tuscany, Oct. 31. [His was a rule of terrorism.]
Gian Gastone, duke of Tuscany.
Ludovico Antonio Muratori commences the publication of his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores" (completed in 1751.)
[He was superintendent of the Ambrosian library at Milan, b. 1672, d. 1750.]
"Storia Civile del Regno di Napoli," by Pietro Giannone, pub. (b. 1676—d. 1748.)
- 1724 Pope Innocent forbids the Jesuits to receive novices.
[His object, which was to effect their extinction, was frustrated by his death.]
Benedict XIII. (cardinal Peter Francis Orsini, archbishop of Benevento), pope.

Poland.

- 1722 Diet of Presburg: confirmation of the Pragmatic Sanction.
- 1724 The active intrigues of Jesuits provoke Religious dissensions in Poland; hence Massacre of protestants at Thorn.

Spain.

- 1722 Matrimonial alliances with France:—Louis prince of Asturias, to Louisa Isabella; and Infanta Maria Anna to Louis XV.
- 1723 The wavering and inconsistent character of Philip is this year fully developed in his fitful attempts to excite the cupidity of the maritime powers, and in his extravagant pretensions respecting Italy.
Unpopularity of the queen.
- 1724 Philip resigns the crown to his son Louis, and retires to the monastery (palace) of St. Ildefonso, Jan. 4.
Louis (prince of Asturias, aged 17) succeeds. Don Ferdinand created prince of Asturias.
Philip, in retirement, has his eye upon the French crown; intrigues with the duke of Bourbon.
Louis refuses to consummate his marriage with the daughter of Orleans (1722.)
Death of Louis I. of small-pox; upon which Philip resumes royal authority, Aug. 20.
Intrigues for the dismissal of Grimaldo.
Congress of Cambrai for the adjustment of relations between Spain, France, Austria, and Sardinia, Nov.

Sweden.

- 1722 Origin of the "Hats" and "Caps" in Sweden; the former a war party and favourable to French interests, the latter for peace and in favour of Russia. (See Rus.)
- 1724 League of Sweden and Russia for supporting Holstein-Gottorp.
Many protestant refugees from France arrive in Sweden.

Russia.

- 1722 Peter the Great assumes the title of "Emperor of all the Russias."
He receives power to nominate his own successor, in the event of the heir-at-law being found incapable.
Patronage and bounties to manufacturers of woollen and linen cloths, &c.
Saw-mills set up; corn and powder mills built; canals projected; hospitals instituted; weights and measures adjusted, &c.
- 1723 Attempt of Russia and Turkey upon the integrity of the Persian dominions.
Peace with Persia; Shah Tahmasp cedes to Russia, Daghestan, Ghilan, Shirwan, and Mazanderan (1735.)
- 1724 Peter forms an alliance with Sweden.
Naval memorial—commemorating the establishment of the Russian navy.

Netherlands.

- 1722 The Ostend Company (see Germany) is opposed by the Hollanders (1752.)
Negotiations opened by both parties.
Death of Adrian Vanderwerf, "whose style affords a happy specimen of what may be called "unclassical grace."

Turkish Empire.

- 1722 Alarm in the Ottoman court, owing to the indications of Russian ambition in the affairs of Persia.
- 1723 The Turks refuse aid to Tahmasp, except on condition of surrendering the western provinces.
- 1724 The prompt movement of the czar upon the frontiers of Persia causes great dissatisfaction in Turkey.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1722 Battle of Goolnabad; defeat by the Affghans under Meer Mahmood.
Ispahan taken by the Affghans.
Meer Mahmood, the Ghilji Affghan, usurps the Persian throne, having compelled Shah Hussein to abdicate.
The north-west provinces of Persia revolt to Russia.
- 1723 Revolt of Kasveen agt. Affghan rule; hence Massacre of the Persian nobles.
Tahmasp, the son of Hussein, maintains himself in Armenia.
The Turks invade the northern provinces. The Russians also invade Persia.
- 1724 The Affghans compel Meer Mahmoud to nominate his successor.
Meer Mahmoud becomes insane.

China.

- 1722 Yong-tching, emperor of China.
- 1724 The Jesuits expelled China (1575, 1692), leaving 300,000 native Christians without teachers; most of the churches (300 in number) are destroyed.

America.

- 1722 Dreadful hurricane in Jamaica.
Birth of Samuel Adams at Boston, celebrated in the revolution which commenced in his native city in 1765. Died Oct. 2, 1803.
- 1723 Vermont settled by colonists from Massa.
Death of "Increase" Mather, author of "Hist. of the War with the Indians," &c.
- 1724 Trenton, in New Jersey, founded.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1722 A Dutch squadron, under Captain Roggewen, who discovers "Aurora island," visits New Britain, and Papuan isles.

Britain.

- 1725 The animosity of the Russian court to George and the king of Denmark is not assuaged by the death of the czar, in Jan. Conviction of Lord Macclesfield on the charge of embezzlement; he is fined £30,000, May 20.
- Treaty of alliance betw. England, France, and Prussia. (See France and Prussia.) The duchess of Kendal seeks to effect Walpole's disgrace.
- Estrangement of Walpole and Townshend. Partial restoration of Lord Bolingbroke. Order of the Bath revived, June. [It had been suspended since 1660.] Aldermen to be chosen by election. Death of Sir Isaac Newton and Sir Godfrey Kneller.
- The king and the duchess of Kendal pass over to Hanover. (Return Jan. 1726.) Earl Seaforth is pardoned; he returns to Scotland (1719.)
- The German method of tinning iron plates comes into use (1681.)
- Greenwich Hospital finished by Sir John Vanburgh.
- Duty on newspapers increased. [First taxed in 1713.]
- Everet, the highwayman, files a bill in the Court of Chancery, Oct. 3.
- 1726 Renewed intrigues for the restoration of James, the Pretender.
- Mary Tofts (the rabbit-breeder), of Godalming, an impostor, flourishes.
- Sir Charles Wager blockades the port of Revel in Russia till October.
- Rise of the Hutchinsonian sect.
- Two fleets sent to the West Indies, and against the coasts and shipping of Spain.
- East India House, London, built.
- The duke of Wharton joins the Pretender's party on the continent.
- General Wade first commences the making of roads in the Highlands of Scotland.
- Birth of John Howard, the philanthropist (died January 20, 1790.)
- Death of the king's divorced wife, Sophia, November 13, in the castle of Ahlen. [Her supposed paramour, count Konigsmark, was murdered, and herself divorced, in 1694. She always protested her innocence.]
- Dr. James Hutton born (died 1799.)
- Navy—233 ships of 170,862 tons.
- Archil (a lichen used for dyeing) cost in London £80 per ton at this time.
- 1727 Augmentation of the army and navy. Siege of Gibraltar, April 10.
- George visits Germany, landing June 7. A letter, written by his deceased wife, is thrown into his carriage, which discomposes him greatly.
- Death of George I. at Osnabruck, on Sunday, June 11 (o. s.), aged 67.
- George II. aged 44, succeeds. ["He had scarcely one kingly quality," says *Lord Mahon*.]
- Sir Spencer Compton first minister. Townshend recalled to the premiership. Walpole subsequently reinstated through the influence of queen Caroline. [Her majesty had been gained to the side of Walpole by a promise on his part to secure for her a jointure of £100,000,

Britain.

- in the event of surviving her husband, being nearly one-half more than Compton had proposed.]
- 1727 Compton created Lord Wilmington. Intrigues of James and his friends renewed on the continent.
- Civil list* augmented by £130,000, making it £280,000, July 3.
- Tory opposition to Walpole's measures. Amount of the *National debt*, £50,000,000. The king gets possession of bishop Wake's copy of his father's will, and retains it. The duke of Brunswick secretly retains another copy of the same will.
- Lawrence Kuden, poet-laureate, Aug. 21. Royal Bank of Scotland incorporated. Coronation of the king and queen, Oct. 11. Aberration of the fixed stars discovered by Dr. Bradley.
- Death of Dr. Croft, musical composer.

France.

- 1725 Louis repudiates the Spanish Infanta, to whom he had been betrothed; and Marries Maria Luzinska, daughter of Stanislaus, the dethroned kg. of Pold., Sep. 4. Congress of Cambray abruptly dissolved. Spain sends back the daughter of the late regent, who had been affianced to the prince of Asturias. (See Spain, 1724.)
- Conspiracy of the Marmosets.
- League of Herrenhausen between England, France, and Prussia, to counterbalance the league of Vienna, Sep. 3.
- Edicts suggested by the brothers Pâris, viz.—A tax of one-fiftieth upon all net income, approved and registrd. at a bed of justice. Universal opposition to the new tax. Free-masonry introduced into France, at Paris, by Lord Derwentwater and others (1721.) See 926.
- Papillon, wood engraver, and author of a work, historical and practical, on the art, flourishes at Paris (d. 1776.)
- 1726 Tumults in the provinces; also in Paris, owing to scarcity of provisions.
- Dismissal of the minister Bourbon.
- Fleury appointed minister of state, aged 73.
- Chauvelin, foreign minister.
- National improvement under the administration of cardinal Fleury:—Active economy and retrenchment; abolition of the one-fiftieth tax; reductions in tailles and other taxes; coinage fixed equitably; agriculture, trade, and commerce, encouraged.
- The Academy of Sciences at Marseilles founded.
- Du Fay's optical experiments.
- 1727 On p. 482.

Germany.

- 1725 "Treaty of Vienna" between the empire and Spain. (See Austria.)
- Activity of the king of England to counteract this alliance.
- Genevise New Testament (translation) pub. Bernard Pez, Augsburg, compiler of "Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novissimus," fl.
- Christian de Wolf fl. at Marbourg (law.)
- 1726 League of Wusterhausen between the emperor and king of Prussia, Oct. 12.
- Daniel Bernouilli, demonstrator of the "Parallelogram of forces," &c. fl.
- 1727 On p. 482.

Austria.

- 1725 Peace of Vienna, April 30; the Spanish infants to be married to one of the arch-duchesses; the Ostend Company acknowledged; Gibraltar to be recovered; and, in opposition to George, the English Pretender is to be acknowledged. The Pragmatic Sanction is accordingly acknowledged by Spain.
- 1726 The alliance with Spain acceded to by Russia and Prussia (1725.)
The secret articles of the treaty of Vienna (1725) disclosed to the British minister by the disgraced Ripperda.

Prussia.

- 1725 League of Herrenhausen against Austria, viz., Prussia, France, and England, because of the recent treaty of Vienna.
- 1726 Chancellor Seckendorf's negotiations at Berlin; and the growing jealousy betw. kgs. of Prussia and Engld., mainly lead to Frederick William's withdrawal from the league of Herrenhausen, and the formation of a secret treaty between him and the emperor, at Wusterhausen, Oct. 12. [This was the most triumphant stroke of the imperial policy—the detachment of Prussia fr. the league of Herrenhausen.]
- 1727 *On* p. 482.

Italy.

- 1725 Decline in the national spirit of the Italians; they submit to foreign tyranny, and imitate foreign vices. ["Even crime and vice obeyed the enervating influence of the age."]
- 1726 War of the Corsicans against their Genoese masters under Paoli, Pompiliana, Giarferi, and Ciaccaldi (1736.)
Earthquake at Palermo; 6,000 lives lost. Death of Ferdinand Farnese; succeeded by Antonio Farnese, *duke* of Parma.
- 1727 Birth of Gio. Bat. Cipriani, of Florence, historic painter (died 1785.)

Poland.

- 1725 Persecution of protestants in Poland. ["With license, misrule, and corruption, religious persecution—fanned by the Jesuits—came hand in hand."]
- 1726 Disorganization of Poland: the aristocracy, while they crush the plebeians, bend in mean submission to Russia, by whose agents they are corrupted.

Spain.

- 1725 Treaty of Vienna, April 30, negotiated by John William, duke of Ripperda. [The treaty was offensive and defensive, with mutual right of succession.]
Indignation of the allied powers on hearing of this treaty; Louis sends back the Infanta (1722); hence abrupt Termination of the congress of Cambray. The intended wife of Don Carlos (a daughter of the duke of Orleans) sent back. Insurrections in Arragon for the restoration of their ancient privileges; suppressed.
- 1726 Fall of Ripperda; he is arrested in the house of the English ambassador at Madrid, May 3, and imprisoned in the castle of Segovia.
Romantic escape of Ripperda.
Porto-Bello blockaded by the English.
- 1727 Gibraltar blockaded by the Spaniards, who are compelled to retire with a loss of 5,000 men, April 20.

Sweden.

- 1727 Sweden accepts a subsidy for joining the league of Herrenhausen. (Prussia 1725.)
- 1725 Partition treaty with Turkey, for seizing the northern and western provinces of Persia.
Death of Peter the Great in the arms of his queen, Feb. 8, aged 53.
Catharine I. empress.
Prince Menzikoff, minister; who devotes his attention mainly to domestic policy. The Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg founded in December. [The empress appropriated a fund of £4,982 per annum to its support.]
Basil Ivanovitch Maikov, comic poet, fl.
- 1726 Alliance with Austria.
Russian army about 110,000 men.
- 1727 Death of Catharine I. Succeeded by Peter II. grandson of Peter the Great. Menzikoff displaced by Dolgoroucki. A supreme privy council of eight members established.

Netherlands.

- 1725 Flanders annexed to the German empire, Mary Elizabeth (of Austria) *sovereign* of the Austrian Netherlands.
Discussions respecting cochineal; Melchior de Ruusecher proves that it consists of small animals. [Others had asserted they were seeds or berries.]
Period of the writers—A. Schultens (1686-1750), Christopher Hecht (1696-1748), and Hemsterhuis (1685-1766), philologists; Gravesande (1688-1742), mathematician; and B. S. Albinus (1683-1771), anatomist.
- 1726 Holland joins the league of Herrenhausen, in order to thwart the operations of the Ostend East and West India Company.

Turkish Empire.

- 1725 Indignation against Tamasp of Persia, for having joined alliance with Russia; war is threatened, but through the exertions of the vizier
A partition treaty with Russia is formed, for seizing parts of Persia.
- 1726 Campaign in Persia; the districts assigned by the partition treaty are conquered. The Turks advance farther into Persia; but they suffer a signal
Defeat by the Afghans under Ashraff, the usurper of Persia.
The first printing-press in Turkey, brought from Paris by Mohammed Effendi, ambassador to that court (1721.)

Persia and Tartary.

- 1725 *Meer Ashraf*, Afghan king of Persia, succeeds his cousin Mahmoud, who died mad. Massacre of all the males of the royal family. Treaty for the partition of Persia between Turkey and Russia. (See Russia.)
- 1726 Approach of the Turks upon Spahan; they are driven back by Ashraf.
- 1727 *On* p. 483.

America.

- 1725 "The New York Gazette" first published. The privilege of "affirmation" in a court of justice, of which the quakers in Pennsylvania had been deprived by the royal commissioners, restored.
- 1726 The coffee-tree introduced into the French West Indies, from the Dutch settlements.
- 1727 *On* p. 483.

Britain.

- 1728 Disputes with Spain lead to a state of war without any declaration of hostilities.
 Arthur Onslow made speaker of the House of Commons, January.
 Grant of £230,923 for Hessian mercenaries; fruitlessly opposed by the Tories.
 Debates on the *National debt*; Walpole shows a reduction of £2,698,416 9s. 1½d. since 1716.
 Consequent fall in the rate of interest.
 Debates on the *Secret service money*; the king refuses to state how the sum of £250,000 was disposed of; while Walpole says it was expended in negotiations too delicate to be specified.
 [During the last ten years of Walpole's administration the enormous sum of £1,453,000 was expended under this item.]
 Preliminaries of peace with Spain.
 A sum of £115,000 for "Arrears" to his majesty asked for by ministers (1729.)
 Suspension of the treaty with Spain.
 Chambers's *Cyclopaedia of the Arts and Sciences* published—the first dictionary of the kind.
 Birth of the celebrated architect, Robert Adam, at Kirkcaldy or Edinburgh; who, in conjunction with his brother James, executed among other numerous buildings, the Register Office, Edinburgh; Portland Place, Stratford Place, the Adelphi, &c. in London.
 [The use of stucco in imitation of stone was introduced into London by the Messrs. Adam.]
 The Dublin Linen Hall opened.
 First establishment for the manufacture of Irish cambric at Dundalk.
 1729 The corruption of the ministers under Walpole grows amazingly.
 The prince of Wales first comes to England; great rejoicings.
 Grant of £115,000 to supply a deficiency in the Civil list, which did not exist, Jan.
 Resolution of the House of Commons against any attempt to publish their debates, February.
 Treaty of Seville, betwn. England, France, Holland, and Spain, October 29.
 [Signed by Stanhope in Andalusia, Nov. 9.]
 Act for preventing loans to foreign powers without the consent of the crown.
 "Christianity the Law of England," the decision of Raymond, lord chief justice, in the case of Woolston.
 Hell-fire clubs suppressed.
 Free-masonry established in Ireland.
 House of Commons, Dublin, commenced.
 Death of Dr. Samuel Clarke, Sir Richard Steele, Congreve the poet, and John Law.
 Stephen Grey's experiments in electricity.
 Achromatic telescopes invented by Mr. Chester More Hall, of Essex.
 1730 Stanhope created Lord Harrington.
 East India Company's charter renewed.
 Dispute between Townshend and Walpole.
 Resignation of Lord Townshend, June.
 Growing general dissatisfaction.
 Incendiaries, robbers, &c. in various parts.
 The first attempt to spin cotton by machinery in England made by Mr. Wyatt, then residing at a village near Lichfield.

Continued on p. 484.

France.

- 1727 Preliminaries of peace at Paris, between France and Prussia on the one part, and Austria and Spain on the other part—England not included.
 D'Aguesseau again chancellor (1717.)
 Birth of Michael Adanson, naturalist, at Aix, author of "Natural History of Senegal," "Families of Plants," &c. (Died August 6, 1806.)
 1728 Congress of Soissons, May 14, assembled for the final settlement of differences.
 Fayolle's improved method of pin-making.
 1729 Treaty of Seville between France, England, Holland, and Spain.
 Birth of the dauphin; thus the hopes of a Spanish succession are destroyed.
 Revival of the disputes respecting the bull against the Jansenists—"Unigenitus."
 A Jesuit constructs a balloon.
 Bouguer's "Essay on Gradation of Light."
 1730 Registration of the bull "Unigenitus."
 Remonstrance of the parliament, advocates, and clergy, of Paris.
 Mediation of D'Aguesseau between the court and parliament.
 The Jansenist miracles at the tomb of the Abbe Paris begin.
 The Drevets, father (1664-1739) and son (1687-1739), artists, fl. (both named Pierre.)

Germany.

- 1727 The approach of the French to Huningen on the Rhine compels the emperor to apply to the German states for immediate aid: they renew a league of mutual defence.
 1728 Tortuous policy of the emperor in thwarting the negotiations for peace, with the view of obtaining the consent of the chief powers to the Pragmatic sanction.
 ["Charles had entered of late so far upon a course of devious policy, that it had become partly habitual and partly unavoidable to proceed as he had begun."]
 1729 The treaty of Seville (Nov. 9) is remarkable for its "startling contradiction to the treaty of Vienna" in 1725.
 1730 Prince of Hesse-Cassel—king of Sweden.

Austria.

- 1728 Trieste a free port.
 1730 Second persecution of the Salzburg protestants; they form
 "The Salt League of God"—to part with life rather than their belief.
 [They were dreadfully persecuted in 1685; many were put to death under the most refined cruelties, and the remnant were thrust forth on the world, their children being detained and placed under the care of the Jesuits.]

Prussia.

- 1727 Estrangement of the king from his son; domestic troubles; severity of the father.
 [The prince cultivated literature rather than the science of war, under the secret influence of his preceptor, M. Duhan, his friend Katt, and his mother, the queen. The discovery of the prince's intention to fly to England resulted in the execution of his friend Katt, who was beheaded before his face.]
 The king's ardour on behalf of the emperor cools: he recommends a pacific policy.

Spain.

- 1728 Continued reprisals on the English.
Peace of Pardo with England.
Free-masonry first introduced into Spain and Portugal, but meets with persecution instead of encouragement.
- 1729 Peace of Seville, with England, France, and Holland, according to which, Philip engages to place 6,000 men as garrisons in Leghorn, Parma, Piacenza, &c. to secure those estates for Don Carlos.
- Marriage of Don Ferdinand with Maria Barbara of Portugal, princess of the Brazils.
- 1730 The Spanish and imperialist troops menace each other in Italy—the occupation of Parma and Tuscany by the Spaniards being obnoxious to the emperor.
Alliance between Spain and England.

Portugal.

- 1728 The country begins to improve under the benign rule of the humane and peace-loving sovereign.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1728 The great fire of Copenhagen: destruction of the public library, containing 20,000 MSS., the university, four colleges, five churches, and over 1,700 houses (70 streets.)
- 1730 *Christiern VI.* king of Denmark.
Bernstorff, Danish minister—"whose plans of reform were alike honourable to their author and beneficial to the kingdom."
Frederic of Sweden inherits Hesse-Cassel. Celsius's thermometer, known as the Centigrade scale, published.
Linnæus begins to classify the vegetable kingdom.

Russia.

- 1728 Treaty of Nipchoo with China.
Behring's Straits explored by a Dane in the naval service of Peter. He first discovers Kamtschatka to be a peninsula.
- 1729 Peter II. united to Catharine Dalgoroucki.
- 1730 Death of Peter II., Jan. 29.
Elizabeth Petrowna (1741) declines the crown in favour of her cousin,
Anne of Courland (niece of Peter the Great, and widow of Frederic, duke of Courland), empress.
Struggle between the crown and nobles; the Dalgorouckis exact concessions in favour of the aristocracy, which Anne violates.
New ministry—foreigners; Ostermann, Munnich ("the right hand of Russia, from the days of Peter I."), and Biron.

Netherlands.

- 1728 Election of the prince of Orange to the stadtholdership of the states of Groningen and Gueldres.
Herman Boerhaave of Leyden, "a distinguished physician, a good chemist, and an excellent man," fl. (1668-1738.)
- 1729 War declared against the Dutch by the Algerines.
- 1730 Decline in the prosperity of Holland.
["Of this distressing change the cause was neither deviation from sound policy on the part of the government, nor relaxed industry on that of the people, but the pressure of heavy taxation, and the insufficiency of the resources of the country to meet its burdens."]']

Turkish Empire.

- 1729 Conflagration at Constantinople.
- 1730 Turkish troops first disciplined according to the "Christian" mode of warfare.
Reverses in Persia; the Porte loses its recently acquired provinces in that country.
Revolt in Constantinople because of the recent reverses.
The vizier and two other ministers given up by the sultan to the sanguinary vengeance of the Janissaries.
Continued on p. 485.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1727 Tahmasp raises the Persians against the Afghans, and is joined by Nadir Khouli, who soon musters an army of 5,000 men.
Peace between Persia and Turkey: the latter acquires Azerbijan and other places.
Tahmasp, and his general Nadir Khouli, protest agnst. the conditions of the peace.
- 1728 Victorious progress of the Persian revolt against the Afghans usurpers.
- 1729 Defeat of Ashraf at Ispahan; the Persians gain the city.
- 1730 Defeat and death of Ashraf; hence *Tahmasp* succeeds; thus restoring the Suffavean line of royalty.
Nadir Khouli is appointed governor of several important provinces of Persia.
Nadir besieges Herat; during which the Persian nobles induce Tahmasp to declare war against the Turks; hence the Turks again enter Persia.

India and China.

- 1727 Embassy of De Sousa e Menezes and Father Megalhães to the Chinese court on behalf of the Jesuit missions; fruitless.
- 1728 Treaty of Nipchoo, between China and Russia.
A Russian envoy at Peking.
The indolence of the emperor of Delhi is punished by revolts in various quarters.

America.

- 1727 Earthquake in New England.
Slaves in Virginia are declared to be real estate—"adscript to the soil."
["The worst feature of the increase in the population regarded the continual importation of negroes, whose number at length exceeded that of the whites, in the proportion of two to one; and fears began to be entertained by many that danger might one day arise from the resentment of men so deeply injured."]']
- 1728 Behring, a Dane, explores the straits subsequently named after him. (See Russia.)
Death of Cotton Mather, author of "Magnalia."
Gold mines discovered in Brazil.
- 1729 The rights of the proprietors of the North American colonies purchased by the British crown.
A printing-press established at Williamsburgh in Virginia (1736.)
The Carolinas separated; having been purchased by the crown for £17,500.
- 1730 Population of Philadelphia, 12,500; ships trading to its port, above 200.
The diamond mines of Brazil discovered.
The divines Jonathan Edwards (d. 1758), Samuel Davis (d. 1761), Benjamin Coleman (d. 1747); the historian of New England, Thomas Prince (d. 1757); and the botanist John Clayton (d. 1773), fl.

Britain.

- 1730 *Continued* from p. 482.
 Flagitious dishonesty of many persons of rank, in and out of office, disclosed. The Pension bill rejected by the Lords. Disgusting freaks of Lord Wharton, the ex-president of the "Hell-fire Club," on the continent.
 Colley Cibber made poet-laureate, Dec. 3 (born 1671—died 1757).
 Dr. Hales, the chief author of Pneumatic Chemistry, flourishes (d. 1761, aged 84.)
 Tin plate first made in England—at Pontypool in Monmouthshire.
 Homerton Dissenting Academy (second foundation) established near London.
 Birth of bp. Horne of Norwich (d. 1792.)
 Vauxhall Gardens, London, opened. [So named from the manor of Fawkeshall or Vauxhall.]
 John Gay, "Beggars' Opera" (1688-1732), M. W. Montague, "Letters" (1690-1762), Robert Blair, "The Grave" (1699-1746), Eph. Chambers, "Cyclopædia" (d. 1740), and bishop Butler (1692-1752), flourish.
 Sir James Thornhill (1678-1734), Wm. Hogarth (1697-1764), George Knappton (1686-1788), Francis Zuccherelli (1702-1788), and Hamlet Winstanley (d. 1760), painters, engravers, &c. flourish.
 1731 Great Britain guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction at the second treaty of Vienna. Parliamentary opposition to the subsidizing of German princes: Sir William Wyndham on the "Opposition."
 Irish Society of Agriculture originates with Mr. Price of Rathdowney, and others.
 Quarrel and duel, between Lord Hervey (Pope's "white curd of asses' milk") and William Pulteney.
 Pulteney dismissed the privy council, Jul. 1. [Sir Robert Walpole "resolutely shut the door of patronage in the face of genius;" hence "every writer of any name, either from principle or resentment, joined the ranks of the opposition, and were marshalled to the onset by the superior genius of Bolingbroke and Pulteney."] Commercial activity; public credit firm. Authorized disuse of the Latin language in conveyancing, records, and all law pleadings (1343.)
 The "Gin" act passed, which Walpole declared would encourage fraud and increase drunkenness.
 Death of Defoe, and of Lord Wharton.
 Birth of the botanist Wm. Aiton, author of "Hortus Kewensis" (died 1793.)
 Wesley and Whitefield originate Methodism.
 1732 Death of the exiled bishop Atterbury (after having been cast off by James) full of infirmities and griefs, Feb. 15.
 Frauds of the Charitable corporation discovered.
 The Treasury, Whitehall, built.
 Westminster Abbey Towers built.
 Charter for the colony of Georgia; founded by the benevolent general Oglethorpe; a considerable number of the poor protestants of Saltzburg, whom George had taken under his protection, are sent thither.
 The duchess of Marlborough advances £300,000 on the salt duty, June 19.
 Menzies' (Edinburgh) threshing machine.

France.

- 1731 Fulfilment of the treaty of Seville, viz:—the Infant Don Carlos is placed by an English and Spanish force in possession of the duchy of Parma; his uncle, the late duke, having died without issue. The Austrians are expelled the duchy. Royal Academy of Surgeons at Paris.
 1732 Jansenist miracles at the tomb of the Abbé Paris continue to excite attention. Execution of M. Duraud, Huguenot clergyman, for assembling a body of worshippers. "Cours de Sciences" of Buffier published.
 Germany.
 1732 The Pragmatic Sanction confirmed by the diet of the empire, Jan. 11 (1722); but Opposed by Saxony and Bavaria, who enter into a league offensive and defensive. [The emperor's conduct with respect to the Saltzburgers was one of the causes of the opposition of Saxony and Bavaria.]
 Austria.
 1731 Second treaty of Vienna, March 16 (15); now with England and Holland; the former acknowledges the Pragmatic Sanction, the emperor guarantees that the archduchess should not marry a Bourbon; by the latter the Pragmatic Sanction is acknowledged, in lieu of the abolition of the Ostend E. & W. I. Co. Spain renounces the treaty of Seville, and accedes to second treaty of Vienna, June. 6,000 imperial troops sent to Saltzburg, who, under the archbishop's instructions, first torture (from July to Oct.) and then expel the protestants; their children being torn from them. [Some were received at Wirttemberg, some at Hesse, but the greater number found a home in Prussia.]
 1732 The Pragmatic Sanction acknowledged by Denmark and Russia. (1731.)
 Prussia.
 1731 Immigrants from Saltzburg, numbering 16,300, are welcomed to Prussia by the king, whose kindness is abundantly repaid by the benefits their industry, morality, and piety, confer, unconsciously, upon his people.
 Italy.
 1730 Clement XII. (card. Lorenzo Corsini, bp. of Frescati), pope.
 Revolt of the Corsicans against the Genoese not yet quelled: the Genoese court with that of the emperor agree to hire 8,000 Turks for its suppression; horrible scenes ensue, yet the Corsicans hold out.
 Resignation of the aged Victor Amadeus, Sep. 3, in favour of his son, Charles Emmanuel, king of Sardinia.
 1731 Death of Antonio, duke of Parma; and extinction of the house of Farnese.
 His territories are seized as a fief of the empire, by the imperialists under count Stampa, in the name of the Infante Don Carlos.
 The pope protests against their occupancy to the courts of Vienna, Paris, and Madrid, on the ground that they constituted a ducal fief of the church.
 The papal forces driven out of Parma; and allegiance sworn to Charles VI.
 Victor Amadeus endeavours to recover his throne.

Italy.

- 1732 Don Carlos visits his Italian possessions, and assumes the title of grand duke of Tuscany.
Threatened rupture between the Italian states; hence new treaties and negotiations are set on foot.
The Corsicans propose conditions (1730.)
The pope declares Ancona a free port.
Death of Andrea Abate, painter (1720.)
"Verona Illustrata," by the marquis Scipione Maffei, published (1731-1794.)
Earthquake in Naples; Avelino destroyed, Nov. 29.

Spain.

- 1731 Don Carlos, second son of Philip, succeeds to the throne of Parma; two fleets, the one English, and the other Spanish, convey Carlos from Barcelona to Leghorn.
Military preparations for an African campaign.
1732 Triumph over the Moors in northern Africa; Oran taken by the duke of Montemar.
Prospects of a general peace again blighted by the death of the king of Poland.

Sweden.

- 1731 The Swedish East India Co. established.
Science fl. in Sweden under Olaus Celsius, professor Rudbeck, Linnæus, &c.
Commercial prosperity of Sweden.
1732 Triewald, Swede, improves the diving-bell.
Linnæus visits Lapland.

[In 1729 Linnæus was introduced by his friend Dr. Olaus Celsius to the acquaintance of Rudbeck, the professor of botany at Upsal, who appointed him his deputy lecturer, took him into his house, and conferred upon him many favours. During the two years that he remained in professor Rudbeck's house he sketched many of his future works. This year (1732) he proceeded, under royal authority, and at the expense of the university of Upsal, on a journey to Lapland, the result of which was his "Flora Lapponica."]

Russia.

- 1732 Treaty with Austria, at Copenhagen; Russia acknowledges the Pragmatic Sanction.
Interference in the affairs of Poland; alliance with Austria and Prussia against French influence in Polish affairs.
Birth of Louisa Karch, the celebrated improvisatrice, at an obscure village in Lower Silesia.
General Lascy, with 20,000 men, marches upon Warsaw to enforce the election of Augustus.

Netherlands.

- 1731 Free-masonry introduced into Holland, at the Hague, by earl of Chesterfield (926.)
1732 Abolition of the Ostend East and West India Company (1722, 1726.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1730 Continued from p. 483.
Ahmed abdicates, Sep. 17, in favour of Mohammed V. (nephew), who, with great difficulty, appeases the Janissaries; not, however, till the leaders of the revolt are inveigled into the palace, where they are murdered.
[During the reign of Ahmed, Turkey was proverbially a refuge for the unfortunate. Constantinople was indebted to him for

Turkish Empire.

- many public buildings, four public libraries, and a printing establishment.]
1730 The new vizier, Kabakulak, suppresses a second insurrection, by the most severe, nay, atrocious measures.
[The Turkish historians say that he caused the death, by assassination and public executions, of 15,000 persons within six months.]
War with Persia renewed.
1731 The Turks lose ground in Persia.
1732 Victory at Hamadan; hence Peace of Erivan; which secures to the sultan all the territory beyond the Araxes.
Great dissatisfaction with the treaty; hence disgrace of the mufti and vizier.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1731 Total overthrow of the Afghans, and expulsion of the Turks from Azerbaijan, by Nadir Khouli.
1732 Defeat of Shah Tahmasp before Erivan; hence Peace of Erivan with the Turks, and cession (by Tahmasp) of much territory—all beyond the Araxes.
Nadir Khouli repudiates the treaty; he marches against Ispahan; hence Shah Tahmasp is dethroned; and Abbas (an infant, 8 months old, son of Tahmasp) is proclaimed king; and Nadir is proclaimed regent of Persia.
War with Turkey renewed.

India and China.

- 1731 (? 1730) Earthquake in China; 100,000 perish in Pekin.
1732 The Mahrattas finally conquer Malwa and Guzerat.
Expulsion of the Jesuits from Canton; they remove to Macao.
The Portuguese of Macao reject the renewed offer of 1717.
["What a place would Macao have been by this time had this offer been accepted."]

America.

- 1731 The trade of Louisiana resigned by the French Company into the hands of the French crown.
Newspapers first published at Charleston.
1732 Charter for colonizing Georgia vested in twenty-one trustees, for 21 years.
"The Rhode Island Gazette" commenced this year at Newport.
Berbice colonized by the Dutch.
Coffee-trees first cultivated in the plantations.
Birth of George Washington.
The rapid prosperity of the colonies of America dates from this period.
["The inducement held out to settlers by the fertility of the soil, and by the cheapness of land (twenty shillings an acre) was long counterbalanced by the insalubrity of the climate. But at the period upon which we have now entered a considerable portion of the trees were felled, and much of the noxious miasma was evaporated by cultivation; hence both the price and rent of land were doubled. The tide of immigration also began to flow with constancy; new settlements were formed, and the increase of commerce more than corresponded with the increase of population."]

Britain.

- 1733 Walpole's encroachment on the sinking fund.
The Excise scheme proposed by Walpole, March 14.
 Strenuous opposition to the measure.
 Walpole withdraws the Excise bill, Aug. 11; because "he would not be the minister to enforce taxes at the expense of blood."
 Lord Chesterfield, Lord Clinton, and several others, deprived of office, and commissions in the army vindictively withdrawn, by the king, because of their opposition to Walpole's scheme.
 Walpole burnt in effigy throughout England; cockades bearing "liberty, property, and no excise" worn by many, &c.
 Attempts to limit the number of military officers in the House of Commons, and to prevent the infamous practices of stock-jobbing, March 28.
 Tax on sugar imported into N. America. Covent Garden theatre built.
 Refraction of the atmosphere propounded by Dr. Bradley.
 Birth of Dr. John Hunter (died 1793.)
 "The first thread of cotton ever produced without the intervention of human fingers," spun by a machine, the invention of Mr. John Wyatt, near Sutton Coldfield (1730.)
 Spontaneous combustion of a mine near Whitehaven.
 Communication on the inflammability of coal gas made to the Royal Society by Sir James Lowther.
 Birmingham streets first lighted.
- 1734 Bill for securing to military officers their commissions—lost.
 Attempt to repeal the Septennial act—bill brought in, March 13.
 General election; which, it is said, cost Walpole £60,000 to secure his interest with the freeholders.
 The duke of Berwick is killed before Philipsburg, June 12.
 Commercial treaty with Russia.
 Marriage of the princess royal to the prince of Orange, at St. James's, Feb. 14.
 [£80,000 had been voted by the Commons as her marriage portion.]
 Bank of England, Threadneedle St. opened.
 Birth of Sir Ralph Abercromby at Menstry in Clackmannanshire, Scotland (d. 1801.)
 Short, of Edinburgh, improves the Gregorian telescope.
 Counterfeiting bills of exchange felony.
- 1735 Bolingbroke voluntarily exiles himself.
 Bribe of £10,000 tendered to Chauvelin, the French foreign secretary, rejected.
 Walpole loses the favour of the dissenters by telling their deputation that the proper time to abolish the test and corporation acts would "never" come.
 Unsuccessful attempt of the protestant clergy in Ireland to enforce tithes on pasture land and cattle.
 Stereotyping invented by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh.
 Harrison's first time-piece invented.
 The Derwentwater estate given to Greenwich Hospital.
 Death of Arbuthnot and Hearne.

France.

- 1733 The Polish succession: war on behalf of Stanislaus, father-in-law of Louis XV. France, Spain, and Sardinia unite against Austria and Russia.
 Corsica purchased by France.
 The French take the fort of Kehl.
 Jean Philippe Rameau publishes his first opera (1683-1764.)
- 1734 The French force the lines at Erlingen.
 Treves overrun by the count of Belle Isle.
 Siege of Philipsburg; it capitulates, Jul. 1.
 Campaign of the French and imperialists in Italy; Pizzighitine and Cremona taken by the French.
 Death of Villars in Italy, aged 84.
 Coligny and Broglio succeed to the command.
 Battle of Parma; French victorious.
 Broglio defeated with great loss.
 Battle of Guastalla; French victorious.
 Stanislaus escapes from Dantzic.
- 1735 Preliminary treaty of Vienna:—
 The empire cedes Lorraine and Bar to France; Stanislaus abandons all pretensions to Poland, and becomes sovereign of Lorraine—at his death the duchy is to revert to France; duke of Lorraine is made heir of the grand duchy of Tuscany; Don Carlos becomes king of Naples and Sicily; Parma and Placentia are surrendered to the empire; France gives up her German conquests, and guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction, Oct. 3.
Continued on p. 488.
- Germany.**
- 1733 Kehl and Lorraine taken by Berwick, Oct. Hypocritical protestations of the French king of his good-will towards Germany.
 Birth of Jacob Schmutzer, engraver, &c. at Vienna (d. 1806.)
- 1734 Intrigues of the German emperor, through Lord Harrington and others, to effect the overthrow of Walpole's pacific administration in England.
 The emperor and the empire join the war of the Polish succession.
 The electors of Bavaria, Cologne, and the palatine, remain neutral.
 Lorraine taken by the French.
 Frederick of Prussia joins the army on the Rhine with 10,000 men.
 General Mercy sent to Italy; prince Eugene (70 years old) commands in Ger.
 The lines at Erlingen, formed by the emperor, given up by Eugene, May.
 Universities of Goettingen in Hanover, and Fulda, founded.
- 1735 Retreat of Koenigsegg from Italy; he takes refuge in the Tyrol.
 Secret treaty betw. the emperor and France.
 Battle of Clausen; favourable to the imperialists under Eugene, Oct. 20.
- Austria.**
- 1733 Birth of the engraver in mezzotint Johann Jacob, at Vienna (d. 1797.)
- 1734 Prince Eugene, having resigned his command, comes to Vienna.
- 1735 Eugene again commands on the Rhine.
 Preliminaries of peace at Vienna, between the emperor and France: affecting Poland, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily, the Milanese, the imperial Italian possessions in Italy, the Pragmatic Sanction, and the boundaries of Alsatia and the Netherlands.

Prussia.

- 1733 Stanislaus of Poland is hospitably received at the court of Frederick William.
 Marriage of prince Frederick to the daughter of the duke of Brunswick—Bevern. The king remains neutral in the contest now pending respecting Poland.
- 1734 Frederick William joins the army on the Rhine, at the head of 10,000 men. The king gives the town of Rheinsberg to his son Frederic, where he resides, chiefly devoted to literary and scientific pursuits till his accession.

Italy.

- 1733 Savoy joins France and Spain against Austria in the war resulting from the disputed succession of Poland, Sep. 26. The king of Sardinia captures Milan, and assumes its ducal title.
 Peace between Corsica and Genoa; popular festival to commemorate the peace is held in March.
 [The Genoese violated the terms of peace soon after, which eventually led to another revolt of the Corsicans.]
 First masonic lodge in Italy, established by Englishmen at Florence (926.)
 Discussions between the papal court and the temporal princes on ecclesiastical abuses.

[“It was then that a number of distinguished civilians and other writers rose into notice, and established a permanent reputation by their enlightened spirit.” Pre-eminent among them was the justly celebrated Paoli Sarpi. At this time flourished (among others)—Niccola Capasso, Gaetano Argento, Villano, Reverter, Di Ponte, Giannone, Telesio, Bruno, Zeno, Maffei, Muratori, Guiseppe Roma, Campiani da Piperno, Eriole Carazza, Campanella, Tommaso Cornelio Leonarda da Capua, Camillo Peligrino: also, Graviua, Entreri, Acetetta, Lama, Calabresi, Regolotti, Pensabene, Aguirre, &c.]

- 1734 Battle of Bitonto; gained by the Spaniards over the Germans.

Battle of Parma; the French and Sardinians defeat the Austrians; death of general Mercy, June 29.

Battle of Bondanello; the imperialists defeat the confederates.

Battle of Guastalla, Sep. 29 (? Sep. 8); the imperialists are routed by the French. Don Carlos recognised as king of Italy.

- 1735 On p. 488.

Poland and Bohemia.

- 1733 Death of Frederic Augustus of Poland.
 [“It would be difficult to find a parallel for this false, vain-glorious, and lustful monster.” He died February 1.]
 War of the Polish succession:—
 Disputed succession to the crown of Poland: France espouses the cause of Stanislaus Lesczinska; while Russia, Prussia, and the emperor, acknowledge Frederick Augustus, son of the deceased king. Stanislaus elected king of Poland, Sep. 12. 30,000 Russians invest Warsaw. Stanislaus escapes to Dantzic. Frederick Augustus II. elected king of Poland, October 5.
 The “Dissidents” of Poland deprived of their constitutional privileges.

Poland and Bohemia.

- 1734 Frederick Augustus II. of Poland crowned at Cracow, Jan 17.
 The Russians besiege Dantzic. Stanislaus relinquishes his contest for Poland, by escaping from Dantzic, July 9. A reward of 10,000 rubles set on the head of Stanislaus by the czarina Anne. Stanislaus arrives at Konigsberg.
- 1735 The protestants of Bohemia persecuted.

Spain.

- 1733 Alliance with France and Sardinia—in support of the regal claims of Stanislaus. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Paraguay.
- 1734 The dukes Parma and Montemar enter Naples with a force of 30,000 men; Don Carlos is invested with the sovereignty of the two Sicilies.
- 1735 Success of the Spanish arms in Italy. Austria menaced by the duke Montemar. Mediation of England, joined by France. Peace (not ratified till 1738); by the terms of which Carlos is recognised as king of the two Sicilies, and Parma and Placentia are given up to Austria.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1733 Bank of Copenhagen founded.
 The Danish government purchases St. Croix in the West Indies from the Fr.
- 1734 New code of laws in Sweden.

Russia.

- 1733 Free-masonry introduced by English.
 1734 The Russians besiege Stanislaus in Dantzic.
 1735 On p. 489.

Netherlands.

- 1733 Holland is neutral in the Polish war.
 1734 The prince of Orange marries the princess Mary, daughter of George II. of Engl.
 1735 First importation of cotton by the Dutch from Surinam.

Turkish Empire.

- 1733 War with Persia renewed.
 Nadir Khoulî appears before the walls of Baghdad, but is repulsed.
- 1734 The khan of Tartary is commanded by the sultan to lead an army through the Caucasus, and to strengthen his interest with the mountain tribes (1736.)
 Further losses in Persia.
 Victory of Nadir at Baghdad.
- 1735 Nadir makes overtures for peace.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1734 Nadir defeats the Turks before the walls of Baghdad; 20,000 Turks perish, Nov. 28.

America.

- 1733 Savannah founded by general Oglethorpe, February 1.
 [“Georgia was the last of the states that was called into existence before the independence of all.” It was required as a bulwark for Carolina against the hostility of the Spaniards in Florida; and it was also needed as a home for continental protestant refugees, for insolvent debtors, and other unfortunate persons at home.]
 Caoutchouc (india rubber) first exported to Europe from South America.
 A tax on sugar imported into the North American colonies by the British govt.
 Free-masonry introduced into America—the first Lodge opened at Boston.
 St. Croix sold to Denmark by France.
- 1734 Desolating hurricane in Jamaica.
 1735 On p. 489.

Britain.

- 1736 **Artificers' and manufacturers' act.**
The opposition attempt to obtain the repeal of the test act, but are dftd. by ministers.
Laws against witches repealed (1603.)
Act for the relief of quakers rejected by the Lords for its informality.
Tax on spirituous liquors.
The king visits Hanover, leaving The queen regent.
Serious "gin" riots, in consequence of the Irish in London and other places being found "working under wages," &c.
Porteous mob at Edinburgh, April 14, occasioned by the execution of Wilson, the smuggler.
Marriage of Frederick, prince of Wales, to Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, April 27.
Capt. Porteous found guilty of murder, is pardoned by the queen regent.
The populace, in despite of Caroline's pardon, hang him upon a sign post, Sep. 7.
The queen threatens to make Scotland a hunting-field. The duke of Argyll replies, that he will go down and get his hounds ready.
Treaty of subsidy with the Hessians.
The prince of Wales steadily supports the "opposition."
John Wesley goes to Georgia.
Jonathan Hull's patent for propelling vessels by the power of steam.
Aberration of the fixed stars examined and explained by Dr. Bradley.
[He also discovered and demonstrated the nutation of the earth's axis.]
The first appointment of field-m Marshals in England, viz., John duke of Argyll and George earl of Orkney.
Second appointment of a regius professor of modern history.
First act authorizing the Common Council of London to light the streets.
The use of madder as a dye accidentally discovered by surgeon John Belchier.
Death of Lord Lansdowne, the poet.
The toothache-tree brought from North Carolina.
1737 **At the instance of the queen, Walpole introduces a bill for punishing the citizens of Edinburgh because of the Porteous mob—a fine of £2,000 is levied for Porteous's widow.**
Failure of a proposal, by Sir John Barnard, to reduce the interest of the national debt.
Pulteney's proposal to settle upon the prince of Wales £100,000 a-year, rejected.
Walpole places the theatres under the surveillance of the lord chamberlain, June 2.
The princess of Wales is confined of a daughter at St. James's, July 31.
Greenwich Hospital first opened for the reception of disabled seamen.
The disputes of the royal family continue (Walpole keeping the kg.'s wrath active); hence expulsion of the prince of Wales from the palace, Sep. 10 (114.)
Variation of the earth's axis detected by Dr. Bradley.
Death of gn. Caroline of rupture, Nov. 20.
Basket's extensive printing-office, Blackfriars, London, burnt, Dec. 14.
Hume's "Treatise of Human Nature" pub.

France.

- 1735 **Continued from p. 486.**
The Chinese drama: translation of "The Orphan of the Family of Chao," by Du Halde. (See China.)
The French government send out two expeditions to ascertain the figure of the earth,—one company consisting of M.M. Godin, Bouguer, and Condamine (Fr.), with Dons Juan and Ulloa (Spanish), to Pers: the other company, including, among others, Maupertius, Clairaut, Camus, La Monnier, and Celsus, a Swedish astronomer, to Lapland (1737, 1744.)
1736 **Corsica erected into a kingdom.**
The Academy of Sciences at Rouen fndd.
1737 **The Lapland company of mathematicians return: degree measured, 69° 403 Eng. m. Germany.**
1736 **Recriminations between the emperor and states of Holland.**
Marriage of Maria Theresa with the duke of Lorraine, Feb. 12.
Prince Eugene dies, April 10 (121.)
[His last expressed wish was, that the emperor would support the Pragmatic Sanction by a standing army. Eugene was 73 years old.]
Seckendorf, commander-in-chief.
The empire accedes to the preliminary treaty of Vienna, May 19.
1737 **Seckendorf is first sent against Widdin: but he is countermanded and directed to go against Nissa.**
Recall and disgrace of Seckendorf.
Gen. Doxat, who surrendered Nissa to the Turks, executed. (See Hungary.)
Italy.
1735 **The House of Bourbon in Naples.**
Don Carlos crowned at Palermo, as Charles III. king of Sicily, Naples, Ella, and the "Stati degli Presidi."
The crowns of Spain and Naples never to be united; Parma and Placentia to fall to Austria.
Separate peace for Italy between the emperor and king of France; negotiations between count Zinzendorf and cardinal de Fleury—conditions: the grand duchy of Tuscany to revert to house of Lorraine after the death of its present possessor; the Spanish troops to be withdrawn from the Tuscan fortresses; Leghorn to remain a free port; Don Carlos to retain the two Sicilies; and Sardinia to have a district of the Milanese. (See Austria.)
Indignation of Savoy and Spain at the news of this treaty.
1736 **Successful revolt of Corsica—Theodore (baron Neuhoﬀ), chosen king by the Genoise (1726.)**
Sardinia first accedes to the preliminary treaty of Vienna, May 1.
The imperialists take Milan.
Death of the landscape and architectural painter, Tomaso Aldrovandini (born at Bologna, 1653.)
1737 **Death of John Gaston (Gian Gastone), grand duke of Tuscany; and Extinction of the Medici line.**
Francis, duke of Lorraine (husband of Maria Theresa) becomes grand duke of Tuscany. (See 1733.)
Herculanum discovered.

Austria.

1737 [* At this time the Austrian power became finally consolidated in Italy, which no events short of the general convulsion of European governments by the French revolution could again disturb.]

Poland and Hungary.

1736 Diet of pacification called by Frederick Augustus; general amnesty—excepting Stanislaus.

Augustus receives the homage of the Poles. Stanislaus resigns; whereupon the Saxon and Russian troops evacuate Poland.

Earthquake, which turns a mountain in Hungary quite round.

1737 War of Hungary with Turkey.

The imperialists take Nissa, July 28. Otchaloff taken, and Nissa retaken by the Turks.

Spain.

1736 Arrest, in Madrid, of the attendants of the Portuguese ambassador.

War with Portugal in America.

1737 Attempts of Philip to restrain the Contrabandists.

Complaints of the Spanish cabinet respecting the English privateers in the Indian and American seas are treated with indifference by the British government.

Portugal.

1736 Retaliatory arrests in Lisbon of the servants of the Spanish ambassador, which result in war between the two countries.

Denmark.

1736 Denmark receives from Hamburg the sum of 1,000,000 marks of silver on the settlement of their long pending dispute.

Russia.

1735 Restoration of the Persian provinces held since 1723.

The czarina joins the emperor of Germany; she sends 10,000 men to co-operate with the imperialists on the Rhine.

[This was the first time a Russian army set foot in Germany.]

1736 The troops in Poland are withdrawn.

War with Turkey, to avenge the disgraceful peace of the Pruth (1710), and for the extension of the Russian dominions.

1737 Count de Biron elected duke of Courland; an elevation not regarded with much jealousy by the states, as it prevented the incorporation of their country with Poland.

Austria eagerly assists the czarina in her war against Turkey.

Russian arms victorious in the Crimea; Azof taken from the Turks.

Oczakow taken by the Russians.

Victory at Stawutschana.

Turkish Empire.

1736 Death of Ahmed by poison, aged 74 (1730.) War with Russia, chiefly through the contrivances of Nadir of Persia.

Azof is besieged by Russia without the formality of a declaration of war.

Peace with Persia; restoration of Georgia and Armenia, which Russia is anxious to obtain.

The Crimea attacked; Azof lost.

1737 The Austrians take Nissa; but are defeated at Barmaluka, Widdin, &c.

The Crimea conquered by the Russians; Oczakow is also lost.

Turkish Empire.

1737 Nissa retaken by the Turks; the Austrians suffer severe defeats.

The atrocities of the Russians in Bessarabia and Moldavia attach the Christian population more closely to the Sultan.

Persia and Tartary.

1736 Death of Shah Abbas; with whom the Saffavean dynasty terminated.

Nadir Khouli is proclaimed shah of Persia, at a great council assembled on the plain of Chowal Mogam.

He stipulates that the peculiarities of the Shiah sect should be abolished and uniformity restored to the Mohammedan religion.

1737 Rapid preparations of Nadir for the expulsion of the Afghans from Persia.

India and China.

1735 Battle of Agra, between the Mahrattas and Saadat Khan of Oude; the latter victorious.

Many of the Jesuits expelled in 1724 enter China in a stealthy manner.

Renewed persecutions of the Jesuits and Christians in China (1724.)

[35,000 catholic Christians in China.]

Parts of the Chinese drama in French.

[The regular drama of the Chinese took its rise in the 8th century a.c., being the invention of the emperor Hionen Tsong, who also reformed the national system of music. The object of Chinese plays is, as declared in the public code of laws, "to present upon the stage real or fictitious portraits of good and upright men, virtuous women, and affectionate and obedient children, to incite the spectators to the practice of virtue."]

1736 Keen-lung, emperor of China; a warlike and ambitious sovereign; but one who adopted very many wise and benevolent measures.

The Sanscrit, or sacred language of India, arrests the attention of Europeans.

[“The Sanscrit,” called also Gronthon, is the only language of the Brahmans and their books. It is a dead language, but was probably once spoken; it is wonderfully perfect in its construction, and extremely copious. Its alphabet is called Davan-agari, or the divine alphabet, because, it is said, it had its origin from the gods, whose language it was. The alphabet consists of fifty letters. The period of its highest state of perfection was at the court of Vicramadyta, rajah of Benares, in the century preceding the Christian era, where the celebrated poet Calydas lived, the author of “Sacontala,” or the Fatal Ring, and of the “Megha Duta,” or the Cloud of Message.]

America.

1735 Birth of the statesman John Adams, at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts, October 19 (1785.)

Measure of a meridional arc taken in Peru by M.M. Godwin, Bouguer, La Condamine, and others. (See France.)

1736 “The Virginia Gazette,” being the first newspaper published in Virginia, commenced at Williamsburgh this year.

Experiments on sound at Quito and Cayenne by La Condamine.

Britain.

- 1738 Jenkyns (who had been ill treated by the Spaniards near Jamaica) is examined before the House of Commons; hence Popular excitement, occasioned by this and other reports of the Spanish deprivations on Engl. traders in the American seas. Pulteney and the "opposition" urge the necessity of war; Walpole negotiates, backing his proposals for peace with fleets, letters of marque, reprisals, &c. Publication of parliamentary debates prohibited, "as a high indignity to, and a notorious breach of the privileges of that house."
- [Both parties were of the same mind on this subject; "it was passed without a single dissentient voice, and with little animadversion."]
- William Pitt, gentleman of the bedchamber to prince of Wales, Feb. 21.
- George brings over his new mistress, the countess of Walmoden.
- [She had two sons who bore the name of her husband.]
- John Wesley returns from Georgia.
- Birth of pr. George Augustus (Geo. III.) son of the prince of Wales, June 4.
- First patent for spinning by rollers—taken out by Lewis Paul, the invention of John Wyatt, both of Birmingham. From this event is to be dated the commencement of The second period of cotton-spinning, i.e. by machinery.
- Iron rails substituted for wood in the colliery railways of Whitehaven.
- H. Fielding, "Tom Jones" (1707-1754), Jonathan Swift, satires (1687-1745), Isaac Watts, hymns, &c. (1674-1748), Alex. Pope, poems (1688-1744), James Thomson, "Seasons" (1700-1748), Allan Ramsay, "The Gentle Shepherd" (1696-1758), Richard Savage, poems (1698-1743), W. Somerville, "The Chase" (1692-1743), Edwd. Young, "Night Thoughts" (1681-1765), C. Maclaurin, mathemat. (1696-1746), James Hammond, elegies (1710-1742), John Dyer, poems (1700-1758), &c.
- 1739 Ratification of the convention of Prado, by which the Spanish government guaranteed the sum of £95,000 as indemnity for losses of shipping, &c. (Nullified.) Westminster bridge begun, Jan. 29.
- Lord Walpole (son of Sir Robert) appointed auditor of the exchequer.
- Walpole's message to the Pretender sent by Carte the historian.
- Birth of pr. Edward Augustus, March 25. [Died duke of York, Sep. 17, 1769.]
- War declared against Spain, for persisting in its claim to a right of search, Oct. 23. [The pitch to which public resentment against Spain had been excited was intense; and the announcement of a declaration of war called forth the acclamations of all classes, while the bells everywhere poured forth a joyful sound.]
- Walpole's resignation refused by the king.
- Capture of Porto Bello by Vernon, Nov. 21.
- Wesleyan Methodism introd. into Ireland.
- Harrison's second time-piece (1735, 1749.)
- Gas first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton.
- Dr. Clayton's statements relative to the inflammability of coal gas made public.

Britain.

- 1739 Mignonette first introduced († 1752.)
- Hume's "Moral and Political Essays" pub.
- 1740 Birth of princess Eliza Caroline, Jan. 10. [Died in September, 1759.]
- Place and Pension bill again rejected.
- Popular outcry against admiral Wager's scheme for keeping a register of seamen: the proposed impressment of seamen opposed by Walpole.
- Embargo laid upon all shipping, except coasters; so great was the difficulty experienced by the lords of the admiralty in obtaining seamen, Feb. 1—March 28.
- The embargo taken off—the merchants having agreed to carry one-third of their crew landsmen, and to furnish one man in four to the royal navy, April 14.
- Continued on p. 492.

France.

- 1738 Treaty of Vienna definitively signed.
- French auxiliaries assist in the suppression of the Corsican revolt against Genoa.
- Sweden subsidized by France.
- Experiments of the French academicians, M.M. Cassini de Thury, Maraldi, and La Caille, for ascertning the velocity of sound.
- Vaucanson's celebrated Automata first exhibited at Paris.
- 1739 A severe famine in France.
- Charles de Secondat Montesquieu, author of "Esprit de Lois," &c. fl. (1689-1755.)
- Dufay's Instructions for Dyers.
- 1740 War of the Austrian succession:—
- France joins the combination against Maria Theresa—thus making wreck of national truth and honour.
- Corsican revolt suppressed.
- The three Adams, sculptors, fl. at Paris.
- The Academy of Sciences at Dijon fndd.
- Gensanne's steam engine improvements.

Germany.

- 1738 Disputes respecting Juliers and Berg.
- 1739 Treaty of Versailles, Jan. 13, intrusting Juliers and Berg provisionally to the prince of Sulzbach; hence Dissolution of the treaty of 1726 with Prus. Peace with Turkey. (See Hungary.)
- 1740 On p. 492.

Austria.

- 1738 Peace of Vienna finally concluded with France, who accedes to the Pragmatic Sanction, Nov. 7.

Prussia.

- 1739 Frederick William offers the emperor twelve hundred thousand dollars for recognising his claim on the duchies of Juliers and Berg; but the emperor refuses, and forms the treaty of Versailles.
- Rupture between the courts of Prussia and Austria; renunciation of the peace of 1726, and rejection by Prussia of the Pragmatic Sanction.
- 1740 Death of Frederick William, May 31, leaving his son and successor an army of 70,000 men, and a treasury containing nine million of dollars.
- [Frederick William was characterized for republican plainness and austerity, facility of intercourse with his subjects, economy bordering upon parsimony, political sagacity, approaching to double dealing, and strict business habits.]
- Continued on p. 492.

Italy

1738 Peace: Novara and Tortona in the Milanese fall to Savoy; while Parma and Placentia revert to Austria.

The Corsicans employ French auxiliaries. Free-masonry condemned by the pope. Marriage of Charles of Naples to a daughter of the king of Poland.

Order of St. Januarius instituted in Naples by king Charles.

1740 The Corsican revolt suppressed. Benedict XIV. (card. Prosper Lambertini, abp. of Bologna), pope.

[He was universally respected for his learning and piety.]

Earthquake at Palermo; a convent destroyed. Bianconi's experiments on sound.

Birth of the celebrated improvisatrice, Maria Maddalena Fernandez (1771.)

Death of Giovanni Carlo Aliberti, painter (b. 1680.)

Poland and Hungary.

1738 Imperial generals in Hungary—duke of Lorraine and count Koenigsegg.

Orsova relieved by the imperialists, July 4. Reverses of the imperialists.

Kevenhuller displaces count Koenigsegg.

1739 Battle of Krotzka, June 30; the imperialists defeated by the Turks.

Gen. Wallis retreats before the Turks. Belgrade entered by the Turks, Sep. 4.

Victorious campaign of the Turks; they take Servia, Bosnia, and Wallachia.

Peace of Belgrade; Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey by Hungary.

1740 The Prussians invade Silesia.

Spain.

1738 Dissensions with England respecting the boundaries on the side of Florida and Carolina, in America.

The Spanish fleet in the American seas capture many English trading vessels.

Spain claims the right of search in the Indian and American seas—denied.

1739 Convention of Prado; £95,000 offered by Philip as indemnification for losses sustained by the commerce of England.

[Though signed by Mr. Keene for England, and by Quadro for Spain, it was unpalatable to the English people.]

War with England; occasioned by infractions of Asiento treaty: English shipping seized in all the Spanish ports.

1740 Philip lays claim to the Austrian succession as descendant of Anne of Austria.

[He, however, restricted his demands to the inheritance of his queen in Lombardy, now in possession of Maria Theresa, which he designed for his younger son, Don Philip.]

War of the Austrian succession; alliance of Spain with France and the elector of Bavaria.

Denmark and Sweden.

1738 French subsidy of 2,000,000 francs paid to Sweden, on the renewal and confirmation of an alliance with that country.

The French party in the Swedish diet demand from Russia the restoration of all the ceded provinces.

The Danes subsidized to protect Hanover.

1740 Danish East India Company established.

The Swedenborgian sect makes its first appearance at Upsal in Sweden.

Russia.

1739 Reverses in Turkey; loss of Choczim and Moldavia—gained the previous year.

Victory of Munnich at Stawutschana; Moldavia laid open to the Russians.

Peace of Belgrade; rendered necessary by the losses of the Austrians.

Azof alone retained of all the Russian conquests in the Crimea.

1740 Conspiracy against the czarina detected.

Death of Anne; and accession of Ivan III. (two months old), great-nephew of the late empress, under the regency of count Biron.

[Ivan was son of Anne of Mecklenburg, by duke Antony of Brunswick-Bevern.]

Cabal headed by the parents of infant emper. A palace of ice built at St. Petersburg.

Turkish Empire.

1738 Retreat of the Russians upon the Ukraine. The Austrians relieve Orsova, July 4.

The Russians victorious at Choczim. The Austrians being greatly harassed by the Turks shut themselves up in Belgrade.

1739 Sanguinary battle of Krotzka, June 30; unfavourable to Austria.

Belgrade entered by the Turks, Sep. 4. Peace of Belgrade; humiliating to Austria;

while Russia restores all her Turkish conquests except Azof: the Austrian and Ottoman frontier is the Czerna and Unna.

[This was one of the most advantageous treaties ever made by the Porte: the Austrians abandoned all they had gained under prince Eugene.]

The fortifications of Azof demolished.

Persia and Tartary.

1738 Victory over the Affghans; they are driven from Kandahar; they escape to India.

The Affghan dynasty overthrown. The Uzbeks of Bokhara chastised by Reza Khouli, Nadir's son.

1739 War with the emperor of Delhi, for having sheltered the Affghans.

Nadir Shah invades India. He sacks Delhi; and robs it of the treasures amassed by the emperors for the space of two centuries.

India and China.

1738 The Sikhs form themselves into bands of plunderers.

The Kandahar Affghans are protected, which enrages Nadir Shah of Persia.

Murder of a Persian ambassador.

1739 Invasion of India by Nadir Shah of Persia; Mohammed submits.

Massacre of Delhi; 100,000 persons perished by the sword, and property valued at £62,000,000 plundered.

[According to some the persons destroyed numbered 150,000, and the property amounted to £125,000,000 value.]

1740 *On p.* 493.

America.

1738 Insurrection of negroes at Stono in South Carolina; they murder the whites and proceed towards Florida; but drunkenness causes their ruin.

1739 War between England and Spain, occasioned by the Spanish *guarda costas*; England denies to Spain the "right of search" in the American seas.

Porto Bello taken by admiral Vernon.

1740 *On p.* 493.

Britain.

- 1740 *Continued* from p. 490.
 Anson proceeds on his celebrated voyage: he was to assist Vernon, and commit depredations in the South Seas.
 English fleet in the South American Seas, under Cathcart and Ogle.
 Riots on account of the scarcity and expensiveness of food; many are killed.
 England alone continues true to the Pragmatic Sanction; violated by other powers.
 Association of Jacobite lords and others, favourable to the Pretender, formed in Scotland (seven in all.)
 Cheltenham mineral springs discovered.
 First circulating library in England, opened at Salisbury, by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister.
 Death of Sir William Wyndham.
 Pott first proves the distinctness of the metal in manganese from iron.
 Robins's "New Principles of Gunnery," demonstrating the resistance of the air.
 Maclaurin's Essays on the Earth's form.
 Death of Paul Ferg in London, a native of Vienna, painter.
- 1741 Motion by Sandys, "the motion maker," for Walpole's dismissal, lost, Feb. 13.
 Lord Carteret makes a similar motion in the Lords—rejected.
 Vernon repulsed at Carthage, April.
 Fearful loss of men by war, sickness, bad provisions and other causes.
 Treaty with Maria Theresa; to whom parliament, in next session, grant £300,000.
 Aldermen made justices of the peace.
 Court of common pleas, Westminster, built.
 The king goes to Holland, May. 6.
 General election unfavourable to Walpole.
 Negro conspiracy in New York detected.
 Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, fndd.
 Birth of Dr. Alexander Adam, rector of the Edinburgh High School, from 1771 to his death, in 1809.
 [Dr. Adam was author of several school books; grammar, geography, history, &c.]
 Payne's experiments on the steam engine.
 Dr. Hales invents ventilators.
- 1742 Walpole created earl of Orford, Feb. 9.
 He resigns his seals of office, Feb. 11.
 The Grenville ministry (Carteret, &c.)
 Addition to the prince of Wales's income of £50,000.
 The Jacobites are promised assistance by cardinal Fleury, according to the statement of Bochaldy in Edinburgh, Feb.
 Parliamentary inquiry into Walpole's ministry, proposed by Lord Limerick.
 Grant to Maria Theresa. £5,000,000.
 Defensive alliance with Prussia.
 Pulteney, created earl of Bath; he becomes unpopular, July 15.
 Naval victory off St. Christopher's.
 Deaths: Dr. Halley, Dr. Beattie, the benevolent Hugh Boulter, bp. of Armagh.
 Dr. Bradley succeeds Dr. Halley, astronomer royal (1718.)
 Hydraulic chemistry received into the number of sciences.
 [Beckmann says, that the first mention of an hydrometer occurs in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia (415), but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, 212 B.C.]

France.

- 1741 The French troops in Germany are commanded by Broglio and Belleisle.
 Maillebois commands in Holland, &c.
- 1742 Proposals for negotiation by Fleury rejected and exposed.
 Prussia and Saxony secede fr. the alliance.
- Germany.**
- 1740 Death of the emperor Charles VI., Oct. 9.
 The proposal of Frederick of Prussia to Maria Theresa rejected. (See Austria.)
 Maria Theresa succeeds to the empire in October; but her right is denied by the elector of Bavaria, Charles Albert.
 ["Young, beautiful, and endowed with qualities of the highest order, she was surrounded with enemies whose envy and ambition would have despoiled her of her splendid rights. Frederick of Prussia, surnamed the Great, in honour of his abilities rather than his sense of justice, the electors of Bavaria and Saxony, and the kings of Spain and Sardinia, all pressed forward to the spoilation of an inheritance, which they seemed to consider as fair game for all comers."—Grattan.]
 The elector takes up arms.
 The Preislers (three brothers), natives of Nuremberg, engravers, &c. flourish.
- 1741 Neipperg is sent into Silesia against the king of Prussia.
 Maria Theresa gives birth to a son, Emperor Joseph II., March 13.
 Secret alliance of France, Bavaria, and Spain (through marshal Belleisle), concluded at Nymphenburg, for restricting Maria Theresa to Hungary, and electing Charles Albert emperor.
 Westphalia occupied by a French army under Maillebois, which alarms the elector of Hanover (George II. of Eng.)
 The pope declares in favour of Maria Theresa; Sardinia, England, and Holland offer to mediate; but France and Spain declare war against Maria Theresa.
 Armistice of Schnellerdorf: Frederick is guaranteed Lower Silesia, with the towns of Breslau and Neiss.
- 1742 Linz taken by Kevenhuller, Jan. 24.
 On the same day is crowned at Frankfort, by some of the electors,
 Charles VII. (elector of Bavaria), emperor. [Charles Albert claimed the throne in right of his descent from Anne, eldest daughter of Ferdinand I.]
 Swarms of Croats and Pandours overrun Bavaria; Kevenhuller reduces Munich.
 Sardinia joins the Austrian cause.
- Austria.**
- 1740 Death of Charles VI. Oct. 20, aged 56.
 Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary estates of Austria.
 War of the Austrian succession.
 Maria Theresa rejects the terms proposed by Frederick—viz., the cession of Silesia.
- 1741 Battle of Mollwitz, Ap. 10. (See Prussia.) [The Prussians lost 2,500 men; the Austrians 3,000, and 2,000 prisoners.]
 Prussian camp at Mollwitz.
 Death of J. W. Maur, engraver, &c.
 Birth of the archduke Joseph, March 13.
- 1742 Peace of Breslau with Prussia, June 11:
 Prussia acquires Glatz and Silesia, except the principality of Teschen.

Prussia.

- 1740 Continued from p. 490.
Frederick II. (the Great) aged 27 years.
 Punishment of the bishop and chapter of Herstal for insubordination.
 Envoy sent to Vienna, offering Prussian alliance in lieu of the whole of Silesia.
 Expedition into Silesia against Maria Theresa, Dec. 23.
 Maria Theresa peremptorily demands the evacuation of Silesia by the Prussians.
 Death of F. P. Barabiz, Heb. lex. aged 19.
 Success of the Prussian arms in Silesia.
 Victory over the Austrians at Mollwitz, March 20 († April 10, † 27), mainly owing to the coolness of the Prussian infantry.
 Silesia almost conquered.
 Mar. Belleisle visits the camp at Mollwitz.
 Frederick joins the alliance against Austria—uniting with France.
- 1742 Frederick violates the truce of Schnellen-dorf; he enters Moravia and lays siege to Glatz, Feb. (See Germany, 1741.)
 France and Bavaria join the Prussians.
 Battle of Czaslau between Frederick and prince Charles of Lorraine, favourable to the Prussians, May 17.
 Negotiations of Lord Hyndford; hence Peace of Breslau signed at Berlin, July 28.
Italy.

- 1741 Pope Benedict, in order to withdraw cardinal Alberoni from his retreat at San Marino—"the asylum of the persecuted and the unfortunate," sends him to Bologna on a diplomatic mission.
 Leghorn suffers from an earthquake.
- 1742 The king of Savoy offers to form an alliance with Maria Theresa of Austria.
 The marquis de Montemar commands the Spanish forces in Italy; landing at Spezia he directs his march through Tuscany upon the Bolognese. (See Spain.)

Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.

- 1741 **Maria Theresa** crowned queen of Hungary. [After her address to the estates they exclaimed, "We will give our lives for our king, Maria Theresa."]
 Gt. enthusiasm on behalf of Maria Theresa.
 Count Palfi leads 30,000 Hungarians to the relief of Vienna.
 Count Biron, duke of Courland, deposed; and his territory occupied with Russians.
 Bohemia overrun by Saxons, French, and Bavarians, under Belleisle; by whom Prague is taken by assault, Oct. 30.
 The elector of Bavaria receives the crown of Bohemia, Dec. 19.
- 1742 The French and Bavarians under Belleisle are blockaded in Prague, by Charles of Lorraine, June.
 Maillebois comes into Bohemia, Sep.
 Flight of the French from Prague, Dec. 16; they retreat across the Rhine; hence Bohemia re-conquered by the imperialists.

Spain.

- 1741 Montemar leads 15,000 men into Italy.
 1742 Sudden recall and disgrace of Montemar. [Not being allowed to act according to his own matured judgment he was unable to prevent the occupation of Modena and Regio by the Austrians.]
 Philip loses the assistance of the Neapolitan army in Italy, the English having threatened Naples if they were not withdrawn.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1741 War of Sweden against Russia, for the recovery of the ceded districts east of the Gulf of Bothnia—the result of the ascendancy of the Hats.
 The Swedes defeated at Willmanstrand.
 Incorporation of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.
 The animal kingdom divided into six classes by Linneus.
- 1742 The Swedes lose Helsingfors, and are expelled Finland.
 Death of queen Ulrica Eleonora of Sweden.
 Royal Acad. of Sciences at Copenhagen fdd.
Russia.
- 1741 Great discontent of the Russians with the foreign councillors; hence Military insurrection; revolt of the guards; *Elizabeth* (Petrowna), youngest daughter of Peter the Great and the empress Catharine (1730) proclaimed.
 Ivan, also Anne and her husband, are committed to a dungeon; many nobles are banished to Siberia, &c.
 Banishment of Biron to Siberia, Dec. 6.
 Munnich and Osterman are also exiled.
 Fall of German influence in Russia, so long predominant in her councils.
 French influence now in the ascendant.
- 1742 Peter of Holstein-Gottorp declared heir.

Netherlands.

- 1740 Coals distilled at Liege.
 1741 Count de Harrac Rohran, *governor*, Neth. Holland declares for Maria Theresa.

Turkish Empire.

- 1742 War with Persia resumed: Nadir Shah advances to Erzeroom.
 [Nadir pretended that the religious articles of the late treaty had not been executed.]
Persia and Tartary.
- 1741 Victorious expedition of Nadir against the Uzbeks and Leaghis.
 Attempt to assassinate Nadir; suspicion of treachery falling upon his son, Reza Khouli, Nadir has him blinded.
 [Nadir's heroic spirit rapidly declined after this sad event.]

- 1742 Desultory war with Turkey till 1746.

India and China.

- 1740 Horrid massacre in Java of 20,000 natives in one day by the Dutch.
 The Nawabs become independent of the sovereign of Delhi.
- 1741 Ali Khan, an Afghan adventurer, founds a new power in the north of India: his followers are called Rohillas.
- 1742 Anson visits the Chinese seas.
 Great fire at Canton.

America.

- 1740 Tennessee first explored.
 Oglethorpe, of Georgia, invades Florida; he is compelled to raise the siege of Fort Augustine and return home.
 Adm. Vernon bombards Carthagena; he is, however, compelled to raise the siege.
 Adm. Anson in the American seas.
 Death of the poet John Adams, aged 35.
- 1741 Hampshire lays claim to Vermont.
 Negro conspiracy in New York for the murder of their white masters.
- 1742 Georgia invaded by Spaniards and Indians; Oglethorpe, "more by manoeuvres than by valour," forces them to retreat. He then departs for England.

Britain.

- 1743 The "Place Bill" becomes law.
 Repeal of the "Gin" act (1731).
 British troops sent to the aid of Austria.
 Great discontent on account of the war; the cry is raised that the king has sacrificed Britain to the interests of Hanover.
 Walpole defends the mercenaries, which restores to him prince of Wales's favour.
 Battle of Dettingen, June 27, at which king George was present, and his son, the duke of Cumberland, was wounded.
 Alarm of invasion on behalf of the Pretender; who is now in France receiving encouragement and aid.
 Vote of £10,000,000 for the war.
 Habeas Corpus act suspended for six mos.
 Proclamations enforcing the laws against Catholics and non-jurors.
 Henry Pelham, prime minister, July 26.
 William Pitt, paymaster.
 Birth of prince William Henry, Nov. 23. [Died duke of Gloucester, Aug. 25, 1805.]
 The "old" Pretender's proclamation in favour of his son issued, Dec. 23.
 Anson takes a galleon at Manilla, June 20.
 Birth of William Paley (died 1805).
 ["This excellent writer, after Clarke and Butler, ought to be ranked among the brightest ornaments of the English church in the 18th century."—*Macintosh*.]
 Hans Sloane, nat. hist. (1660-1753), A. Baxter, metaphys. (1687-1750), Lord Bolingbroke, politics, &c. (1672-1751), G. Berkeley, metaphys. &c. (1684-1753), F. Hutcheson, morals (1694-1747), and Ph. Doddridge, divinity (1701-1751), flourish.
 Maclaurin, writer on "Fluxions," fl.
- 1744 Quadruple alliance between England, Austria, Saxony, and Holland.
 Charles Edward's invasion project frustrated, chiefly by a storm, Jan.
 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.
 War declared against France, March 31.
 Naval victory of Marshall and Lestock over the French and Spaniards in the bay of Hieres, March.
 Adm. Anson returns from his voyage round the world, bringing with him the Acapulco galleon, June 15.
 Loss of the *Victory* (110 guns) and its crew of 1,100 men, in the Race of Alderney.
 Broad Bottom ministry formed, Nov. 27.
 The Pelham interest in the ascendant.
 Henry Fox and Mr. Grenville junior lords of the treasury, Dec. 22.
 The first Wesleyan conference, London.
 Deaths: Pope; duchess of Marlborough.
 Birth of David Allan, a Scottish painter of portraits and historical subjects (d. 1796).
 Renewed lighting and paving acts.
 Birth of T. Hearne, landscape pnt. (d. 1817).
 The Barbers' Company dissociated.

France.

- 1743 Death of cardinal Fleury, Jan. 29, aged 90.
 Orry succeeds to the ministry of state.
 Court influence of Mad. de Chateauroux.
 Battle of Dettingen; French defeated.
 Noailles evacuates Forancorcia.
 The war in support of the elector of Bavaria begins to languish.
 ["The emperor for whom the war had been undertaken was now in exile; 100,000 French soldiers had been sacrificed; the

France.

- revenue was deeply involved, and colonies were at the mercy of the English.
- 1743 Disastrous retreat of Belleisle through hemia. Bavaria is evacuated by Brog Clairaut's "Figure de la Terre" published D'Alembert, author of "Virtual Velocities," "Opuscules Mathematiques," Jac. Nic. Tardien (b. 1718), Jean Jacq Filpart (b. 1723), Laurent Cars (d. 1771), Jac. Phil. le Bas (1708-1782), J. Firmin Beauvarlet (b. 1733), Jac. A. met (1727-1788), Francois Aliamet (1734), and Pierre le Pautre (b. 17 engravers, &c. flourish.
 Jean Daulle, artist, flourishes (born 17
- 1744 Rise of marshal Saxe.
 Prince of Conti leads an army of 25 men into Italy to assist the Spaniards.
 Sea-fight between the French and English fleets off Toulon—indecisive, Feb. 10 (?).
 The mathematicians sent to Peru return degree measured, 68° 72' English mile [The oblate figure of the earth was thus established, but its degree of ellipticity has never been ascertained.]
 D'Alembert's work on "Hydrodynamique" Invasion of England threatened.
 War declared against Austria and England.
 The king opens the Flemish campaign person, on the persuasions of his mistress Menim, Ypres, Furnes, Kenoque, take Alsace invaded by the Austrians.
 Louis returns from the Netherlands, bringing the bulk of his army against the Austrians.
 The king arrested by fever, at Metz.
 Noailles suffers prince of Lorraine to withdraw his army from Alsace, unmolested.
 Freyburg reduced by Noailles.
 The French and Spanish armies succeed in Italy; Coni taken, &c.
 Death of Madame Chateauroux.
- Germany.**
- 1743 Events continue favourable to the cause of Maria Theresa.
 Battle of Dettingen, June 16 (? 27); Pragmatic army defeat the French.
 The camp fixed at Worms.
 Treaty of Worms; Holland joins Austria, England, and Savoy.
 Triple alliance between Saxony, Austria, and England, Dec. 20.
 University of Erlangen, Franconia, in Alliance of Frankfurt, between the emperor, king of Prussia, king of Sweden, prince of Hesse Cassel, and the elector palatine, May 22. (See Prussia.)
 German dramatic literature begins to tend its influence in other countries.
 ["Up to the year 1745 or 1750 nothing had been done for German literature, and to spread its reputation through the world for scarcely any German, since the time of Luther, had, by the use of his acquired any wide influence over minds of his cotemporaries. There have been doubtless many genial and talented poets since the period of the Minnesingers of the 12th and 13th centuries; these scientific writers, classical scholars, historians, so that the *catalogue rai* has a very respectable appearance; with regard to *belles lettres* the French school prevailed."]

Germany.

- 1744 Jealousy between Maria Theresa and the king of Sardinia.
 Freyburg taken by marshal Coigny, with the loss of 18,000 men, Nov. 28.
 The imperialists fail in Silesia.
 Bavaria recovered by Charles.
 Euler's "Isoperimetrical Problems."
 Birth of Charles Guttemberg at Nuremberg, engraver and painter.

Austria.

- 1743 Braumar taken by the Austrians.

Prussia.

- 1744 The triple alliance contemplated a partial dismemberment of Prussia; hence Treaty of Frederick with Louis; and Second campaign of the Prussian army in Silesia.
 Frederick marches against Prague.
 He puts the emperor in possession of his hereditary dominions.
 Frederick retreats upon Silesia, narrowly escaping being made prisoner by the Austrian general Trenck, December.
 Friesland annexed to Prussia.
 Birth of Frederick William (II.), son of Augustus William, brother of the king.

Italy.

- 1743 The king of Savoy is offered a large subsidy by Walpole the British minister, if he would declare war against France and Spain, and head the Austrians in Italy.
 Alliance of Worms—Savoy with Austria against Spain; by which Charles Emmanuel obtains for Savoy the final session of the marquisate of Finale; the fortresses of Lombardy and Parma to be occupied by Piedmontese and Sardinian troops; and the Spaniards to be expelled. the Milanese.
 Charles Emmanuel drives the Spaniards from Bologna into the papal states.
 An English fleet threatens to bombard Naples; hence she is compelled to remain neutral in the war of the Austrian succession.
 Venice remains neutral in the same war.
 Count de Gages, with a reinforcement of Spaniards, drives the king of Savoy, with loss, into the hills.

Several fractures appear in St. Peter's Church at Rome; Van Vitelli is employed to repair them.

- 1744 Renewed alliance of Sardinia, Austria, and England; hence
 The king of Sardinia obtains an English subsidy to carry on the war with France.
 [It was not long till the French influence and power in Italy were seen to decline, and those of Austria to regain their former ascendancy.]
 Muratori's "Annali d'Italia" commenced publishing (completed in 16 vols. in 1749.)
 Siege of Cuneo by the French and allies; the Piedmontese relieve the city; retreat of the French to Varsaglia.

Bohemia.

- 1744 The Prussians take Prague, Sept. 16; but evacuate it in a few months.
 Seckendorf re-takes Bavaria.

Spain.

- 1743 A Spanish army sent across the Tanaro to attack the Austro-Sardinian army.
 The Spaniards deftd. retreat upon Bologna.
 Ignacio de Luzan ("Art of Poetry"—d.

Spain.

- 1754), Feyjod (ethics and criticism), and Tomas de Yriarte ("Fables"—d. 1772), fl.
 1744 A Spanish army still in Italy.
 Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts under royal patronage instd. (1752.)
 The Academy San Fernando, at Madrid, founded.

Sweden.

- 1743 Peace of Abo, mediated by England, between Sweden and Russia: the latter is confirmed in her possession of the territories east of the river Kymene; the succession to the throne on the death of Ulrica is settled on duke Adolphus Frederic of Holstein, titular bishop of Lubeck, and on his heirs male.
 Jeremias Ottaworkoff of Mesen in Segovia is ice-bound off Spitzbergen.
 [He was detained for six years.]

Russia.

- 1743 Peace of Abo. (See Sweden.)

Netherlands.

- 1743 Alliance of Holland with England and Savoy, in support of Austria.
 Battle of Dettingen, gained by George II., aided by 20,000 Dutch.
 1744 Mary Anne (of Austria), sovereign, Neth. Hanover disputes the annexation of Friesland to Prussia.
 The Netherlands invaded by Louis.
 He takes Lille, Ypres, Menin, Courtrai, Furness.

Turkish Empire.

- 1743 The Porte is, for the first time, regarded as an integral part of the European system; hence the integrity of its empire is hereafter considered as an important element in adjusting the balance of power.
 The modern Greek language is beginning to be adopted by the learned.
 ["The origin of modern Greek literature should be dated from the beginning of the eighteenth century. Rizo divides its annals into three periods:—during the first period (1700-1750) the Turkish government began to choose its interpreters, and the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, from the Greeks; during the second (1750-1800) a communication with Europe was established, and a great number of scientific works were translated; but in the third period (1800-1821) better methods of instruction were adopted in the schools, and the project was framed to prepare the people for a revolution by means of intellectual cultivation."]

Persia and Tartary.

- 1743 Nadir is defeated by the Lezhgies.

India and China.

- 1743 Ali Khan harasses the northern parts of the empire of Delhi.
 The Mahrattas, under B'haskar Pandit, overrun Orissa.
 1744 Rebellion of the Eleuths in China.

America.

- 1743 Militia, for border defence, raised in Pennsylvania; many of the quakers silently voting public money for the purpose.
 The English colonists of Georgia disperse themselves among the other states; Highlanders and Germans only remain.
 1744 Within the port of Charleston alone 230 trading vessels hold berths.

Britain.

- 1745 Death of the earl of Oxford (Walpole), March 18, aged 68.
Landing of the young Pretender at Moirdart, July 25.
Reward offered for the young Pretender. Charles Edward's banner is unfurled by Tullibardine in the vale of Glenfinnan, August 19.
Sir John Cope marches against Charles, but soon falls back on Inverness.
George, hearing of the invasion, returns from Hanover, August 31.
Camp formed at Hyde Park.
Charles takes possession of Perth, and on Sep. 16 he enters Edinburgh. He establishes himself at Holyrood House, Sep. 17.
Battle of Prestonpans; Charles victorious, Sep. 21.
Birth of prince Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, Nov. 7.
Charles takes Carlisle, Nov. 17.
He marches as far as Derby, Dec. 4.
He retreats towards the north.
Stirling castle besieged.
Dublin Apothecaries' Company incorprtd. College of Surgeons, London, founded.
Bank of England post-bills paid in silver.
Birth of the Rev. Rowland Hill (d. 1833.)
Birth of Joseph Strutt, engraver, &c. and author of "Dictionary of Engravers."
Death of Dean Swift.
- 1746 The brutal Hawley arrives in Edinburgh with a staff of executioners, Jan. 6.
Battle of Falkirk; Charles victor., Jan. 18.
"Rout of Moy."
The duke of Cumberland takes the command of the army in Edinburgh, Jan. 31.
Pulteney's "short-lived administration" dissolved, Feb. 12; having existed 2 days.
The rebels take Fort George and Fort Augustus.
Battle of Culloden; deft. of Charles, Ap. 16. [Scots lost 2,000 men; English only 200.]
Vengeful devastation of the Highlands by Cumberland; denomin. "The Butcher."
Suppression of the Scottish rebellion. £25,000 a-year voted to Cumberland.
Execution of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmorino, on Tower hill, August 18.
Charles, who had been wandering the wilds since April 16, escapes from Uist to Morlaix in October.
Highland dress forbidden.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Pitt's influence is on the increase.
Disensions in the cabinet.
Ratcliffe, earl of Derwentwater, beheaded, December 8.
Deaths: Colin Maclaurin, mathematician; Southern, poet.
Dr. Brownrigg's communication on the inflammability of coal gas.
The British Linen Banking Company of Scotland established.

France.

- 1745 Marriage of the dauphin, with the infants of Spain.
Madame d'Etioles, the king's new mistress.
Academy of Sciences at Montauban fndd.
Military successes of Saxe in Flanders.
The king and the dauphin proceed to join the army under Saxe.

France.

- 1745 Battle of Fontenoi; the allies under Cumberland defeated, May 11. (See Neth.)
Struggles in India between the French and English for ascendancy till 1757.
Fire insurance offices first in Paris.
1746 The new mistress gets titled Madame Pompadour; her influence on the king is great.
Brussels taken by marshal Saxe, Feb.
Antwerp taken, the king present, May 30.
Battle of Racoux; Saxe defeats the Austrians, October 11.
Enormous loss of the French and Spanish armies in Italy; they retreat upon Genoa, which they ignominiously evacuate.
Provence and Dauphine ravaged by the Austrians and Piedmontese.
Bouguer's "Traite du Navire" published.
Germany.
- 1745 Quadruple alliance of Warsaw, Jan. 8.
Death of the Bavarian emperor, Charles VII. at Munich, Jan. 20, leaving a debt of 40,000,000 dollars on his people.
Peace of Fussen between Austria and the new elector, April 22; Austria restores her conquests to Bavaria.
Francis I. (duke of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa) elected emperor, Sep. 2.
Invasion of Saxony by Prussia. (See Prus.)
Defeat at Hohenfriedberg, June 4.
Defeat at Sorr, September 30.
Defeat at Hengersdorf, November 21.
Loss of Leipzig, November 30.
Defeat at Kesseldorf, December 15; fall of Dresden; hence Peace of Dresden.
John Frederic Unger's invention for noting down music (not published till 1752.)
- 1746 Remarkable change in the relative positions of the belligerents.
First experiments in the electric telegraph by Winckler of Leipzig.
Andrew Wirtz, a pewterer at Zurich, invents the Spiral Pump.
- Prussia.**
- 1745 Desultory warfare in Silesia.
Battle of Hohenfriedberg, June 4; total rout of the Austrians.
Frederick complains to Louis of the want of close co-operation on the part of France; Louis is offended, hence
The convention of Hanburg is signed by Frederick, by which George II. of England guarantees the possession of Silesia to Frederick.
Frederick marches to Chlum, Bohemia.
Retreat of Frederick towards Silesia.
Battle of Sorr, Sep. 30: the Prussians victorious over the Austrians.
Frederick returns to Berlin; but hearing of an intended invasion and dismemberment of his kingdom, he quits Berlin for his army, Nov. 14.
Battle of Hengersdorf, Nov. 21; Frederick victorious.
Victory at Kesseldorf, Dec. 15.
Frederick enters Dresden, Dec. 18.
Peace of Dresden, Dec. 25; recognition of the convention of Hanover; Saxony to pay one million of dollars to Prussia; Frederick recognises Francis I. as emperor, and acknowledges the vote of Bohemia in the person of Maria Theresa.
- 1746 Frederick resolves upon pursuing his "reckless, fickle, and selfish policy."

Italy.

- 1745 Alliance of Genoa (at Aranjuez) with Spain, France, and Naples agt. Austria. The confederated armies (Sardinian, &c.) drive the Spaniards from Naples; Lobkowitz is appointed imperial governor. The grand duke of Tuscany elected emperor of Germany (which see.) Bourbon army, under the duke of Modena, marches victors, thro' the Apennines, &c. The English bombard Genoa. Battle of Velletri; Austrians defeated. Siege of Naples by the imperialists; a fearful pestilence compels them to retreat to the banks of the Secchia. Repulse of the Sardinians and Piedmontese at Bassignana; fall of Alexandria. Sardinia recovers Alexandria, and drives the French from Asti. Milan taken by the Austrians. Preliminary peace between France and Savoy, signed at Turin, Dec. 26.

- 1746 Preliminaries of peace, signed by the chief belligerents, Feb. 17; assigning the Milanese to Piedmont, additional territory to Genoa, and to the duke of Modena his patrimonial domain.

[Spain and Naples were not included in this treaty.]

The French and Spaniards expelled from Lombardy and Genoa by the imperialists. Severities of Botta upon the Genoese.

["Periods of retribution came round with infallible certainty upon the heads of the powerful states—Genoa only experienced the fate she had inflicted on Corsica."] The Genoese expel the imperialists, Dec.

[The populace of Genoa rose against the Austrians with no other weapons than stones and knives.]

Hungary.

- 1746 The Magyar poets, count Raday (1713-1792) and Faludi (or Ferencz, 1704-1779), begin to "shape the rude verses of the Magyars into classical forms, and to fling over them the colourings of fancy, and the spirit of truth."

Spain.

- 1746 Disastrous repulse of the Spaniards in Italy. Death of Philip V. from apoplexy, July 11, aged 63.

["With many of the faults of the Bourbon character he had more than the usual share of its spirit, intelligence, and clemency. Nevertheless, his habitual melancholy and indolence, his weak and vacillating character, and his love of pleasure, unfitted him for the high station which he occupied, and the times in which he lived. During Philip's reign the Royal Library of Madrid, the Royal Academy of History, the Spanish Academy for the preservation and purity of the Castilian language, and a magnificent college for the education of the sons of nobles, were founded."] Ferdinand VI. (son) ascends the throne. Being of a pacific disposition he soon exerts himself to promote a general peace. Ensensada, minister of finance and war. Carvagal, foreign minister.

Russia.

- 1745 Submission of the Circassian princes of the great and little Kabarda to Russia.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1746 Death of Christian VI. and accession of Frederic V. king of Denmark. Battle of Rauconx. Birth of Gustavus III. of Sweden (1771.) Zinc obtained from calamine by distillation, by Anthony von Swab.

Netherlands.

- 1745 Charles, prince of Lorraine, *governor*, Nth. Battle of Fontenoy; the Dutch, Austrians, and English, defeated by marshal Saxe; which results in the Surrender of Ghent, Bruges, Oudenarde, Ostend, Nieuport, Ath, &c.

The Leyden jar or phial—a method for accumulating and preserving the electric fluid in large quantities, invented by Muschenbroeck, (or, according to Dalli-bard, Cuneus) at Leyden.

[A similar discovery was made the same year by Kleist, a monk.]

- 1746 Brussels taken by the French; by whom Brabant is also occupied.

Battle of Raucoux; Saxe victorious.

The whole of the Austrian Netherlands fall into the hands of the French.

Death of Nicholas Verkolier, mezzotinter (born 1673.)

Walter Gribbert, Jan Althuysen, Foeke Sjoerd, Andrew Cornelis, Frisian poets, flourish.

[The poet of Friesland was Gysbert Japicx, a native of Bolsward, 1603-1666.]

Turkish Empire.

- 1745 Defeat by Nadir at Erzerom. Nadir Shah advances to Trebizond.

- 1746 Peace with Persia; on nearly its former conditions.

Treaty offensive and defensive with Sweden. Negotiations with France for an alliance against Maria Theresa; broken off, because of her alliance with Prussia.

Constantinople becomes the centre of diplomatic intrigues; nevertheless, the Porte maintains neutrality during the Austrian war of succession.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1745 Nadir Shah is victorious over the Turks near Erivan.

- 1746 Peace with Turkey (which see.)

Nadir persecutes all who adhere to the Shiah doctrines; he makes himself detested for his cruelty and intolerance.

India and China.

- 1745 The French become all-powerful in the Dekkan and Karnatic; they retain their supremacy under La Bourdonnais and Dupleix till about 1760.

- 1746 Dreadful persecution of the Christians in China; the Jesuits flee to Macao.

Castiglioni, painter to the celestial court, intercedes in vain for the Jesuits.

America.

- 1745 The French ship "Vigilant," 74 guns, captured by commodore Warren (Eng.) Three French ships decoyed into Louisburg and seized by the English.

Louisburg and Cape Breton taken by an English force from New England.

- 1746 Callao, in Peru, again destroyed by an earthquake; only one man escaped (1687); Lima also destroyed; 18,000 persons perish, October 28.

College of New Jersey, Princeton, foundd.

Britain.

- 1747 Lord Lovat beheaded, April 9.
Scottish heritable jurisdiction abolished.
[They were valued at £164,232 16s.]
The printers of the London and Gentleman's Magazines brought to the bar of the House, for printing reports of Lord Lovat's trial.
Cumberland defeated at Mæstricht, July 2.
Victories of Anson and Warren at Cape Finisterre.
Admiral Hawke's victory over the French fleet, off Belleisle, October 14.
Supplies of £15,000,000 voted. Also, £100,000 more to the Hungarian Queen.
One million raised by lottery.
Hereditary jurisdiction and territorial immunities abolished in Scotland.
Rev. Mr. Creed's machine for noting down music first made public. (See Prus. 1748.)
Cultivation of indigo in North America authorized by act of parliament.
Birth of Dr. John Aikin at Warrington—literary colleague of Mrs. Barbauld, by whom "Evenings at Home," and other useful works, were written. (Died 1822.)
Nutation of the earth's axis discovered by Dr. Bradley.
- 1748 Struggles for place and power by whigs and Tories.
Resignation of Lord Chesterfield, secretary of state, Feb. 6.
Birth of princess Louisa Anna, May 29. [Died on the 21st of May, 1763.]
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7. (See Fr.)
Mutual conquests restored by Eng. and Fr.
The youngest son of the old Pretender made cardinal at Rome.
The "Assiento contract" surrendered to Spain. (See 1713.)
Disensions in parliament on the expenses of the war.
Supply for service of year—£3,000,000.
Mutiny bill, and the Standing Army bill passed.
Encouragement to home fisheries.
Settlements at Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, by discharged sailors and soldiers.
Paul's patent carding machine.
A swarm of locusts descend upon London and do much damage, Aug. 4.
[In Egypt and Lybia in 128 B.C. at least 800,000 persons perished from the putrefaction of vast swarms of these animals. And in Palestine in A.D. 406 a pestilential fever was the result of their depredation, and of their intolerable stench after death. In France in the year 873 swarms of locusts infested the country.]
The mezzotint engravers, James M^r Ardell (1710-1766), Thomas Frye (b. 1724), and Richard Houston (d. 1775), flourish.
Deaths: Thomson the poet, Dr. Watts, &c.
A bottle capable of holding two hogsheads blown at Leith, in January.

France.

- 1747 Death of the dauphin.
Belleisle drives back the Austrian invaders.
Battle of Exiles, July 19; Belleisle defeated with great slaughter; he retreats upon Besançon. Overtures of Peace.
Extravagance of Mad. de Pompadour.
Orry displaced by the financier Machault.

France.

- 1747 Marriage of the dauphin with a daughter of Augustus III. of Poland.
Battle of Lawfeldt, July 2; Saxe victorious.
Bergen-op-Zoom taken by Fr., Sep. 16.
Naval defeats by the English, under Anson and Warren, off Cape Finisterre, and under admiral Hawke off Belleisle.
Burning glasses or concave mirrors greatly improved by count Buffon.
["It has been repeatedly affirmed on the authority of Hero, Diodorus Siculus, Lucian and Pappus, that Archimedes, by means of burning mirrors, set fire to the Roman fleet that was drawn up to besiege Syracuse. This, however, has been often denied; and Descartes, and many after him have regarded the thing as impossible, but from these and more recent experiments, it has been proved that it was not either so extraordinary or so difficult, as has been usually imagined." — *Professor Barlow.*]
- 1748 Marshal Saxe captures Mæstricht. (Eng.)
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; France regains Cape Breton; consents to destroy Dunkirk; mutual restitution of conquests; the Pragmatic Sanction guaranteed, &c.
["Thus ended an iniquitous war, which had for its object an entire alteration of the balance of power in Europe." Though the French sustained their military reputation throughout this war with honour, they signally failed in their naval enterprises—their fleet, as well as their commerce, being destroyed by the Eng.]
 forcible seizure of the young Pretender at an opera, and expulsion from France, Dec. 10. Popular outcry agt. the king.
- Germany.**
- 1747 Maria Theresa refuses to accept the terms offered by England and France.
Alliance of Austria and Russia, June 12: the latter engages to supply the former with 30,000 men.
Marriage of the daughter of the emperor Charles VII. and the eldest son of Augustus of Saxony (Poland), June 20.
Marriage of the elector of Bavaria and a Saxon princess, June 13.
Birth of Johann Gotthardt Muller, engraver, &c. at Bernhausen, in the duchy of Wirtemberg (died 1814.)
Euler's Achromatic Telescope published.
- 1748 The Russians (35,000) reach the Rhine under general Repnin.
General peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7.
- Prussia.**
- 1747 Frederick, observing that the present interval of peace was merely a time of preparation for war by other powers, sedulously augments his military resources. The Silesians conciliated, and the internal prosperity of their country promoted by the prudence of Frederick.
Sans Souci, Frederick's favourite palace, built.
The "philosophical" writings of the French infidels deluge Prussia.
Toleration, to its utmost limit, on religious matters, permitted.
- 1748 By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct. 7), Silesia and the country of Glatz are guaranteed to Prussia; cardinal Fleury un-

Prussia.

- willingly admits that Frederick is the arbiter of Europe at the present time.
- 1748 The "Code Frederick," by the chancellor Cocceji, and several able lawyers, assisted by the king, drawn up.
- Machine for noting down music constructed by Hennerndorf of Berlin (formerly of Dresden.) (See England, 1747.)

Italy.

- 1747 Extraordinary medical results performed by agency of electricity—announced at Venice by Johannes Francisco Pivati.
- [“All errors and deceptions.”]
- The imperialists issue a manifesto in favour of the Corsicans, and summon their allies to arms against Genoa.
- Unsuccessful siege of Genoa by the imperialists.
- Genoa is desirous of recovering the Finale, the original cause of the war.
- Dreadful state of Italy from the ferocious character of the war of which it is now the victim.
- 1748 Milan attached to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastala to Don Philip; the Finale to Genoa; France restores all her Italian possessions. *Corsica not included in the peace.*
- [“From this period Italy was governed by monarchs who aspired to the glory of reformers and legislators. Charles III. of Bourbon at Naples, and the two brothers, Joseph II. of Austria and Leopold of Tuscany, with a disinterested and enlightened zeal, laboured at a general amelioration of the people.”—*Mariotti.*]

Spain.

- 1747 Marquis de las Minas commands in Italy.
- 1748 Young Pretender expelled Madrid, Mar. Settlement of the disputes with England. General peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7. Treaty of Aquisgrana; the states of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastala, are ceded to Don Philip; to revert to the empress, Maria Theresa, whenever the king of Naples shall ascend the Spanish throne, and the Infant succeed to Naples.

Portugal.

- 1748 The title “Most Faithful Majesty” assumed by John.
- [Though John has been lauded by Portuguese historians as a “saint and hero,” celebrated for his wisdom and sublime seraphic devotion, he was not, by any means, “That faithless monster which the world ne’er saw.”]

Russia.

- 1747 Lestocq, head of the Prussian party, banished from Russia—fatal to Fr. interests. Bestuscheff recalled to power—favourable to Austrian interests.
- University of St. Petersburg founded.
- 1748 Concurrence of Elizabeth in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; hence Alliance with Austria; troops are sent into Germany, being the First interference of Russia in the affairs of western Europe.

Netherlands.

- 1747 Dutch Flanders invaded by the French. Battle of Lawfeldt; Saxe victorious. The states-general in their emergency elect

Netherlands.

- 1747 William IV. prince of Nassau Diez, *stadtholder* and captain general (1702.) The stadtholdership is made hereditary in the Orange family; a concession yielded in order to secure the co-operation of Eng. Bergen-op-zoom taken by the Fr., Sep. 16.
- 1748 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle—terminating the victorious career of Saxe; the three remaining provinces of the Austrian Netherlands are ceded to France; while the United Provinces obtain the restitution of all the territory and towns which they had previously occupied in Dutch Flanders and Brabant, Oct. 7.
- Charles (duke of Lorraine), and his consort archduchess Maria Anna, *sovereigns* of the Netherlands.

Turkish Empire.

- 1747 Internal improvements:—more public buildings erected; public shows revived, &c.; but the finances of the country are grievously neglected.
- 1748 Revolts in several provinces for a brief succession of years—suppressed.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1747 Nadir Shah assassinated by some of his own officers, who had seen, accidentally, their names on his list of proscribed persons, in June.
- Confusion and disorganization of Persia. *Adil* (Ali Adil) is proclaimed shah by the murderer of his uncle, Nadir Shah.
- Murder of all the sons and grandsons of Nadir, by order of Adil, except Rokh, one of the grandsons, a youth of 14 yrs.
- Foundation of the Afghan kingdom of Persia. Ahmed Doorani, the first king.*

[After the assassination of Nadir Shah anarchy prevailed throughout the empire, of which Ahmed Shah (or Doorani), the chief of the Afghans, took immediate advantage, by founding a kingdom in Cabul and Kandahar, thus depriving Persia of half of its empire.]

- 1748 Ali Adil is deposed and blinded by his own brother, Ibrahim.
- Ibrahim, shah of Persia.* He is murdered by his own guards.
- Shah Rokh, grandson of Nadir Shah, is next proclaimed over Persia.*

India.

- 1747 Peace between the emperor of Delhi and the Afghan Rohillas.
- India invaded by Ahmed Shah Abdalee on the invitation of Shah Nuwaz, khan of Lahore; he sacks Sirhind.
- [Ahmed Shah—“the very ideal of the Afghan genius, hardy and enterprising, fitted for conquest, yet incapable of empire, seemed but to exist for the sake of losing and recovering provinces.”]
- 1748 The Sikhs harass Ahmed Shah, who retires across the Indus.
- Lahore revolts against Delhi.
- Pondicherry besieged by the English.

America.

- 1747 Indigo first cultivated in America.
- Dr. Franklin’s electrical experiments and discoveries to 1760.
- Death of Benjamin Coleman, and David Brainerd (missionary to the Indians.)
- 1748 Nova Scotia (formerly Acadia), settled by the English. (See England.)

Britain.

1749 The severity of the mutiny bill increased at the instance of the king and the duke of Cumberland.

[Admiral Byng voted for this bill, which enjoined on officers of court-martial inviolable secrecy, and subjected half-pay officers to martial law.]

Reduction of the army and navy.

New African Company incorporated.

Dublin Academy of Arts instituted.

The "Monthly Review," the third journal

of literary criticism published in Engld.

Harrison's third time-piece (1739, 1772.)

Birth of Dr. Robert Holmes, dean of Win-

chester, editor of the *Pentateuch* (d. 1805.)

1750 Shocks of earthquake in London, March 8, which occasion great alarm.

Cabals in the cabinet.

Acts to promote internal improvements.

Interest on the public funds reduced from

4 to 3½ per cent., Feb. 28.

Birth of pr. Frederick William, May 24.

[He died on May 10, 1765.]

The manufacture of carpets introduced into England by some French artizans.

Commercial treaty with Spain at Buen Retiro—£100,000 paid by the Spanish government, Oct. 5. (See Spain.)

Westminster bridge opened, Nov. 17—eleven years building; cost £426,650.

British Herring-fishery Company, Sep. 2.

Extraordinary outbreak of the jail-fever at the Old Bailey, London, causing the

death of the judges, lord mayor, several aldermen, and many of the audience, May.

Deaths: Aaron Hill, Andrew Baxter.

Process of fusing or casting steel discovered by Huntsman, Sheffield.

1751 Cumberland unpopular among the army. "Constitutional Queries," and other inflammatory papers, in circulation.

Mr. Crowle and Mr. Gibson, the latter after a short confinement, are reprimanded by the House of Commons; but

Hon. Alex. Murray is committed to Newgate for refusing to kneel at the bar of the House of Commons.

Frederick, prince of Wales, dies March 20, aged 44.

[Though he had a number of mistresses he was generally considered a good husband.]

His son, prince George, is created prince of Wales (George III.)

Regency bill passed; for excluding the "butcher" Cumberland, and nominating the princess dowager of Wales.

[The necessity for acting upon this bill never occurred.]

Murder, by "ducking," &c. of two paupers, man and wife, named Osborne, for bewitching a publican at Tring, Herts.

Act for restraining the use of spirituous liquors.

Francis Blake's experiments on steam engine cylinders, &c.

Deaths: Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Doddridge.

France.

1749 Decline of ecclesiastical power in France. Madame Pompadour connives at, or aids the king in, the formation of a seraglio.

Her extravagances, financial schemes, &c.; She patronizes men of letters and genius.

Euler's "*Scientia Navalis*" published.

France.

1750 Magnificent establishments of Louis in the *Paro-aux-cerfs*.

Public dissatisfaction with the profligacy of the court; unpopularity of the king.

The oppressive conduct of the police further irritates the public mind; hence

Outbreaks in Paris; serious riots.

The Academy of Sciences at Amiens fndd.

Death of Pierre le Sur, the younger, engraver on wood, &c. at Rouen.

Anomalous results from the measure of a meridian arc at the Cape of Good Hope

by M. Lacaille.

Pierre Savart, artist, born at Paris.

1751 Machault's financial projects; he subjects the property of the church to its fair share of the public burdens.

Free-thinking; controversies thereupon.

Disputes between the Jesuits and Jansenists renewed with redoubled acrimony.

The *Ecole Militaire*, for nobles only, fndd.

Germany.

1749 De Wolf's "*Jus Gentium*" pub. at Halle. Suppression of the conspiracy of Henzi in Berne.

Swarms of locusts in Germany.

Ruerus destroyed by an avalanche.

1750 The term "*Æsthetics*" first employed to denote a theory of the beautiful by Baumgarten of Frankfurt.

Margraaf, chemist, flourishes (1709-1782.)

C. F. Weisse and J. E. Schlegel (d. 1759), dramatists: Hagedorn (1708-1754), and Gellert (1715-1759), fabulists; Rabener,

satirist (1714-1770); Haller (1708-1777), and E. C. Kleist (1715-1759), poets; J.

L. Mosheim, eccl. hist. (1695-1755); A. F. Busching, geog. (1724-1793); J. M. Gessner, philol. (1691-1761); A. G.

Baumgarten, ethics (1714-1751); J. J. Gessner, numismat. (1707-1787); J.

Winkelman, antiquarian (1718-1768); G. F. Meyer, phil. (1711-1777); and F. W.

von Gleicken, nat. hist. (1714-1783), fl.

Prussia.

1749 Censorship of the press: one qualification of the censors, required by the king, was, that they "should be men remarkable for sound sense."

1750 Asiatic Company of East Friesland formed by Frederick.

1751 Legal reforms; crown peasants made free; taxation reduced; other financial reforms follow; wastes reclaimed, &c.

Army 150,000 strong—out of a population of about 4,000,000.

Italy.

1749 Discovery of Herculaneum, after the lapse of nearly 1700 years. (See A.D. 79.)

Encaustic *painting* restored by count Caylus and M. Bachelier.

Birth of count Vittorio Alfieri da Asti, Jan. 17, author of "*Cleopatra*," "*Saul*," &c. (died at Florence in 1803.)

1750 Failure of the bank of Genoa.

Gaeta: a Maria Agnesi, authoress of "*Propositiones Philosophicæ*," "*Instituzioni Analitiche*," &c. takes her father's place (that of professor) in the university of Bologna during his illness.

[She died in 1799 in a convent, aged 81.]

A meridian arc, from Rome to Rimini, measured by Boscovich and Le Maire.

Poland.

- 1750 Poland a prey to internal strife, profligacy, injustice, disunion, "all is ripe for ruin."
Poland visited by locusts.

Spain.

- 1749 The king promotes reform, encourages trade and commerce, patronizes literature and the arts, &c.
Board of public works:—canals, roads, &c.
De Moura's improvements on the steam engine.

Influence of the Italian singer Farinelli.

- 1750 The government pay to England a large compensation for the non-execution of the "Assiento treaty;" followed by Treaty of commerce with Britain, Oct. 5.
1751 Peace with Portugal.

The convent of *Las Salesas*, for educating the daughters of noble families, established by the queen.

Portugal.

- 1750 Death of John, worn out with infirmities and sufferings, aged 61.

Joseph Emmanuel (Don José, prince of Brazil) succeeds to the throne.

Carvalho, marquis of Pombal, minister; who seconds the king's policy for internal improvements, gradual limitation of ecclesiastical assumptions, strict honour in the fulfilment of pending negotiations with foreign states.

- 1751 Peace with Spain.
Edict forbidding Inquisitorial executions without the sanction of the privy council.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1749 The Swedish orders—Sword, Seraphim, and Polar star, revived.

- 1750 Wargentin, secretary to the Swedish Academy of Sciences, makes observations on the diurnal variation, &c. of the needle.

- 1751 Count Bernstorff, elder, minister in Denmk.
Death of Frederic of Sweden; he is succeeded by duke of Holstein; the first of

The House of Holstein-Gottorp—

Adolphus Frederic, king of Sweden.

He swears to the constitution of 1720.

Swedish monarchy limited; the diet, consisting of four orders, possesses the legislative power; the senate forms the executive.

Canal from Stockholm to Gottenburg commenced.

Netherlands.

- 1750 Growing prosperity of the Netherlands under the wise govt. of Maria Theresa.

Expenditure and taxation reduced; a sinking fund established; reforms in the administration; industry encouraged; education extended; power of the church limited, &c.

[“ Maria Theresa knew how to unite the correction of abuses with respect for rights. . . . Faction itself yielded homage to the ascendancy of justice. The rude burghers of Flanders abandoned their hereditary right to exaggerated notions of independence.”—*Grattan*.]

Period of the writers—Hooegeven (1712-1794), Oudendorp (1686-1761), D. Ruhnken (1723-1798), and Valckenaer, philologists; Bellamy (1756-1786), Hincopen, Van Alphen, Loosjes, Eliz. Wolff, and Klein, novelists, poets, &c.; D. Gaubius (1705-1780), G. van Swieten (1700-1772), medicals; P. Camper (1722-1789), anatom.

Netherlands.

- 1751 Death of the stadtholder, October 13.
William V. (son) *stadtholder*, 3 years old.
His mother, Anne of England, regent—"a proud and ambitious princess, who never enjoyed the confidence of the people."
[From this period the commerce, public spirit, and general prosperity of the republic, sensibly declined.]

Turkish Empire.

- 1749 Civil war of religion: the Arab Wahabé tribe, a sect of fanatics, desirous of restoring the ancient purity of Islamism, preach reformation, and endeavour to enforce it by the sword, under their leaders Abdul Wahhab (the reformer), and his son-in-law, Mohammed Ebn Saoud (their military leader.)

- 1751 Proclamation issued against the Wahabé fanatics—abortive.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1749 Shah Rokh deposed and deprived of sight by the usurper Syed Mohammed, who seizes the throne under the name of Suleiman, shah of Persia.
He is deposed by Yusuf Ali; hence Shah Rokh is restored.

- 1751 Great confusion in Persia; civil wars between the Persian princes, &c.

India.

- 1749 Third invasion of India by Ahmed Shah. Final defeat of the imperial army by the Afghans under Abdalee.

Dupleix, governor of the French possessions in India (the Dekkan.)

Accidental explosion of Abdalee's magazines; he retires to Cabul.

Death of Mohammed Shah; his son,

Ahmed Shah, succeeds in Delhi.

The *Mahratta Peishwas*, or ministers, assume the authority of rajahs.

Hyder Ali enlists in the service of the raja of Mysore.

Acce captured by Daber, an Arabian chief, called St. John of Acee.

- 1750 The grand vizier of Delhi calls to his aid the Mahrattas.

They come and expel the Afghans; but seize the country they had cleared—they settle at Robuleund.

Warren Hastings first comes to India.

- 1751 Quarrels in Delhi between Ghazi-ed-deen, grandson of Nizam-al-Mulk, and the vizier, Seifdar Jung.

Capt. Ginger dftd. at Trichonopoly, India. Col. Clive takes Arcot from Chunda Sahib. The Sikhs rise into importance.

[“ Their tenets, compounded of Hinduism and Mohammedanism, were acceptable to the outcasts from both creeds, and the persecutions to which they had been exposed had only served to train them in habits of watchfulness and war.”]

America.

- 1750 Disputes between England and France respecting the boundaries of Nova Scotia. Exchange of territories in Brazil; Portugal cedes Santo Sacramento to Spain for the Jesuit stations on the Uruguay.

The Jesuits refuse to remove; force is therefore employed to compel them.

Discovery of the ruins of Palenque in central America, by Spaniards.

- 1751 Fearful hurricane in Jamaica

Britain.

- 1752 The treaty with Saxony debated with warmth in the Commons, January.
The forfeited estates in Scotland annexed to the crown.
Adoption of the "New" or "Gregorian Style;" Sep. 3 being reckoned as Sep. 14. [Pope Gregory having observed, in 1582, that the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Council of Nice, in 325, had been on the 21st of March, then happened on the 10th, caused ten days to be thrown out of the current year. And to prevent similar irregularity he appointed that the first year in each century should not (with the exception of the fourth century) be a bissextile year.]
"China" was first made in England—at Chelsea.
Importation of Irish wool limited to two ports.
The Chapel of Greenwich Hospital built by Mr. Stewart.
John Dollond's refracting telescopes.
Deaths: Cheselden, W. Whiston.
Agriculture in Scotland revives.
The brothers Smith (William 1707-1764; George 1714-1766; John 1717-1764), John Boydell (1716-1804), Geo. Stubbs (1724-1806), Wm. Elliot (1727-1766), Geo. Barrett (1728-1784), Joseph Goupy (1729-1763), Sawry Gilpin (1733-1807), Simon Francis Ravenet (1706-1774), J. B. Chate-lain (b. 1710), Francis Vivares (1712-1782), John Browne (b. 1719), Sir Robt. Strange (1721-1792), and Giov. Batista Cipriani (1728-1785), engravers, &c. fl.
Dr. Black, professor of chemistry, Glas. fl. [The discoverer, in 1757, of carbonic acid gas, and in 1760, of latent heat. 1728-1799.]
D. Garrick, drama (1716-1799), S. Foote, drama (1720-1771), S. Richardson, "Clarissa," &c. (1689-1761), Nathanael Hooke, "Hist. of Rome" (d. 1763), W. Collins, odes (1720-1756), C. Middleton, "Life of Cicero" (1683-1750), W. Shenstone, pastorals (1714-1763), Jas. Bradley, astronomy (1692-1762), T. Sherlock, divinity (1678-1761), John Swinton, hist. antiq. (1703-1767), and earl of Chesterfield, "Letters" (1694-1773), flourish.
John Baptist Jackson, engraver (pupil of Papillon), fl. from 1720 to 1754, first at Paris, next at Rome, finally in England.
- 1753 Chancellor Hardwicke's marriage act passes, June 6.
Rejection in the House of Lords of Mr. Potter's bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, because of its dangerous tendency.
Act to prevent depredations on wrecks.
Return, apprehension, and execution of Dr. Arch. Cameron, in London, for treason. [He was brother to the "gentle" Locheil.]
Popular excitement on account of the Jews' Naturalizing bill.
£20,000 voted for Mr. Harrison, the improver of chronometers.
Act authorizing the payment of £20,000 to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloane, for their father's extensive library and collection of articles of vertu, April 5.—to be raised by lottery.
Montagu House purchased by parliament

Britain:

- for the "British Museum"—now first established; to which the Sloane and Harleian collections, and the Cottonian MSS. are removed (1772, 1801, 1805.)
- 1753 Irish absentee tax expires.
Jews' Naturalizing act abrogated to appease the general clamour out of doors.
Deaths: Dr. Berkeley and Sir Hans Sloane.
Birth of Dugald Stewart (d. 1828.)
["Perhaps few men ever lived who poured into the minds of youth a more fervid and yet reasonable love of liberty, of truth, and of virtue."]
- 1754 Mr. Pelham, premier, dies, March 6.
Duke of Newcastle, first lord of the treasury (Pelham's brother.)
The Society of Arts instituted by Mr. Shipley.
Political friendship of Messrs. Pitt and Fox.
Bank post bills first issued.
Deaths: Dr. Mead, and H. Fielding.
Dr. William Croft's "Choral Music" pub.
- France.**
- 1752 Emigration of protestants.
Assembly of the Chambers; arrest, by their order, of the priest Bonettin; the bull "Unigenitus" declared by them not to be an article of faith.
Le Fevre, xylographer, flourishes. [He lost his reason in 1760.]
- 1753 Virulence of the religious disputants.
The court and parliament espouse different sides; collisions between them.
Lettres de Cachet issued: the magistrates are either exiled or imprisoned, May 9.
The parliament refuse to register the decrees of the court, for which it is exiled to Pontoise, and then dissolved.
The Boulevards, quays, &c. and several other improvements in Paris.
- 1754 Public outcry against the arbitrary conduct of the court.
Insulting and tyrannical conduct of the Jesuits.
Machault reports unfavourably of the finances.
Birth of the dauphin's second son, August 23 (1774.)
Recall of the parliament, September 5.
Free circulation of grain between province and province first permitted, Sep. 17.
Public improvements continue; trade revives; commerce is gradually extended; the colonies are generally prosperous; in short, national prosperity begins to be felt.
War with England in North America.
- Germany.**
- 1752 Collection of state papers ordered.
Unsuccessful attempts to secure the election of the archduke Joseph (11 years old) as king of the Romans; this being the project of George II. of England.
Dissension with England, and disputes about the barrier treaty.
Academy for Oriental literature established.
Du Moulin's Automata exhibited.
- 1753 Edict of religious toleration issued.
Klopstock, Wolf, Gellert, and other German writers, flourish.
Count Kaunitz appointed chancellor.
Kaunitz contemplates the formation of a continental confederacy against Prussia.
- 1754 Birth of Sebastian Ignaz Klauber, engraver, &c. at Augsburg.

Prussia.

- 1752 Dispute with the elector of Hanover (Geo. of England), respecting East Friesland.
- 1753 Frederick encourages the immigration of Fr. protestants into Prussian Pomerania. Frederick obtains information of the secret designs of Austria, Russia, and Saxony, against Prussia, from his minister at Dresden, count Malzahn, by whom the Saxon minister Menzel was corrupted.
- 1754 Birth of Karl Franz Achard (experimental chemist) at Berlin, April 28.
[He was the first after Margraff who urged the importance of extracting sugar from beet-root. (See France.) D. Ap. 20, 1821.]

Italy.

- 1752 Neapolitan palace at Caserta built; designed by Van Vitelli, architect.
Death of Giacomo Frey, at Rome, painter and engraver (b. at Lucerne 1681), and of Cesare Fantelli, pnt. engrvr. (b. 1660.)
- 1753 Concordat with Spain; the king purchases the right of nomination to all benefices in his kgd. (except 52) for 1,200,000 crs. Treaty of neutrality between Tuscany, Sardinia, Spain, for securing peace to Italy. Beccaria's electrical experiments.
Francesco Lordinio (b. 1723) and Benigno Bossi (b. 1727) of Milan, artists, fl.
- 1754 Revolt of the Corsicans against the Genoese, under Paoli their leader.
First chair of political economy at Naples. New code of laws issued by Charles.

Spain.

- 1752 Death of Alberoni at Rome (1719.)
Royal Academy of St. Ferdinand, for the cultivation of the Fine Arts. (See 1744.)
- 1753 Concordat with the pope, negotiated by the abbot Figueroa. (See Italy.)

Portugal.

- 1753 The king revokes all former grants of alienated crown property.
Pombal's ministry becomes odious—"he rules with a rod of iron."

Denmark.

- 1752 Danish code of naval laws published.
The Danish court establishes at Gluckstadt, a supreme court of Judicature for Holstein and Schleswig.

Russia.

- 1752 Mission of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams (English) to Warsaw, for effecting a union betw. Russia, Poland, and Saxony.
- 1753 Death of prof. Richman by lightning, while engaged in a series of electrical experiments during a thunder storm, Aug. 6.
- 1754 University of Moscow founded.
The compilation of a body of laws (begun by Peter the Great) is much forwarded by the czarina.

Netherlands.

- 1752 Death of Christian Bernard Albinus, professor of anatomy at Utrecht.
- 1753 Jealousy of England towards the Dutch commerce; vexatious and unwarrantable efforts of the English cabinet to destroy the commercial prosperity of Holland.
["A degrading but irritating tranquillity was the consequence for several years; the national feelings receiving a faint consolation for home decline in some extension of colonial settlements in the East, in which the island of Ceylon was included."—T. C. Grattan.]

Turkish Empire.

- 1752 Wahabé schism exercises an injurious effect on the superstitious mind of the sultan.
Earthquake; Adrianople nearly destroyed.
- 1753 Russians make encroachments on Crim Tartary.
- 1754 Death of Mohammed; after a "glorious reign" of 24 years; his brother Othman III. succeeds.
Grand Cairo destroyed by an earthquake and a fire; 40,000 persons perish.
Othman III. labours to correct public morals, which had grown lax from intercourse with Europeans.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1752 Kerim Khan Zend and Ali Murdan gain possession of Ispahan.
- 1753 Strife between the two victors.
Ali Murdan is assassinated.
- 1754 Struggle between Kerim Khan Zend and Azad, Khan of Azerbaijan, aided by Mohammed Hossein, khan of the Kajars.

India and China.

- 1752 The Sikhs defeated by Adeena Beg. Lahore re-annexed to Delhi.
Northern Tibet acquired by China.
- 1753 Cession of Lahore and Mooltan to the victorious Affghans.
Deposition of Ahmed Shah by Ghazi-eddeen, by whose order he is blinded.
Alomghir II., son of Jehandar, emperor.
Ghazi-eddeen, vizier of Delhi.
Embassy of Pacheco e Sampaio to the court of China, for improving the commercial relations of Portugal with that country; fruitless.
Departure of colonel Clive for England.
- 1754 Peace of Pondicherry betw. Eng. and Fr.
War of empr. of Delhi with Ahmed Shah, occasioned by the rapacity of the vizier.

Africa.

- 1754 Assassination of the Dey of Algiers, by a soldier, Dec. 11.

America.

- 1752 Forceful removal, attended with the most reckless slaughter, of the Guarany nation by the Portuguese authorities.
Only eight vessels are required to carry on the trade of Georgia at this time.
The charter of Georgia surrendered to the crown; three years before its expiry.
The boundary question in Nova Scotia occasions hostilities between the English and French colonists.
- 1753 The hostilities which, from time to time, took place between the Virginians and the French and their Indian allies, threaten a termination only by a war between the mother countries.
- 1754 Victory of major Washington over the Fr. Aggressions of French colonists on the English territory in N. America; hence Albany congress—respecting them.
Col. Washington defeated by the French and taken prisoner, July 3.
Col. Monkton's expedition from New England against the Acadians.
Victory over the French at Beau-Sejour.
The Acadians (20,000) rooted out from their houses and cruelly transported to southern settlements by the British authorities; their property confiscated; their cottages and churches burnt, &c.
Rise of the Acadian "French-neutrals."
Columbia College, New York, founded.

Britain.

- 1755 Defeat near Fort du Quesne, July 9.
Boscawen sent with a fleet to chastise the French in the American seas.
Howe captures two French men-of-war.
Hawke in July, and Byng in October, sail with fleets, designed to injure the French American commerce.
Harrison's fourth time-piece, he receives the reward of £20,000 offered by the board of longitude.
Disputes between the ministry and Irish parliament, respecting the surplus revenue.
Shocks of earthquake felt in Scotland., Nov. 1.
Eddystone lighthouse burnt down.
Johnson's Dictionary first published.
["It was immediately after them (Pope, Swift, Gay, and Prior), that a genius not inferior to theirs compiled that celebrated Dictionary, which, first published in 1755, has ever since been esteemed the standard of the English tongue. . . . Yet, notwithstanding the advantages that attend a fixed and final standard, I still hope that the door is not wholly closed against foreign words, as aliens, but that some of real value may be received, and allowed to rank with the king's English. How advantageously might not several be chosen, especially from the parent stock."—*Lord Mahon.*]
The Caermarthen canal commenced.
Mayer, the celebrated reformer of the lunar tables, &c. flourishes (1723-1762.)
Navy—127 sail of the line of 182,829 tons, and 285 ships of 50 guns and upwards, with a tonnage of 138,275 tons.
Toll at Bartholomew Fair, Lon., abolished. [This fair was chartered by Henry II.]
M. Aken-side, "Pleasures of Imagination" (1721-1770), T. Smollet, novels (1720-1771), R. Glover, "Leonidas" (1712-1789), Wm. Cowper, "The Task," &c. (1731-1800), W. Mason, poems, biog. (1725-1797), Geo. Coleman, comedies (1733-1794), R. Cumberland, drama (1732-1811), Arthur Murphy, drama (1727-1805), W. Robertson, "Hist. Charles V." (1721-1793), J. Moor, "Society and Manners," (1739-1802), T. Reid, metaph. (1710-1796), Sir Joshua Reynolds, art (1723-1792), F. Balmguy, div. (1716-1795), J. Priestley, chem. (1733-1804), Sam. Horsley, div. (d. 1806), and Hugh Blair, sermons (1719-1800), fl.
- 1756 50,000 seamen and marines, and 34,260 soldiers voted for the war.
War declared against France, May 18.
Apprehended invasion; 6,000 Hessians arrive in England.
Admiral Byng sent to the relief of Minorca, May 20: but fails.
Minorca surrendered by general Blakeney. The Devonshire administration.
Mr. William Pitt called to office.
The Droitwich canal commenced.
The piratical fort "Angria," on the Malabar coast, destroyed by adm. Watson.
Playing cards first pay stamp duty.
The "Critical Review" first published.
Birth of Dr. John Adams, one of the founders of the Vaccine system (died June 20, 1818.)
Rotherham Academy (dissenting) fl.
Simon's translation of Euclid's Elements.

Britain.

- 1756 Mr. John Canton's 4,000 experiments for discovering and explaining the cause of the diurnal variation of the needle.
Brownrigg, chemist, flourishes (1711-1800.)
Roebuck, chemist, flourishes (1718-1797.)
Paul Sandby, aquatinter (b. 1732), fl.
Death of George Vertue, engraver (b. 1684.)
The celebrated edition of the classics by Joseph Gerard Barbon (commenced in 1748) continue to be published.
[The name of the Barbon family was long famous among eminent printers:—John Barbon, fl. in 1539, Hugh Barbon in 1580, and John Joseph Barbon in 1723.]
- France.**
- 1755 Capture of three hundred ships by the English—French commerce nearly annihilated.
Abbe de Bernis, a favourite of Mad. de Pompadour, introduced at court.
Vattel, the civilian, author of "Law of Nations," &c. (a work more generally used as a text-book than any previous work), flourishes.
Mondonville and Berton, mus. composers, fl.
- 1756 Alliance with Austria against Prussia and England.
Minorca captured by duke de Richelieu.
Rupture between the court and parliament.
Unconstitutional suppression of the Chambers by the king.
Popular indignation against the court.
Nic. Chas. Silvestre (1700-1767), and Quentin Pierre Chedel (1705-1762), engravers, &c. flourishes.
Birth of Jean Jacques d' Arvil, artist.
Macquer, the chemist, fl. (1718-1784.)
- Germany.**
- 1755 Two imperial armies are sent into Bohemia, and a Russian army advances from Livonia, in a time of peace.
Academy at Mannheim established by the elector Charles Theodore.
Segnor, mathematician, author of "De Motu Turbinum," flourishes.
- 1756 The seven years' war with Prussia, &c.
Treaty with France at Versailles, May 1.
The Prussians invade Saxony. (See Prussia.)
Fall of Dresden to Prussia.
The Saxons capitulate at Pirna.
Several chimneys thrown down at Aix by the explosion of a meteor.
Daniel Crodowicki, engrvr., fl. (1726-1800.)
Death of Jonas Umbach, of Augsburg, painter, engraver (etching), born 1620.
- Austria.**
- 1756 War with Prussia. (See Germany, &c.)
- Prussia.**
- 1755 Frederick learns that a plan of attack upon Prussia is now matured. (See Germany.)
- 1756 Alliance with England, Jan. 16, formed to counteract the plans of Austria and Fr. [Under existing circumstances Hanover united Prussia to England, and the Netherlands joined Austria to France.]
Frederick demands of Maria Theresa the reason of the military demonstrations now being made in Bohemia, &c.: the queen answers evasively.
The Seven Years' war commenced:—Expedition of Frederick into Saxony, at the head of 60,000 men, August 31; thus anticipating his enemies.

Prussia.

1756 Frederick, on this occasion, confides his children to the care of Stanislaus, who, in accepting the charge, declared that it was "sweet to him to be able to revenge himself by kindness."

The Prussian army is at Dresden, Sep. 20. Austrian state papers seized and published.

Victory at Lowositz, Bohemia, Oct. 1.

Capitulation of the Saxon army to the Prussians at Lilienstein, October 13.

Occupation of the camp at Pirna; incorporation of those who capitulated into the Prussian army.

Italy.

1756 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*.
M. Metastasio (1698-1782), and C. Goldini (1707-1772), dramatists; A. Genovesi, metaphysics (1712-1769); C. J. Frugoni (1692-1768), and G. Gozzi (1713-1786), poets, &c.; B. Buonamici, historian (1710-1761); A. Fabroni, biographer (1732-1802); G. Tiraboschi, hist. of Ital. lit. (1731-1794); F. Algarotti, astron. (1712-1764); G. R. Boscovich, mathematic. (1711-1787); C. Beccaria, on crimes and punishments (1720-1795); F. M. Zanotti, phil. (1692-1777); L. Spallanzan, natural hist. (1729-1799), flourish.

Poland.

1756 Frederick Augustus comes to Warsaw, where he remains till 1763.

The Prussians victorious at Lowositz.

Spain.

1756 A Medico-Botanic garden established for the instruction of medical pupils.

Commission of inquiry appointed, for examining the literary, medical, and other institutions, of other countries, with the view of introducing improvements at home.

1756 Neutrality observed by Ferdinand in the war between France and England.

General Wall, foreign minister.

Portugal.

1755 The great earthquake at Lisbon; 20,000 (some say 30,000, some 50,000) persons swallowed up, &c. Nov. 1.

["Nor was there the least warning of that event, which made a once flourishing, opulent, and populous city, a scene of the utmost horror and desolation." Thirty churches and innumerable public edifices and houses were destroyed.]

£100,000 voted by the English government for the relief of the sufferers; in return for which the government and people proclaim that the heretics are actuated only by selfish motives.

Russia.

1756 The revolution in the European alliances (which ushered in this year) averts the vengeance of Russia from Poland for a time.

100,000 Russians march through Poland towards Saxony.

[Elizabeth was actuated by the hereditary ambition of the sovereigns of Russia—the extension of empire—when she joined the Austrians and French against Prussia; but she added nothing to her territories by this war—she merely extended the fame of the Muscovite arms.]

Sweden.

1756 Count Brahe, baron Horn, and six other nobles executed at Stockholm—suspected of having advised the king of Sweden to aim at becoming absolute.

Linnaeus, at Upsal, received from Rolander in America a plant containing cochineal insects.

Netherlands.

1756 Holland neutral in the Seven Years' War. [This was one of the causes which led to the war with England twenty years afterwards.]

Turkish Empire.

1755 Ambassador from Prussia; the first in Constantinople from Prussia.

The great mosque of Noor-Othmani fudd. Othman frequently changes his vizier, which occasions much discontent.

Fez, in Morocco, nearly destroyed by an earthquake; 12,000 Arabs perish, Nov. 1.

1756 Great fires at Constantinople; over 8,000 houses, including 200 mosques, are destroyed at one conflagration.

Persia and Tartary.

1755 Azad Khan is defeated by Zeng; he flees into Turkey for safety.

India.

1755 Fourth invasion of India by Ahmed Shah; he plunders Delhi and Mouttra; annexes Sirhind; and extends his rule in the Punjab.

Agra besieged by Ahmed Shah; the vizier of Delhi marches to its relief at the head of the Rohillas and Mahrattas.

[A plague broke out in Ahmed's army, which compelled him to retire.]

Arcot, India, retaken from the English.

Return of col. Clive as governor of Fort St. David.

1756 The Sikhs expelled from Amritsir by prince Tymoore.

The Afghans evacuate Lahore; the Sikhs enter and occupy it.

Orissa ceded to the Mahrattas.

Rise of Hyder Ali in the Mysorean army.

Count de Lally commands a French expedition against the English in India.

Calcutta taken by the Soubadar of Bengal, Surajah Dowla, with an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants, Ju. 18.

Death of 123 out of 146 prisoners crammed into the Black Hole, June 19.

America.

1755 Earthquake at Quito; it is destroyed.

Attack on Fort du Quesne, July 9; repulse of general Braddock.

First occasion of discontent between the British American colonies, and the mother country, viz.—duties levied upon goods imported from foreign countries.

Birth of Joel Barlow, author of "The Columbiad, &c. (d. 1812.)

The university of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, founded.

1756 War between the English and French in America; Oswego and Fort Granby taken by the French; Canada invaded by the English.

In New York, there are 90,000 whites.

The exports of Georgia are at this time near seventeen thousand pounds; so great has been its prosperity since the surrender of its charter in 1752.

Britain.

- 1757 Ministerial and popular fury against admiral Byng; hence Admiral Byng is shot, March 14. Pitt deprived of his secretaryship, April. William Pitt, first lord of the treasury, Jul. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer. The Militia bill passed. Alum discovered in Ireland. Deaths: Colley Cibber, archbishop Henry, A. Ramsay, and Calmet. Wm. Whitehead, poet-laureate, Dec. 19.
- 1758 New taxes on houses and windows. A lady rides 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours (!) commencing May 3. The practice of "volunteering" revived. Attack on St. Maloes by admiral Howe. Senegal and Goree in Africa, and Fort du Quesne in America, taken fr. the French. 95,000 British troops, 7,000 foreign auxiliaries, and £12,000,000 voted for the war. Horse Guards' House, Westminster, built. Houses on London bridge taken down. Bridgewater canal commenced by Brindley. 24,000 French prisoners in England. Dr. Shebbeare punished for political libels by being placed in the pillory at Charing Cross, Dec. 5. Execution of Richard Vaughan at Newgate for forging notes of the Bank of England; the first instance on record of any one suffering death for the offence of forging bank notes. China ware made at Bow, near London. Stirling's (Dumblane) threshing machine. A Magdalene convent or hospital established in London by Rev. Dr. Dodd.

France.

- 1757 Damien, a lunatic, attempts the king's life. He is executed under circumstances of great cruelty, March 28. Machault and D'Argenson banished. The Jesuits fall under the displeasure of Madame Pompadour. D'Estrees invades Hanover with an army of 60,000 men. Battle of Hartenbeck; D'Estrees victorious. Convention of Kloster-seven. (Germany.) The electorate of Hanover plundered by Richelieu's army. Manufacture of brocade estab. at Lyons. The church of St. Genevieve at Paris commenced by M. Soufflot.
- 1758 Richelieu displaced in command of the army by the count of Clermont. Clermont defeated at Crefelt, &c. Cherbourg taken, and its pier destroyed by the English, August 8. Repulse of the English in Normandy. De Berni dismissed; replaced by The duke of Choiseul, foreign minister. Loss of Senegal and Goree, Cape Breton and Fort du Quesne to England. Second treaty of Versailles; France engages to retain 100,000 men in Germany, and to pay subsidies to Austria, Sweden, and Saxony, Dec. 30. The Jesuits are suspected of holding anti-monarchical and regicidal principles.

Germany.

- 1757 Daun marches towards Silesia. Koenigsegg threatens Lusatia. Brown menaces Saxony. The Russians assemble in Livonia.

Germany.

- 1757 The Swedes prepare to attack Pomerania. Secret treaty with France, May 1, for the partition of Prussia. Renewal of the alliance with Russia. New coinage for the empire; reform in the laws; medical schools and other public institutions established. Victory of the Saxons over the Prussians at Kollin, June 18. Battle of Hartenbeck; the French victorious; the allies, under Cumberland, defeated, July 26. Convention of Kloster-seven, disgraceful to Cumberland, Sep. 8. [Violated, or as some will have it, abrogated, after the battle of Rosbach.] Bremen taken by the French. The Hanoverians, joined by the troops of Hesse Cassel and Brunswick, fly to arms under Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick-Bevern; before the end of the campaign, they drive the French from Lunenburg, Zell, and part of Brunswick. Barbarities of the French during their retreat—"The social savagery of war." Æpinus discovers, and proves by experiment, the electrical property of tourmaline.
- 1758 War in Westphalia between the French under count Clermont, and the Prussians and Hanoverians under pr. Ferdinand. Bremen and Verden taken by Ferdinand; to whom Minden capitulates; hence Evacuation of Hanover, Brunswick, and Woltenbuttel, by the French. Treaty of alliance between Austria and France—concl'd. at Versailles, Dec. 30.
- Prussia.**
- 1757 Glassau's attempt to poison the king. The king of Prussia is put under the ban of the empire. Renewal of the treaty of 1756 with George of England, January 11. Frederick is joined by the duke of Brunswick, and prince of Hesse Cassel. The Swedes invade Pomerania. The Prussian armies meet before Prague; heroism and death of Schwerin: victory over the Austrians, May 6. Defeat, and admirable retreat of Frederick at Kollin, June 18. Of this reverse the Prussians say, "this is our Pultawa." Invasion by 100,000 Russians; Memel taken, June. Battle of Gross-Jagersdorff, Aug. 30; after which the Russians under Apraxin evacuate Prussia. Unsuccessful movements of William Augustus, the king's brother in Lusatia. Lehwald drives the Swedes back to Stralsund, they embark for Rugen. Battle (victory) of Rosbach, Nov. 4. The duke of Bevern, who had been left in Silesia, retires towards Breslau. Loss of Schweidnitz to Nadasti, Nov. 11. Battle of Breslau; Prussians defeated by the Austrians; Breslau taken, Nov. 22. Duke of Bevern made prisoner. Frederick advances towards Breslau, Dec. Nadasti is routed, and the movements of Frederick result in the Battle of Leuthen, Dec. 5; the Austrians defeated, and Silesia preserved to Prussia.

Prussia.

- 1757 Expulsion of the Austrians from Breslau; 13 generals, 700 inferior officers, and 18,000 soldiers surrender to Frederick. Frederick's spoils are immense. Wilcke of Rostock contributes to the increase of electrical knowledge.
- 1758 The English parliament vote Frederick the sum of £670,000. The Russians pour into Prussia. War in Westphalia, from Jan. to April. Schweidnitz reduced by Frederick, Apr. 15. He lays siege to Olmutz—raised, July 2. Frederick marches to meet the Russians. The Austrians overrun Silesia. Battle of Zorndorf, Aug. 25, 26; the Prussians victorious—they give no quarter. [The Russians lost 22,000 men; the Prussians about 11,000.] Daun frustrates Frederick's attempt to enter Silesia. Surprise of the king by Daun at Hochkirchen, Oct. 14; consequent defeat and loss of baggage and artillery. Retreat of the Prussians; death of Marshal Keith and prince Francis of Brunswick. Death of Frederick's sister, the margravine of Baireuth. Frederick meditates suicide (? 1761.) Neisse relieved by Frederick, Nov. 5. Silesia is still held by Prussia.

Italy.

- 1758 Clement XIII. (card. Charles Rezzonico, abp. of Bologna), pope.

Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.

- 1757 Siege of Prague by the Prussians; soon The Prussians evacuate Bohemia.
- 1758 Maria Theresa assumes, as *king* of Hungary, the title of *Apostolic Majesty*. Invasion of Poland by a Russian army—"an army of observation."

Spain.

- 1758 Death of the queen, August 27. [From this time the health and spirits of Ferdinand began to decline: a deep-rooted melancholy seized upon him, wholly incapacitating him for business.] Ferdinand retires to the palace of Villaviciosa, and shuts himself up from all society.

Portugal.

- 1758 Attempt to assassinate the king near Belem palace, by a band of ruffians; he escapes with difficulty, Sep. [The affair was involved in the deepest mystery. It wrought an unfavourable change in the character of the king.] Several nobles are imprisoned, others are broken on the wheel, and several are executed—many of them innocent persons. Execution of the duke de Aveiro, the Conde de Antougia, a lady of the Tavara family, &c. for the conspiracy. Cruelty of the king and his minister. The affair is turned to account by Pombal, to gratify his hatred of the Jesuits:—The Jesuits are denounced by the government as suspicious and wicked persons. The estates of the Jesuits are confiscated, and themselves banished the kingdom.

Sweden.

- 1757 Sweden joins the Austrians in the seven-years' war, through French influence. Prussian Pomerania invaded by the Swedes.

Russia.

- 1757 Russia joins in the Seven Years' War. Prussia invaded by a Russian force. Victory of Gross-Jagern; indecisive.
- 1758 Defeat by the Prussians at Zorndorf. Two parties at court; one favourable to the war, the other opposed to it; the grand duke sides with the latter.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1757 Raghib Mohammed Pacha, vizier; best learned vizier in Turkey for 50 years. Death of Othman III.; his cousin, son of the deposed Ahmed, *Mustapha* III., succeeds. Raghib marries the sultan's sister. Baron de Tott (on the death of his father in Constantinople) obtains an appointment in the French embassy.
- 1758 The vizier (who virtually possesses all power) regulates the administration, domestic and foreign, patronizes literature.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1757 Zend's affairs are unprosperous; his rival, Hossein, drives him from Ispahan. Sheikh Ali Khan bribes the Kajar general at the mountain passes; hence Invasion of Mazanderan, and final defeat of Mohammed Hossein, by Sheikh Ali. Mazanderan annexed to Persia.
- 1758 Zend is besieged in Shiraz. Corruption of the officers of Hossein's army by Zend's agents.

India and China.

- 1757 Calcutta recovered by the English, under colonel Clive, Jan. 2. Chandernagore, a French settlement in India, captured, March. Peace betw. the Soubadar and col. Clive. War again betw. Clive and the Soubadar. Clive's compact with Meer Jaffer for dethroning the nabob of Bengal. Battle of Plassey; defeat and death of the Soubadar, June 23 (? 20.) [By this victory the East India Company became masters of Bengal.] Meer Jaffer created Soubadar in Moorshedabad, instead of Surrjah Dowla, by colonel Clive. The English take Manilla. Fort William, Calcutta, built. The Sikhs coin money at Lahore. Mr. Flint's petition to the emperor of China for permission to trade to Ning-po; he is imprisoned till 1762. Lally, French governor of Pondicherry.
- 1758 Delhi occupied by the Mahrattas; who take Lahore, Mooltan, and Attok. They plan the expulsion of the Rohillas. China invaded by the Tibetians. Arcot surrendered to the English. Fort St. David, Pondicherry, taken by general count Lally. Meer Jaffer deposed by the government of Calcutta.

America.

- 1757 Fort George reduced by Montcalm; horrid massacre by the Indians, of 2,000 British.
- 1758 Abercrombie repulsed at Ticonderoga. Cape Breton surrendered to the English, under generals Amherst, Lawrence, Wolfe, and admiral Boscawen, July 2^d. Fort du Quesne conquered by the English. 70,000 hogsheads of tobacco exported from the Virginian ports this year.

Britain.

- 1759 Small Bank of England notes first issued. Duties on sugar and other dry goods. The militia called out. Battle of Minden; dishonourable conduct of Lord George Sackville, Aug. 1. Naval victory of Boscawen off Cape Lagos—the Toulon fleet defeated, Aug. 18. Birth of princess Caroline Matilda, Jul. 29. (Died queen of Denmark, in 1775.) Dodsley's Annual Register commen. June. Victory of Hawke over the fleet of Conflans off Brest, Nov. 21. Thread and gauze manufactures begun at Paisley. Eddystone lighthouse rebuilt. £15,000,000 voted for the war; army and navy, 175,000 men. Weekly subscription concerts of Abel and Bach in London (1787.) Aldersgate, London, taken down and sold for £91. Dr. Robison's project for working steam locomotives on common roads. [The idea has not yet (1855) been practically realized; nevertheless many ardent spirits maintain that—in despite of the numerous failures which have frustrated its development—the day when steam-carriages shall run on common roads is sure to come. "What," asks Mr. Angelo Garvey, "what is there in all the recorded dreams of fancy more wonderful than the force of steam in its various applications! How stupendous in its power—it would crush an army! and yet how manageable—a child may direct it!"—*Silent Revolution.*]
- First improvement of the stocking loom,—the "Derby ribs," by Jedediah Strutt. The Lexicon Heptaglotton published. Death of Handel and Wm. Collins.
- 1760 Comet discov. by Mr. Dunn, Chelsea, Jan. 1. Vells to servants abolshd. in Edin., Jan. 18. Thurot's rash and unsuccessful descent upon Carrickfergus in Ireland, Feb. Lord G. Sackville tried by court-martial and dismissed, April 22 († 3.) Execution of earl Ferrers for murder, May 5. Sudden death of George II. at Kensington Palace, Oct. 25, aged 75. ["The last of the elector kings of England, with whom expired that divided sentiment on the throne, the larger share of which was lavished upon Hanover." "Though willing to sacrifice England to the independence or aggrandizement of his paltry electorate, and ever needy and urgent so far as carrying on his personal wars was concerned—George II. rose, in the latter part of his reign, to a degree of popularity, which, during the early period of his sovereignty, had seldom relieved the cares of government. His manners, his language, and above all his partialities towards the men and interests of his native dominions, had barred all access to the affections of the English. He died in the midst of a prosperous war against France, carried on in all parts of the world."]
- George III. (grandson) succeeds, aged 23. Civil list, £800,000.
Continued on p. 510.

France.

- 1759 French army unsuccessful abroad; popular disturbances at home this year. Battle of Bergen, Ap. 13, 14; Broglie victor. Battle of Minden, Aug. 1; French defeated. Havre de Grace bombarded. Naval fight off Lagos, Aug. 17; the French defeated by Boscawen. Sea fight off Brest; Conflans defeated. Guadaloupe and its dependencies lost. Loss of Quebec in Canada. Schemes of the financier Silhouette to raise the supplies: he grows unpopular; is dismissed. The "Cyclopedists" oppose the Jesuits. Failure of the Jesuit Lavalette. Parliamentary investigation into the constitution and principles of the Jesuit order. Three frigates, &c. under Thurot, make a descent upon Carrickfergus, Ireland.
- 1760 Battle of Warbourg; Broglie defeated. Thurot defeated and killed in Ireland. At Closter-camp De Castries obtains some advantages over the prince of Brunswick. Montreal and nearly all Canada taken by English. (See America.) The "Montre économique" becomes general (1658.) The chalk engravers, G. E. Demarteau (1722-1776), Jean Jacques François (1717-1769), and Louis Bonnet (b. 1735), fl. Etienne Fiquet, painter and engraver, flourishes (born 1731.) Rd. Abbe de Non, aquatinter (b. 1730) fl. Delaval's electrical experiments to 1764. Symver's electrical discoveries.
- Germany.**
- 1759 The imperialists take possession of Torgau, Wittemberg, and Leipsic. They invest Dresden; which capitulates. Frankfort taken by the French. Defeat of prince Ferdinand in an attempt to retake Frankfort. The French under Contades and Broglie advance into Westphalia; hence Fall (to the French) of Munster, Minden, and Cassel; Hanover menaced. Victory of prince Ferdinand at Minden over the French, August 1. The Russians, for want of provisions, retire to Olmutz. The imperialists, under St. Andre, defeated near Torgau by gen. Wunch. Imperialists defeated at Meissen. Battle of Maxen, Nov. 20; defeat of the Prussians by Daun; capitulation of gen. Finck and 11,000 men, &c. Dresden retaken by the French. Academy established at Munich.
- 1760 Fruitless attempt of the Prussians upon Dresden. (See Prussia.) Battle of Liegnitz or Pfaffendorf, Aug. 15. The Prussians evacuate Saxony; but in a short time Frederick marches by Wittemberg into Saxony after Daun. Battle of Torgau, Nov. 3; defeat of Daun—Lacy being kept in check by Ziethen, and the Austrians cut off. Prussians hold Saxony, except Dresden. [Prince Ferdinand in Hanover, and on the Rhine, protected the Prussian king from an overwhelming enemy.]

Prussia.

- 1759 Frederick's quarters are in Landshut, on the borders of Silesia.
 Defeat at Zullichau by the Russians, under Soltikow, July 23.
 Victory at Minden, August 1.
 [Defection of Lord George Sackville.]
 Battle of Kunersdorf, Aug 12; defeat, and immense loss of the Prussians; desperate condition of Frederick's affairs.
 The Royal family quit Berlin, the archives are sent to Potsdam.
 Recall of Kleist from Pomerania with 5,000 troops; other reinforcements are gathered.
 Dresden besieged by the Prussians.
 Defensive warfare of Frederick.
 Defeat at Maxen in Saxony, Nov. 21; Maxen burnt, and Finck and his party made prisoners; other reverses follow.
 Frederick winters at Freyburg; Daun encamps at Plauen.
 Alpinus's electrical experiments contind.

1760 *On p. 511.***Italy.**

- 1759 The king of Naples, having succeeded to the crown of Spain, resigns his Italian dominions to his son,
 Ferdinand IV. (8 years old), kg. of Naples.
 The pope condemns "De l'Esprit"—a work of Helvetius, published in 1758.
 1760 Quarrel of the pope with the court of Spain, in consequence of the expulsion of the Jesuits from that country.

Spain.

- 1759 Death of Ferdinand VI., Aug. 10, aged 46 (childless.)
 [Never since the reign of the second Philip had Spain enjoyed so long an interval of repose as during the reign of Ferdinand V. On assuming the crown he laid down a pacific, reforming, and improving system of policy, from which he never deviated. Thus were his foreign relations preserved—agriculture, trade, and commerce, greatly promoted—the revenue augmented—and at his death a surplus of three millions sterling were left in the royal coffers.]

Charles III. (king of Naples, half-brother of the late king) succeeds to the throne.
 [His third son, Ferdinand (8 years old) is preferred to the Neapolitan throne, his eldest brother being insane.]

Farinelli commanded to leave the kingdom (1749.)

Marquis Squilacci (Neapolitan) finance minister.

- 1760 Measures adopted for completing the reforms and retrenchments commenced by Ferdinand V., for the payment of the debts of Philip V.
 The Spanish court finds it impossible to maintain neutrality in the war between France and England, owing to the insults and outrages of the British fleets, both upon the colonies and commerce of Spain.
 Negotiations commenced for an alliance with France.

Portugal.

- 1759 The pope's nuncio is indignantly treated. Intercourse between the Portuguese and papal courts suspended.
 1760 *On p. 511.*

Sweden.

- 1759 Battle of Bergen; defeat of the allies by the French, April 14. (See France.)

Russia.

- 1759 Victory of Soltikow at Kunersdorf.
 1760 The Russians and Austrians take Berlin. During the reign of Elizabeth capital punishment was unknown in Russia. (?)

Netherlands.

- 1759 Death of the princess Anne; hence Louis, of Brunswick, *regent* in Holland.
 1760 Jacob Bylaert, of Leyden, originates the dotted mode of engraving.

Turkish Empire.

- 1759 Earthquake in Syria; Baather destroyed. The sultan amuses himself in regulating costume, superintending pub. buildings.
 1760 Astronomical Tables of Cassini translated.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1759 The Mahrattas defeated by Ahmed Shah Doorani. (See India.)
 1760 Kherim Khan Zund attains the sovereignty and rules as regent.
 Shiraz made the seat of government.
 Foreign commerce encouraged.

India and China.

- 1759 Hyder Ali, commander-in-chief of the army of the Mysore (1749.)
 Ahmed Shah's fifth invasion of India.
 The Mahrattas conquered, and Delhi again occupied by the Afghans.
 Lally's unsuccessful attack upon Madras.
 1760 Victory of Clive over the Dutch in Bengal. Bencoolen, and the other English settlements on the coast of Sumatra, nearly destroyed by the French.
 Pondicherry besieged by the English.
 Ghazi-ed-deen puts Alemghis to death.
 Shah Alim II. son of the last emperor, proclaimed emperor by Ghazi-ed-deen.
 ["This unhappy prince died a pensioner on the bounty of the English East India Company. He never possessed power sufficient to consider himself master of a throne."] Subjugation of the Eleuths in China, 2,000 families of whom migrate into Russia.
 The kingdom of Mysore established by Hyder Ali.
 Clive returns to England and is created a peer—"Lord Clive, baron of Plassey."

Africa.

- 1759 Damas, in Barbary, with 6,000 inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5.

America.

- 1759 Guadaloupe conquered by the English from the French, April 20.
 Invasion of Canada by the English under general Wolfe:—
 Wolfe repulsed at Montmorency.
 He departs for the St. Lawrence.
 Siege of Quebec—or battle of the plains of Abraham; death of gen. Wolfe; Quebec surrendered to Murray, Sep. 13.
 [The marquis of Montcalm, the French commander, also fell.]
 Battle of Sillery; great victory of the English under Murray.
 Ticonderago, Crown Point, and Niagara, reduced by the English.
 Montreal is surrendered to the English.
 1760 Conquest of Canada by the Engl. Sep. 7.
 Final and ignominious expulsion of the Jesuits from Brazil.

Britain.

- 1760 Continued from p. 508.
National debt, £78,000,000.
First stone of Blackfriars' bridge laid, October 31.
Musical glasses revived by Dr. Franklin.
First exhibition in London of the works of British artists.
The term "Blue Stocking," recently applied to literary ladies, originates with a literary society, of which Benjamin Stillingfleet, who wore blue worsted stockings, was a member.
The superstition respecting witches not yet exploded; this year (June 18) two old women are thrown into the water, by a "mob," at Glen in Lincolnshire, to ascertain, by their sinking or floating, whether or not they are witches.
Thomas Gray, odes, &c. (1716-1771), Oliver Goldsmith, "Vicar of Wakefield," &c. (1731-1774), H. Brooke, "Fool of Quality," (1706-1783), Lawrence Sterne, "Tristram Shandy," (1713-1768), Lord Lyttleton, hist. poems, &c. (1709-1778), James Granger, biog. (d. 1776), Soame Jennings, theolog. (1704-1787), R. Lowth, philol., &c. (1710-1787), J. Harris, philol. (1709-1780), W. Blackstone, law (1723-1780), J. Jortin, crit. div. (1698-1770), W. Warburton, div. crit. (1709-1779), Adam Smith, "Wealth of Nations," (1723-1790), John Hunter, med. (1728-1793), Thomas Warton, hist. poems, &c. (1728-1790), John Blair, chron. (d. 1782), Sam. Johnson, "Lives of Poets," "Dictionary," &c. (1709-1784), David Hume, hist. (1711-1776), Jonas Hanway, "Travels," &c. (1712-1786), H. Walpole, "Royal Authors," &c. (d. 1799), James Bruce, "Travels," &c. (1730-1794), Edward Gibbon, "Decline and Fall," &c. (1737-1794), Edmund Burke, oratory (1730-1797), G. W. Gilpin, biog. divin. (1724-1804), fl.
Thos. Worlidge, painter and engraver (d. 1766); also Inigo Spilisbury, engraver, fl.
Permanent duty on malt, of 3d. per bushel. The land tax, at 4s. in the pound, from 1756 to this year inclusive, realized £10,000,000.
Birth of John Heriot (lit.)—died 1833.
1761 Retirement of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons since 1758.
Act for continuing the commissions of the judges for life; hitherto they ceased on the death of the king, March 3.
Legge, chancellor of the exchequer, resigns, March 22.
Earl of Bute (the king's preceptor) appointed secretary of state, March 25.
Keppel's attack on Belleisle, April 8.
The civil list is made payable (by act of parliament) out of the consolidated fund, in lieu of the hereditary revenue settled on the late king.
Transit of Venus over the sun's disc, June 8.
Negotiations with France unsuccessful—the "Family Compact" an impediment.
Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, finished.
Arkwright's first patented spinning-frame.
Marriage of George III. with Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Sep. 8.
Coronation of the king and queen, Sep. 22.
Aldgate taken down, and sold for £177 10s.

Britain.

- 1761 Resignation of Pitt (the elder), foreign secretary, October 5.
The king confers an annuity of £3,000 for three lives, and makes his lady a baroness. Visit of their majesties to the city; sumptuous repast at the Guildhall.
Watt's first experiments on the power of steam with Papin's digester.
A lease for 321 years, of the third arch of London bridge, &c. (1581.)
Robins resolves Alhazen's problem in vol. ii. of his Mathematical Facts (1100.)
Deaths: admiral Boscawen, Jan. 10; Dr. Hoadley, Ap. 17; Dr. Sherlock, July 17; Sam. Richardson, and J. Wooton, painter.
1762 War declared against Spain, Jan. 18.
The "Levellers" in Ireland; disturbances. Monuments to Thomson, May 1, and Handel, in Westminster Abbey, May 4.
Lord Bute appointed premier, May 29.
Bow church bells first rung, June 4.
Abolition of Lady Fair, Southwark, Ju. 17.
Dissenters declared ineligible for the office of sheriff in London, July 5.
The Cock Lane Ghost detected, July 10.
Pension granted to Dr. Johnson, July 12.
George, prince of Wales, (George IV.) born, Aug. 12.
Continued on p. 512.

France.

- 1761 Death of marshal Belleisle.
Choiseul enlists the whole Spanish navy in the French service, by the formation of a treaty with that country, and with the two Sicilies, and Parma.
The Bourbon "Family Compact" signed at Paris; being an agreement for securing the sovereignty of France, Spain, Naples, and the duchy of Parma, to members of that family, and to support themselves against all enemies, Aug. 15.
Free-thinking discussions, and speculations respecting a new social system greatly agitate the public mind.
The Abbe Chauvelin denounces the Jesuits; and the parliament decrees the closing of their colleges, &c.
Battle of Fillinghausen, July 15; Broglie defeats prince Ferdinand; but the next day he is compelled to retreat with loss.
Siege and capture of Belleisle by the Eng.
Negotiations for peace with Eng. abortive.
Loss of the remaining portions of Canada.
Martinique captured by the English.
1762 Battle of Wilhelmstadt; Soubise and D'Estrees defeated.
Secularization of the Jesuits, and confiscation of their property, decreed by parlt.
Preliminary peace of Fontainebleau, Nov. 3.
Continued on p. 512.

Germany.

- 1761 Defensive war this year; both parties becoming tired of the contest.
The Prussians are encamped at Bunzelwitz in Saxony.
Prince Ferdinand successfully prevents the junction of the French and Austrians.
Desperate condition of Frederick's affairs.
Johann Christoph Adelung, grammarian and linguist, flourishes at Leipsic. (Born at Spantekon in Pomerania, 1732—died at Dresden, 1806.)
1762 On p. 513.

Prussia.

- 1760 Laudon quits Olmutz, and lays siege to Glatz, in April.
 [The first time in four successive campaigns that the Austrians had ventured to take the initiative in the war.]
 The Prussians under Fouquet are cut off at Landshut, June 23; hence
 Surrender of Glatz to Laudon.
 Lacy driven across the Elbe; the Austrian camp at Plauen broken up; and Dresden invested by Frederick.
 Daun relieves Dresden with 12,000 men; siege raised, July 29.
 Breslau invested by Laudon; it is relieved by prince Henry.
 Daun's project to capture Frederick disclosed to him by a deserter.
 Battle of Leignitz, Aug. 15; Frederick victorious; Laudon loses, in killed and wounded, 10,000 men, also his artillery and standards.
 Prussians defeated near Landshut.
 They are forced to abandon Leipsic.
 Attack of Lacy and Czernichief upon Berlin, October.
 Berlin capitulates to the Austrians, Russians and Saxons; the army retires towards Spandau, Oct. 9.
 The allies evacuate Berlin in a few days.
 Battle of Torgau, Nov. 3; the Prussians are victorious over Daun's forces; hence All Saxony, except Dresden, falls under the power of the Prussians.
 Frederick winters at Leipsic.
- 1761 Laudon forces the Prussian general Goltz to retire under the walls of Schweidnitz. Junction of the Austrians and Russians near Streigau, Aug. 12.
 Jealousies arise among Frederick's enemies which give him time to fortify his camp at Bunzelwitz.
 Schweidnitz taken by Laudon, Oct. 1.
 Defensive warfare of Frederick.
 The Austrians for the first time, during the war, take up their quarters in Silesia.
 Attempt of Warkotsch and Schmidt (a priest), to carry off Frederick frustrated.
 Colberg besieged by the Russians; is taken, Dec. 16, which enables the Russians, for the first time, to take up their quarters in Pomerania.
- 1762 Peace concluded with Russia, May 15; and with Sweden, May 22.
 War again proclaimed in Russia.
 Battle of Burkersdorf in Silesia, July 21; the Austrians defeated.
Continued on p. 513.

Italy.

- 1761 The pope not only refuses to comply with the demand of Louis XV. of France for the suppression of the Jesuits, but issues a bull in their favour.
 Goldoni leaves Italy for France.
- 1762 Edict in Savoy enfranchising the serfs.

Spain.

- 1761 The *Bourbon Family Compact* concluded at Madrid. (See France.)
 Death of Mosen Eliseo Bononat, engraver.
- 1762 War declared agt. England and Portugal.
 Successful invasion of Portugal; fall of Miranda, and submission of Tras los Montes; victory near Villafior; Manco-roo and Almeida taken.

Spain.

- 1762 Reverses: Havannah taken by the English; fall of Manilla; loss of the Philippine Islands; twelve ships of war, 70 cannon, a galloon having precious metals, value three millions, &c.
 The coasts of Spain invaded by Eng. fleets.

Portugal.

- 1760 Threatening and authoritative letters from the courts of France and Spain, commanding the king to renounce his alliance with England.
 Joseph, taking his stand upon the right of national independence, refuses.
 Marriage of Don Pedro, prince of Brazil, to his niece, the infanta Maria, heiress apparent, by special dispensation from the pope.
- 1761 Great Auto-da-Fé at Lisbon.
- 1762 Portugal invaded by the Spaniards; Miranda, Braganza, Almeida, and several lesser towns are taken.
Continued on p. 513.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1761 War between the Zends and Kajars.
 Rebellion and death of Mohamed Hossein.
 Invasion of India by Ahmed Shah.
 Victory of Paniput. (See India.)
 English factory at Gambroon abandoned.
- 1762 The Sikhs make inroads upon the Punjab; they are repulsed.

India.

- 1761 Ahmed Shah swims his whole army across the Indus; marches agt. the Mahrattas.
 Battle of Paniput; Ahmed Shah routs the Mahrattas; 60,000 of whom are killed and 20,000 taken prisoners.
 [Ahmed Shah made but little use of this victory; he soon returned to Cabul.]
 The Great Mogul claims Bengal; he and the nabob of Oude at war with Jaffeer, the English nominee.
 Patna, besieged by the native princes, is relieved by captain Knox.
 The Mahrattas expelled Upper India.
 From this period the Mahratta power begins to decline.
 English take Pondicherry fr. the French.
 Hyder Ali becomes raja of the Mysore; he pensions off his master, the old raja.
- 1762 Manilla again taken by the English.
 [The archbishop ransomed the place, by engaging to pay £1,000,000. The sum was never fully paid.]
 Dutch factory established at Canton.
 Inroads of the Sikhs in the Punjab.
 Ahmed Shah's sixth invasion; he drives the Sikhs to the south of the Sutlej, and defeats them with great slaughter ("Ghuloo Ghara") near Loodiana.
 Excesses of Ahmed at Armitsir.

America.

- 1760 Discovery of the Andreanossy isles.
- 1761 Dominica taken by the English.
 William Livingston, poet (1723-1790), Cadwallader Colden, "History of the Five Nations of the Indians" (1688-1776), Thomas Hutchinson, historian of Massachusetts (d. 1780), and John Bartram, botanist, and author of "Travels" (d. 1777), flourish.
- 1762 Havanna taken by Pecocke and Albemarle.
 Louisiana ceded by France to Spain (1800.)
 The yellow fever rages in Philadelphia.

Britain.

- 1762 Continued from p. 510.
 Conquest of Havana made by Lord Albemarle and adm. Pococke, Aug. 14.
 Manila, in the Philippine Isles, surrenders to admiral Cornish. (See Australia.)
 Wedgwood ware first patented.
 Preliminaries of peace at Fontainebleau.
 Death of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Aug. 21.
 Army and navy, £337,100; their maintenance cost £18,000,000.
 National Debt increased to £146,000,000.
 Peter Annet sentenced to one month's imprisonment, to stand twice in the pillory, and afterwards to be kept at hard labour in Bridewell for a year, for writing "The Free Enquirer."
 Buckingham house made the queen's palace in lieu of Somerset palace.
 Birth of Charles Abbot (Lord Tenterden), chief justice (d. Nov. 4, 1832).
 Wm. Wynne Ryland (1732-1783), Wm. Woollet (1735-1785), John Hall (1739-1797), Wm. Byrne (1743-1805), engravers, &c. flourish.
 The coals imported into London this year amounted to 570,774 chaldrons.
 The linen manufacture in Ireland increased this year to £80,000.
- 1763 Tax on cider renders Bute unpopular.
 Proclamation, prohibiting succour of any kind to the Corsicans, "in rebellion against the republic of Genoa!"
 Peace of Paris: Canada ceded to England by France; Florida by Spain, Feb. 10.
 Importation of raw hides from Holland prohibited, Feb. 23.
 Peace proclaimed, March 22.
 Edgeware Road gibbets cut down, Ap. 3.
 Retirement of Lord Bute, and formation of the Grenville ministry, April 8.
 Publication of the *North Briton*; Mr. Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, proprietor. No. 45 *North Briton* charges George III. with falsehood, &c.
 Arrest of Mr. Wilkes, M.P., on a general warrant issued by sec. of state, April 26.
 Wilkes liberated by virtue of his privilege. He obtains £1,000 damages from the under-secretary of state; at which time General warrants are declared to be illegal by lord chief justice Pratt, May 6.
 Supplies for the year, £14,199,380.
 Byron proceeds on an exploratory expedition to the South Seas, June 21 (1764).
 Frederick, duke of York, born, Aug. 16. [The duke died Jan. 5, 1827.]
 Disputes in India between the English and Nabob Coosim on mercantile privileges.
 The loans borrowed by England during the seven years' war amounted to £82,100,000.
 Food riots in Birmingham, Dec. 6, 7.
 Robert Adam, architect to the king (1728.)
 The *Spinning Jenny* invented by Hargreaves, a weaver, living at Stanhill, near Blackburn, adjoining the print works of the first Sir Robert Peel.
 Dr. Bliss sues, as astronomer royal (1742.)
 Translation of the Koran into English.
 Macbride, chemist, fl. (1726-1778.)
 Duel: Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Martin.
 Deaths: Shenstone, poet; Hooke, hist. &c.

France.

- 1762 Continued from p. 510.
 Colbert's tables of instruction for dyeing.
 [Colbert established several manufactories, and invited the most skilful artists to superintend them. It is remarkable that those of Vaurobais and Sedan were entitled, in the letters patent, "Manufactories of fine cloth after the Dutch and English fashions."]
- 1763 The peace of Paris, between France, England, and Spain: France renounces Acadia, and cedes to England, Cape Breton, with Canada and its dependencies, Grenada, Tobago, Senegal, and restores Minorca; England restores Guadaloupe, Martinique, to France; also, French East India factories, and a share in the Newfoundland fishery; Spain obtains Havana, Trinidad, and Manilla; while she cedes the Floridas to England, in lieu of Louisiana from France (1763.)
 Free trade in grain through the provinces permitted by Lavardi, and a license for exportation under certain conditions.
 Thousands of contumacious Jesuits banished.
 Court extravagance and debauchery continue.
- Germany.
- 1762 Change in the political affairs of the belligerents, occasioned by the death of the empress of Russia. (See Prussia.)
 The Russians are now neutral.
 Battle of Freyburg; the Prussians under prince Henry are victorious, Oct. 29.
 Armistice betw. Austrians and Prussians. The French, under marshal D'Estrees (who succeeded Broglie), yield to the superior skill of prince Ferdinand and the young prince Frederick.
 Cassel taken from the French, Nov. 1.
- 1763 Peace of Hubertsburg, Nov. 15. (See Prus.)
 Spread of liberal opinions in Germany from this time.
 ["While war is favourable to despotism, peace is the element of democracy."] Abortive attempt to form a league between the princes of the empire.

Prussia.

- 1762 Continued from p. 511.
 Frederick contemplates suicide. (!1757.)
 Defeat of Daun at Reichenbach, Aug. 16.
 Siege of Schweidnitz; it capitulates to Frederick after 60 days, Oct. 10.
 Battle of Freyburg, gained by prince Henry, October 29.
 Armistice between Prussia and Austria.
 Prince Ferdinand takes Cassel, Nov. 1.
- 1763 Peace of Hubertsburg with Austria, Nov. 15; final cession of Silesia to Prussia; treaties of Dresden and Breslau confirmed; Frederick promises his vote to the archduke Joseph.
 ["Who had gained by the waste of life and treasure in the seven years' war? Neither Austria nor Prussia. The former returned to her old boundaries, the latter to a wasted territory; Saxony was desert, the empire lay powerless."]
 No new taxes required to repair the waste of the national treasury; one result of the rigid economy of Frederick—a virtue which it would be well for others to imitate.

Italy.

- 1763 Eruptions of *Ætna* for 3 months.
Beccaria's meridional measure, Lombardy.

Poland.

- 1762 Battle of *Toplitz*, between Austria and Prussia.
1763 Death of *Augustus III.* king of Poland—Russian troops sent to overawe the Polish diet in the election of his successor.

Spain.

- 1763 Peace: Spain to receive back from England the island of *Cuba*, and from France *Louisiana*; while she cedes *Florida* to England, and to Portugal the castles and territories taken during the war, Feb. 10. *Grimaldo*, foreign minister.

Portugal.

- 1762 *Continued* from p. 511.
War with Spain; Joseph applies to England for aid—promising to place the commercial relations of both countries upon a better footing. England sends money and arms, &c.

Lamentable state of the army; want of discipline, generals, and national spirit.

Arrival of the count de la Lippe (engaged by the English government) from Germany, who marshals the national forces, and in a few months drives the Spaniards out of Portugal.

- 1763 Re-organization of the army by the count de la Lippe-Buckeburg, and several English officers of established reputation. Efforts of Joseph to alleviate the sufferings of his afflicted country.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1762 Peace of Hamburg, between Sweden and Russia.

The ascendancy of the 'Caps' in the diet is attributed to the influence of the Russian and English ambassadors.

Impending war between Russia and Denmark arrested.

Russia.

- 1762 Death of Elizabeth. The first of *The House of Holstein-Gottorp*—Peter III. (nephew) succeeds.
Peace with Prussia.

The Austrian alliance dissolved.

Confiscation of church property.

Prussian military discipline adopted.

Revolt in *St. Petersburg*.

Peter III. deposed; after a reign of six months; he dies a few days after, probably from poison, July 19, o. s.

Catharine II. (consort of Peter), empress.

[“Catharine made the murdered body of her husband, her footstool to the throne of Russia, and the death of Peter loosened the bonds of alliance with Prussia.”]
Ministry of Gregory Orloff.

[“The reign of Catharine II. was one of the most brilliant and successful that Russia had witnessed, but was at the same time stained by political turpitude, as in the partition of Poland, and by most barbarous murders, such as took place at *Praga*, near *Warsaw*, and on the capture of *Ismael* in *Bessarabia*. The licentiousness of her morals equalled her political duplicity; and the savage manner in which she ordered or permitted her generals to carry on war was revolting to humanity. It must be acknowledged,

Russia.

however, that she pursued with zeal, perseverance, and success, what may be justly characterized as the hereditary plans of the Russian sovereigns—the extension of their empire in all directions, but more especially towards *Constantinople*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *East Indies*.”—*Conder*.]

Netherlands.

- 1763 Commercial crisis in *Amsterdam* and *Hamburgh*.

Turkish Empire.

- 1762 The *Porte* is much respected by the European powers in the early part of this reign; its alliance during the seven years' war is sought by the rival sovereigns.
1763 Baron de *Tott* returns to France.

India.

- 1762 The English council at *Calcutta* depose *Jaffer* for inactivity in their service, and appoint *Meer Cossim* nabob of *Bengal*.
Major *Carnac's* victory over the *Subahdar* of *Oude*.

Nabob Cossim created *Subahdar*, for which he is to pay to the English £250,000 annually.

- 1763 *Kussoor* plundered by the *Sikhs*; they defeat the *Affghans* and occupy the plains of *Sirhind*.

Nabob Cossim at war with the English.

Patna taken by the native arms.

The English formally depose *Cossim* and replace *Jaffer*.

Defeat of *Cossim* at *Geriah*.

Mongheer surrenders to major *Adams*.

Massacre of English troops at *Patna*.

Patna retaken by the English, Nov. 6.

America.

- 1763 Termination of the “old French war;” *Grenada* and *St. Vincent* ceded by the French to England; also the French colonies of *Canada* and *Cape Breton*.

12,000 French families removed from *Canada* to form colonies in *Guyana*; they all perish at *Surinam*.

Population of *Canada*, about 60,000.

St. Lucia, *Martinique*, and *Guadaloupe* ceded to France by England.

Tobago ceded by Holland to England.

Bahia made the seat of government for the Portuguese colony of *Brazil*.

Population of *Massachusetts*, 236,000 whites, 5,200 negroes; of *South Carolina*, 40,000 whites, 90,000 negroes; of *North Carolina*, 95,000 whites and a much larger number of negroes; of *Virginia*, 70,000 whites and 100,000 negroes.

The political writers—*Patrick Henry* (d. 1796), *John Witherspoon* (theologian also, d. 1794), *James Otis* (d. 1783), *John Hancock* (d. 1793), and *Benjamin Franklin* (natural philosopher, also, 1766-1790), fl. *Joseph Bellamy*, theologian (d. 1790), fl.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1762 The strait between *Papua* and *New Holland* called “*Torres Strait*” (See 1606.)
[When *Manilla* was taken by the English (this year), *Mr. Dalrymple* rescued from oblivion a copy of *Torres' letter* to the king (1606) which he had lodged in the archives of that city; and as an honour due to the author he gave his name to the strait which he had discovered.]

Britain.

- 1764 **Marriage of the princess Augusta, eldest sister of the king, to the prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Jan 16.**
The wages of tailors is fixed by the city of London sessions at 2s. 7½d. per day all the year round, Jan. 18.
Expulsion of Mr. Wilkes from the House of Commons, Jan. 20.
Mr. Wilkes indicted for blasphemy on account of his "Essay on Woman,"
Not appearing in court he is outlawed.
Freedom of the city of London presented to chief justice Pratt, March 5.
First "American Stamp Act" proposed by Grenville, March 10.
[The notion thus to raise money towards defraying the expenses of the late war is said to have originated with the king.]
Royal proclamation (Mar. 20), for the sale of all crown lands in the West Indies.
Conviction of Mr. William for reprinting No. 45 of "The North Briton," July 26.
Conflicts in the North American colonies with the Indians.
The White-boys attack the troops in Kilkenny; several are killed, Sep. 25.
Harrison's time-piece for ascertaining the longitude published.
Shock of an earthquake felt at Oxfrd., Nov. 6.
The great Soho works of Birmingham erected by Matthew Boulton, engineer.
Only certain kinds of Genoa and Dutch paper imported at this period (1690.)
Elkington's discovery in draining—by the employment of an auger or borer.
Hargreaves' eight-handed spinster patented.
Sir W. Erskine has conferred upon him the title of Bannaret by the king.
[Baronet is not the same as Bannaret. The latter title was conferred usually on the field or under the banner; it commenced in England in the reign of Edward III., when John de Copeland was created Bannaret, for his service in capturing David Bruce at the battle of Durham, in 1346. The rank followed that of Barons, and preceded that of Knights. The title is now extinct.]
Deaths: Churchill, R. Dodsworth, poets; also of Sir John Barnard, father of the city of London, Aug. 28; Robert Dodsley, Sep.; W. Hogarth, painter, Oct.
[Hogarth's style was the serio-comic.]
- 1765 **Mr. Chaworth killed by Lord Byron in a duel, Jan. 26.**
Parliamentary decision against general warrants, Jan. 29.
American Stamp act passed, March 22.
William, the printer of the "North Briton," placed in the pillory: £200 raised for him by the people on the spot.
First mental indisposition of the king.
An act is passed empowering the king to appoint the queen as regent under similar circumstances, April.
The sovereignty of the Isle of Man purchased from the duke of Athol, and annexed to the British crown.
The chevalier d' Eon outlawed, June 13.
The Rockingham ministry formed, July.
The Literary Club formed by Dr. Johnson.
The Wesleyan preachers forbidden the use of snuff and other indulgences.

Britain.

- 1765 **Lord Clive sent to India as gov.-general.**
William Henry, duke of Clarence, born (William IV.) Aug. 21.
Treaty of Allahabad; Bengal ceded to East India Company, Aug. 12.
Birth of Dr. John Abernethy in London (some say in Derry, Ireland.)
"Swivel-Loom" proposed and abandoned.
Dr. Maskeleyne succeeds Dr. Bliss, astronomer royal (1763.)
Peter Dollond's Achromatic Telescopes.
Angelica Kauffman (d. 1807), and Luigi Schiavonetti (d. 1810), engravers, settle in England.
Price of the quarter loaf averages 7½d.
The Stafford and Worcester canal, and Grand canal (Ireland) commenced.
Deaths: duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31; the Pretender, chevalier de St. George, at Rome, Dec. 30, aged 78; Dr. Simpson, mathematician; Dr. Young, poet, &c.
- France.**
- 1764 **The king, on the advice of Choiseul, decrees the**
Abolition of the order of Jesuits, and confiscation of their revenues; the members are allowed to remain in France in their individual capacity.
Disastrous attempt to colonize Guiana; miserable death of 10,000 emigrants.
Bernadotte, king of Sweden, born.
Death (said to be by poison), of the marchioness de Pampadour; "an agreeable event to the minister."
- 1765 **Louis threatens the parliament for their opposition to the court.**
Death of the dauphin, aged 37 years.
[Choiseul was probably unjustly suspected of having had him, and his wife, who died in about 15 months after, poisoned.]
Economical financial system of Dr. Quesnay, physician to the late Madame Pompadour.
Exertions of Voltaire to save the life of John Calas, a protestant of Toulouse, for the alleged murder of his son.
The encyclopædists flourish—Denys Diderot (1713-1784), Jean Le Rond D'Alembert (1717-1783), François-Marie Arouet de Voltaire (1694-1778), Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), &c.
[These writers prepared the way for the revolution.]
Jean Jac. de Boissieu (1736-1895), Barth. Rivaiz (b. 1724), Chas. Nic. Cochin, the younger (b. 1715), engravers, &c. fl.
D'Auvergne and Trial, mus. composers, fl.; also (about the same time) Monsigny, La Borde, Floquet, Duni, Philidor, Gossec, Gréty, Martini, Delayrac, Champain, and others.
- Germany.**
- 1764 **Formal renunciation of the duchy of Tuscany by Joseph (now crowned king of the Romans) in the event of his succeeding to the imperial throne.**
The emperor fails in a proposal to Frederick of Prussia to renounce the principalities of Baireuth and Anspach.
- 1765 **Joseph II. emperor. (See Austria.)**
Madelena Fernandez fl. at the court of Maria Theresa in Vienna, as female laureate. (See 1771—died 1800.)

Austria.

- 1764 Hungarian life-guards introduced at the court of Vienna.
From this time the Austrian court is frequented by Hungarian nobles.
- 1765 Death of the emperor Francis at Innsbruck of apoplexy, Aug. 18.
["Amiable, tolerant, and a lover of the fine arts, he was certainly misplaced on the Austrian throne."] Joseph chosen mit-regent; "a well-meaning man, but his character wanted bal- last."

Prussia.

- 1764 Defensive alliance with Russia, in which a secret article against Poland's independence is inserted.
- 1765 Frederick devotes his energies to repair the evils resulting from the late war; manufactures are encouraged; also agriculture, and the immigration of artizans, &c.
Bank of Berlin established.

Italy.

- 1765 The Genoese solicit the aid of France against the Corsicans.
Ferdinand, son of Don Philip, duke of Parma, Placentia, &c.
Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany; whose reign was pacific and characterized by mild reforms.

Poland and Hungary.

- 1764 Stanislaus Poniatowski (paramour of Catharine II.), elected king of Poland; under the control of a Russian army.
- 1765 The Hungarian palatinate vacant.
Hungary is now treated as a dependency of Austria, not as an independent kgd. m.

Spain.

- 1764 Charles directs his attention with increased assiduity to the institutions already commenced for the promotion of agriculture, trade, &c.
- 1765 The priests and others view Charles's reforms with an evil eye; a factious and discontented spirit is fomented among the people. The Jesuits are busy.
Disgrace of Squillaci to appease the people of Madrid now in revolt; edict respecting dress repealed, &c.
Don Miguel Mousquez finance minister.

Portugal.

- 1764 Narrow and suicidal commercial policy of the government; heavy duties levied on English (and other) goods. But the interests of agriculture, the new fisheries, international commerce with the colonies, &c. are promoted.
Reform of the police establishment and of the public tribunals of justice.
Legislative amelioration of slavery.

Russia.

- 1764 Abortive attempt to place Ivan on the throne. Death of Ivan soon follows.
Annual income of the Academy of Sciences increased to £10,659.
Ecclesiastical commissioners for regulating the affairs of the clergy—fixed salaries, &c.
- 1765 Society for encouragement of agriculture. History is promoted by professor Muller, prince Cherbatoff, Tumanski, Golikoff, Yelaghin, and others; while poetry and the drama are cultivated by Sumorokoff, Yolkoff, Knieshin, Van-Viesin, Derschavan, Kheraskoff, Karamensin, &c.

Netherlands.

- 1764 Comet discovered at Haarlem, Jan. 16.
Cornelius Ploos van Amstel, an amateur engraver in chalk, fl. (b. 1732.)

Sweden.

- 1764 Birth of Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, at Pau (Pyrenees), January.
1765 Bergmann, of Upsala in Sweden, chemist, flourishes (born 1735—died 1784.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1764 Porter, English ambassador, nearly succeeds in inducing Raghib to form a league offensive and defensive with Prus.
Death of the vizier Raghib.
Sultan Mustapha protests against the Russian aggressions on the liberties of Poland.
- 1765 The Circassians and Cabardians complain to the Porte of Russian encroachments.

India and China.

- 1764 Mutiny among the English troops in India. Battle of Buxar; the English defeat the united forces of the king of Oude and the emperor of Delhi, Oct. 23.

[From this time the supremacy of the English in central India becomes firmly established. Col. Monro's victory at this battle broke completely the force of Sujah Dowlah; it placed the emperor himself under the protection of the English, and left them without dispute the greatest power in India.]

Allahabad taken by Sir R. Fletcher.
In China the revolt of the Mohammedan converts ("White Caps") is repressed.
The Jats and Sikhs besiege Delhi; hence Seventh invasion by Ahmed Shah.
The Sikhs take Lahore.

- 1765 Treaty of Allahabad; Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa ceded to the East India Company. The revenues of Bengal vested by imperial grant in the East India Co., Aug. 12.

America.

- 1764 Discontent in the British colonies; the home government levies taxes on all articles imported from the West India islands. It also restrains the currency of paper money. Grenville act, April 5. Several conflicts with the Indians.
[After this year peace and confidence between the English colonists and the Indians began to grow.]

Brown University, Providence, founded.
First medical school in America founded at Philadelphia this year.

Meridional measure between Chesapeake and Delaware Bays by Messrs. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon.

- 1765 Great dissatisfaction in the British colonies; owing to Grenville's Stamp Act, called "the folly of England."

Assembly at Virginia; the right of England to tax the colonies denied, May.
First colonial congress at New York; the Americans resolve not to use British goods until the Stamp act is repealed.

Population of Rhode Island, 40,000, one-ninth of which are negroes; New Hampshire, 60,000; Connecticut, 141,000 whites and 4,500 slaves.

[New England had 500,000 inhabitants.]

Five printing-presses in Boston.
First American Colonial Congress, composed of delegates from nine of the colonies, meet at New York, Dec. 7.

Britain.

- 1766 The custom of giving veils to servants abolished in Norfolk, January 1.
Stamp act repealed (America).
Return of commodore Byron, May 9 (1763.)
Mr. Pitt created earl of Chatham, July 29.
The Grafton and Chatham ministry, Aug. 2.
Riots in London and Exeter on account of the scarcity of provisions, July.
Order in council forbidding the exportation of corn, September 29.
Princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda born, Sep. 29.
Marriage of the princess Carolina by proxy to the young king of Denmark, Oct. 1.
Wallis and Carteret proceed on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea.
Wilkes returns *incognito* to London, Oct.; but soon goes back to Paris.
Bruce sets off on his African journey (1770); he discovers the source of the Nile.
Deaths: Dr. Sam. Chandler; Dr. Birch.
- 1767 Discussions in parliament respecting the territorial acquisitions of East India Co.
Tax on white lead, paper, glass, tea, &c., imported into the American colonies.
American "Civil List" act.
Edward, duke of Kent, born, Nov. 2.
[The duke died Jan. 23, 1820.]
Scarcity of food occasions much rioting.
Lord North is appointed chancellor of the exchequer, December 1.
Supplies for year, £8,527,728. Cost of navy, £16,000; army, £17,353.
The Spitalfield weavers break several lace looms, &c. December 3.
Prayers in catholic chapels for the royal family, the first time since 1688, Dec. 20.
Boston occupied with British troops.
Saw-mill erected at Limehouse under the superintendence of James Stansfield; it was destroyed by a mob.
Priestley's electrical experiments, &c.
Leases of the fifth arch north, and second arch south, of London bridge, for 315 years for water works.
The cotton manufacture of England does not employ 30,000 hands at this period; hence the article is dear.
Researches of Dr. Watson (afterwards bishop of Llandaff) for the discovery of the properties of the component parts of coal.
Enrolment of Arkwright's Patent Water Frame for spinning.
Deaths: Daniel Day the humorist; the duke of York at Monaco, Sep. 17.
- 1768 First colonial secretary, the earl of Hillsborough.
Dividends of East India Company fixed at 10 per cent.
The Irish parliament pass an act limiting their duration to eight years, Feb. 3.
Dissolution of parliament, March 10.
Expulsion of six "Methodistic" students from Edmund Hall, Oxford, March 12.
Mr. Wilkes elected for Middlesex, Mar. 28.
Wilkes' riots in St. George's fields, May 10; the guards fire; public thanks voted to the soldiers; the populace name the event "massacre of St. George's fields."
15,000 sailors petition parliament for increase of wages, May 31.
Food riots in several places.
The Clyde navigation commenced.

Britain.

- 1768 Canal between Birmingham and Bilston.
The king of Denmark visits the principal towns of England, June, &c.
Incorporation of admiralty court Ju.22 (1357.)
Supplies for the year, £8,335,746.
Art of bleaching introduced from Holland.
Cook sails on his first voyage, August 26.
Resignation of Lord Chatham, Oct. 15.
Royal Academy of Arts founded in London; Sir Joshua Reynolds, president, Dec.
An impost of 1s. per chaldron on all coals passing coastwise from Newcastle, granted by the king to his illegitimate son, the duke of Richmond (1800.)
A duty of 1s. per chaldron on all coals entering the Thames, granted the London Corporation for enabling them to rebuild the churches destroyed by fire.
[This duty was subsequently raised to 3s. per chaldron, and to continue for 20 yrs.]
Birth of W. Alexander, artist (d. 1816.)
[He accompanied lord Macartney to China.]
Hammond's application of the stocking frame to the weaving of lace.
Deaths: Arthur Onslow, speaker, House of Commons; Rev. Lawrence Sterne, aged 55; archbishop Seeker, aged 75.
- France.**
- 1766 Lorraine united to France, at the (accidental) death of Stanislaus, Feb.
Judicial murders by the parliaments of Paris and Toulouse, of Calas and La Barre.
Quarrel between the parliament of Brittany and the governor, duke of Aiguillon.
Union of the states and parliament of Brittany in demanding the removal of the governor.
La Chalotais urges their prayer at court.
Unjust execution of count Lally, May 8.
The king acts with severity towards the parliaments of Brittany; La Chalotais imprudent.
The marine hospitals and fifty galley slaves burnt at Brest.
Progress of revolutionary opinions:—
The writings of Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, and others, against arbitrary government and superstition, exert an influence unfavourable towards existing institutions.
Execution of a young man at Abbeyville for blasphemy.
Bossut's "Traite d'Hydrodynamique."
1767 Death of the widowed dauphiness, Mar. 13.
1768 Avignon seized by France.
Union of Corsica with France.
Choiseul's fomentation (by secret agents) of a spirit of rebellion in English America, leads to the apprehension and preparation for war.
Death of the queen, June 25.
Lavardi's interference with the East India Company's operations—injurious.
The French consent to secure the fortified towns of Corsica with 7 battalions for 4 years, without acting against the Corsicans.
Death of Claude Drevet, artist, at Paris.
- Germany.**
- 1766 Birth of Wm. Kobell at Manheim, etcher.
Prussia.
- 1767 Birth of the princess royal, Frederica Charlotta Ulrica Catherine, May 7.
1768 Frederick is alarmed at the progress of the Russian arms in Poland.

Italy.

- 1766 Eruption of *Ætna*; a new crater formed. Famine in Tuscany; noble efforts of the grand duke to alleviate the evil.
- 1767 The Jesuits (deported from Spain) arrive in great numbers in Italy. Ferdinand IV. of Naples assumes the government, being seventeen years of age. Tanucci, prime minister of Naples. Bequests for ecclesiastical purposes prohibited in Venice. Violent eruption of mount Vesuvius. Stephano, an adventurer, assumes the title of czar Peter III., and raises an insurrection in Venetian Dalmatia. Jesuits expelled Genoa and Venice.
- 1768 The Genoese cede Corsica to France. The Jesuits are expelled Naples, Sicily, Parma, and Placentia; followed by confiscation of their property. Dispute between the pope and the Bourbon princes on ecclesiastical matters, and on account of their treatment of the Jesuits. Irruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Poland and Bohemia.

- 1766 The Polish "Dissidents," press their claims for equal privileges; but they are rejected. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Bohemia.
- 1767 Confederation of Polish "Dissidents" of Radom, headed by Radzivil.
- 1768 Polish confederation of "Patriots" at Bar, for the avowed object of expelling the Russians, and with them their royal nominee, Stanislaus; headed by Potocki, Pulacki, and Krazincki; they are supported by Turkey. War in Poland between the Patriots and the Russians. The Russian troops evacuate Poland.

Spain.

- 1766 Insurrection in Madrid; calmness and moderation of the king. Squilacci compelled to leave the kingdom. Influence of count D'Aranda, president of Castile, and secretary of state.
- 1767 Banishment of the Jesuits; according to "the pragmatic sanction of his majesty," April 2. (See 1765.) Royal Economical Society of Madrid instituted; title of the members, "Friends of their Country." Unreclaimed lands of Sierra Morena, and other waste tracts, colonized by poor families at the expense of the state; Olavide, the enlightened coadjutor of D'Aranda, superintendent. New coinage; the loss in weight and value of old currency borne by privy purse. Education of the poor promoted.
- 1768 D'Aranda's reforms: establishment of an efficient municipal police; the power of the church repressed; privileges of the monastic orders restricted—the right of sanctuary confined to two churches, and the Rosarias suppressed; the power of the inquisition limited. Academy of St. Isidore in Madrid instituted, and schools established throughout the kingdom.

Portugal.

- 1766 Bequests to the clergy prohibited; schools founded; the inductive and experimental philosophy substituted for that of Aristotle in the university of Coimbra, &c.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1766 Death of Frederick V., January 14. *Christiern VII.* king of Denmark (son.) Villeinage in Denmark abolished, and gradual emancipation of the serfs decreed. The Jesuits expelled Denmark.
- 1767 Negro slave-trade abolished by Sweden.
- 1768 The kg. of Denmark visits Prus., Fr., &c. Mortality of cattle in Denmk. and Swdn. Adolphus Frederic threatens to abdicate; whereupon the states of Denmark are convoked by order of the senate; in which French influence predominates.

Russia.

- 1768 War with Turkey. (See Turkey.)

Netherlands.

- 1766 Installation of William V. as *stadtholder*. The Dutch acquire Ceylon.
- 1767 First Society for the recovery of drowning persons instituted in Holland. Candy taken by the Dutch.
- 1768 Rise of the Orange and anti-Orange parties. Marriage of William to the princess royal of Prussia.

Turkish Empire.

- 1766 Insurrections in Georgia and the neighbouring provinces; chiefly the result of the vacillating rule of Mustapha.
- 1767 Intrigues of the Russians to excite a revolt among the Christian subjects of the sultan in Moldavia and Wallachia. (See 1853.) The Imertians and the Montenegrins of Bosnia, instigated by Russia, fly to arms.
- 1768 The sultan declares war against Russia; contrary to the advice of his counsellors, who urged the immediate defence of his frontiers. Insurrection of the Montenegrins under Stephano suppressed. (See Italy, 1767.) Attack upon the Austrian ambassador by a bigotted and infuriated rabble.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1768 Khorassan invaded by Nassir-Allah (son of Shah Rokh. (See 1748); hence Battle of Meshed; Nassir defeated.

India and China.

- 1766 Sikhs first form a political or national body. Lord Clive, governor of Bengal, May 3. Treaty of Hyderabad, between the English and Nizam Ali of the Dekkan, Nov. 12.
- 1767 Eighth and last invasion by Ahmed Shah. Victory of Ahmed Shah, of Cabul, obtained over the Sikhs. War in the Mysore with Hyder Ali, and the Nizam, the latter having renounced his alliance with the English through the influence of Hyder Ali. Col. Smith deserted by his native allies. The Chinese are at war with Birmah, and Cochin China.
- 1768 The war of the English with Hyder Ali, and the Nizam desultory and indecisive:—Tippoo's expedition against Madras. Hyder sues for peace—refused. Rhotas captured by the Sikhs.

America.

- 1766 American stamp act repealed, but the right to tax the colonies maintained, Mar. 8.
- 1767 Earthquake at Martinico; 1,600 persons lost, August. Great excitement in the American colonies against the taxes.
- 1768 Boston occupied by British troops. First attempt to convene colonial delegates.

Britain.

- 1769 Rise in the price of gold and silver this year. Deficiency in the civil list—£500,000. Wilkes expelled the Commons, Feb. 2. He is re-elected for Middlesex, Feb. 16. Wilkes declared ineligible, Feb. 17. Wilkes elected a third time as member for Middlesex, April 16. His election declared void, April 17. "Wilkes" riots; Fleet prison burnt. [Wilkes polled 1145 votes; Luttrell 296.] Mr. Wilkes chosen alderman of the city of London, April 26. Sir Richard Arkwright's patent for improvements on the spinning-jenny. Transit of Venus observed by captain Cook at Matavai, Otaheite, June. The XI. letter of Junius published. Spitalfield weavers' riots; two hanged. The electors of Westminster meet in Westminster hall to adopt a petition for redress of grievances; being the *first public meeting to discuss public measures*, Aug. 29. Shakspeare Jubilee at Stratford, Sep. 6. M. Baretti tried for murder, acquit, Oct. 23. Wilkes obtains £4,000 damages against Lord Halifax, Nov. 10. Watt's first patented steam engine. Atwood, mathematician, and writer on natural philosophy, flourishes. The Royal Academy of Painting instituted. Deaths: duke of Dorset (Sackville); John White, aged 86; Wm. Falconer ("The Shipwreck"), aged 39; Holland, actor.
- 1770 Lord North's ministry formed, Jan. 28. Grenville's parliamentary act; the members' privilege of protection from arrest for debt abolished. Experiments for hatching eggs in warm manure made at Kew, March. American import duties abolished, except the tax on tea. Birth of George Canning, Ap. 11 (d. 1827). Remonstrances and petitions to the king from the city of London, for the dismissal of the ministry. He refuses to comply. Mr. Wilkes is released from the King's Bench prison, the committee of the Bill of Rights having paid his debts; an illumination testifies the popular joy at the event, April 17. Beckford, lord mayor of London, presents an address to the king, May 23. Sources of the Nile, discovered by Bruce. New wing to Old Bailey comnd., May 31—hence called Newgate (finished 1783.) Blackfriars' bridge, London, finished; cost £150,840. Mr. Woodfall, publisher of "Junius's Letters," prosecuted for a seditious libel, acquitted, June 13. Press for seamen for royal navy, Oct. Crosby, lord mayor of London, refuses to back press-warrants, Dec. 5. Eddystone lighthouse burnt down. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal begun. Houses in London about 101,000. Archaeological Society incorporated. Revolt in Boston, America; the Royal troops attacked; attended with loss of life. Botany Bay discovered by captain Cook. Death of Rev. George Whitefield, at Newbury Port, in America, Oct. 1. Irvine, experimental chemist, &c. flourishes.

Britain.

- 1770 Discovery of an old coal mine at Ballycastle, county Antrim, Ireland. [There does not exist the remotest tradition of this mine, which proves beyond doubt its great antiquity. Some of the miners' tools and baskets were found in the incrustated galleries.] Return of James Barry, the painter, from Italy; author of "Inquiry into the real and imaginary obstacles to the acquisition of the arts in England." Lord Dundonald's patent process for distilling coals. (See 1855.) The Hon. Henry Cavendish's discoveries in the science of electricity. Cast steel first made at Sheffield, by Mr. Huntsman of Attercliffe. Edward Rooker (d. 1812), James Baire (b. 1740), and John Hamilton Mortimer (1739-1779), engravers, &c. f. *Continued on p. 520.*
- France.**
- 1769 Madame du Barri, the king's new mistress. Choiseul disdains the new favourite; but d'Aiguillon and chancellor Maupeou bow to her. She is backed by Richelieu. ["Mademoiselle P' Ange, meanly born, ill-bred, and nursed in prostitution, fascinated the weak monarch, and enslaved him for the rest of his life. He ordered her to be married, *pro forma*, to the brother of one of her paramours, who styled himself the count Du Barri, and was then introduced at court with the usual etiquette."—*Coots.*] Decline of the power of Choiseul. The Corsicans finally subdued. Failure of the East India Company; followed by many private failures and great distress. Ministry of the duke d' Aiguillon.
- 1770 Loss of life at Paris during the festivities celebrating the marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette, May 30. Marriage of the son of the deceased dauphin to Marie Antoinette, May 30. [Nearly 200 persons lost their lives through pressure during the fetes.] Contest between the crown and parliament. Repeal of the decree allowing the exportation of grain fr. one province to another. Dissolution of the East India Company. The parliament tender their resignation. Fall of Choiseul—effected by the combined efforts of D'Aiguillon, Maupeou, and Terray.
- Germany.**
- 1769 Interview between Joseph and Frederick at Neisse; their cordiality being increased by apprehensions occasioned by the rapid success of the empress of Russia. Gotz (pastorals, 1721-1781), Zacharia (comic poems, 1727-1777), Dusch (poems, 1727-1788), and G. E. Lessing (dramas, 1729-1781), flourish.
- 1770 Seizure of Zips (an Hungarian county pledged to Poland) by the imperialists. Alliance with Turkey (Maria Theresa having refused to trust her interests to Frederick of Prussia); by which she engages to declare war against Russia. [This act suggested to Catharine of Russia the dismemberment of Poland.]

Prussia.

- 1769 Interview of Frederick and the emperor Joseph at Neisse; they form a convention of neutrality, August 25.
 1770 Dantzic surprised by the Prussians and forced to pay a heavy ransom.
 Birth of Frederick William (III.), Aug. 30.

Italy.

- 1769 The Corsicans finally subdued by Fr. arms. Opening of the Golden Book of Venice, for the subscription of the names of new families instead of those now extinct.
 Birth of Napoleon Buonaparte at Ajaccio, August 15.
 Count de Vaux with 30,000 men harass the unfortunate Corsicans:—
 Battle of Rostino; Vaux victorious.
 Fall of the city of Corte; the cause of the Corsicans lost; Paoli, and 400 followers, escape to Leghorn.
 Sudden death of pope Clement XIII. the night before a bull for the suppression of the Jesuits was to be signed—suspicious!
 Clement XIV. (card. Jno. Vincent Anthony Ganganeli), pope.
 [A reformer of clerical abuses.]
 1770 Reconciliation of Rome with Portugal.
 New code of laws in Savoy.
 Girolamo Tiraboschi, author of "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," flourishes at Modena (b. 1731, d. 1794.)
 [He vindicated his country's literary claims with a zeal that won him the respect even of his foreign opponents.]

Spain.

- 1769 Disputes with England relative to the Falkland Isles.
 Plans of D'Aranda to increase the army.
 Attempts of D'Aranda to circumscribe the royal prerogative; displeasing to the kg.
 Ecclesiastical ferment against D'Aranda, owing to the imprudent disclosure of D'Alembert of France in the Encyclopædia, as to the secret designs of D'Aranda to overthrow the inquisition. The king is influenced by the clamour.
 1770 Falkland Islands seized by the Spaniards.
 Death of Giov. Batista Tiepolo, Venetian engraver and painter, at Madrid (b. 1697.)

Portugal.

- 1769 Period of the Portuguese writers; P. Correo Garçao (lyric poems), Paulino de Vasconcellos (sonnets), C. de Sousa (Tragedies), and A. de Barros Pereira, and Manoel da.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1769 The members of the Swedish senate, with the exception of two, degraded—ascendancy of the "Caps," or Russian party.
 Society for encouraging agriculture in Den. Carl Wilhelm Scheele, chemist, discoverer of chlorine, &c. flourishes (1742-1786.)
 1770 Bernstorff, Danish minister, dismissed.
 Streunsee, the queen's favourite, succeeds. Bagge and Wurbiog, math. and astr.; Fabricius, zoology; Vahl, botany; Suhm, Guldberg and Egger, history; Ewald and Baggesen, poetry; Warnsted and Rosenstand, drama; Abelyard and Hoyer, painters, &c. fl. in Denmark.
 Wallerius (at the suggestion of Linnæus) endeavours to classify the mineral kgdm.

Netherlands.

- 1770 Death of Albinus, anat. at Leyden (1687.)

Russia.

- 1769 Choczim taken by Gallitzin. (Turkey.)
 1770 Two armies are sent into Turkey, by Moldavia and new Servia; two fleets are destined—one for the Black Sea, another for the Mediterranean.
 Turkish fleet of 27 ships burnt in the straits of Scio by the Russian fleet, under admiral Elphinstone, July 5.
 Elphinstone sails to the Dardanelles, which he proposes to force; the Russian ships refuse to follow.

Turkish Empire.

- 1769 New Servia devastated by the Tartars, under their khan, Krim Gherai, who crossed the Dneister on the ice.
 On his return, with immense booty and thousands of slaves, he is poisoned.
 Dowlet Gherai succeeds Krim Gherai.
 Choczim is twice besieged by prince Gallitzin; he is repulsed by Kahreman, who obtains the title of "Ghazi," or champion of the faith.
 Peculation of the vizier; he marches so slowly towards the frontier, that Choczim is assailed a third time, and captured by the Russians.
 Execution of the vizier.
 The Turks fly from Bucharest; the Prussians enter, Nov. 17. (Restored in 1774.)
 Baron de Tott comes to Constantinople, being deprived of consulship in the Crimea. He enters the sultan's service; and (according to his own account), improves the fortifications, re-organizes the artillery, and performs other public works of utility.
 1770 The insurgent Imerians, Georgians, and Montenegrins, receive arms from Russia. Turkey is now assailed north, east, and west. The Russians destroy the Turkish fleet in the bay of Tehesme. (See Russia.)
 De Tott fortifies the Dardanelles.
Continued on p. 521.

India and China.

- 1769 Nizam Ali detached from Hyder Ali. The victorious career of Hyder Ali, compels the English to sue for peace—refused.
 Hyder Ali marches upon Madras and compels the English to make peace on unfavourable conditions.
 Victory of Hyder Ali over the Mahrattas under Madoo Rao near Seringapatam.
 Hyder also conquers nearly all Malabar, Calicut, Coorg, &c.
 1770 Dreadful famine in Bengal.
 War in the Mysore against the Mahrattas; the English prove unfaithful to their treaty with Hyder Ali.
 The princes of the Tourgouth tribe, formerly under Russian sway, transfer their allegiance to China.
 War of the Chinese government with the Mountaineers (Miao-tche.)

America.

- 1769 First permanent settlement of the Spaniards in Upper California, by the Jesuit missions and "Presidios."
 The American colonies form Non-importation Resolutions.
 Dartmouth College, New Haven, founded.
 Riots in Boston; the British garrison fire on the people.
 1770 Rutgers College, New Brunswick, foundd. Kentucky explored by Daniel Boone.

Britain.1770 *Continued* from p. 513.

Bartolozzi, the first to practise and improve the dotted mode of engraving, flourishes in London; also his pupil B. Pastorini, Thomas Burke, and other clever artists. Gross prejudices against the people of Scotland.

[“The enmity against the Scotch, and the universal dislike of them which prevailed even in the early part of George the Third’s reign was tremendous. . . . Since intercommunication between the two kingdoms has become so rapid, easy, and certain, as to bring them face to face with each other, how much more just have English notions of Scotland become. How willingly do we compensate for the injustice of our forefathers, by recognising the intelligence, prudence, and honesty, of the bulk of our Scottish fellow-countrymen, and by the admiring homage we do to the brilliant band of philosophers, historians, and poets, who have rendered the name of Scotland illustrious throughout the earth.”—*M. A. Garvey, L.L.B.*]

James Beattie, poems (1735-1803), R. Ferguson, poems (1750-1774), Erasmus Darwin, “*Botanic Garden*” (1732-1802), J. Woleot, or Peter Pindar, poems, &c. (1738-1819), James Macpherson, “*Ossian’s Poems*” (1738-1796), Robert Burns, poems (1759-1796), and J. Home, dramas; J. Whitaker, “*Hist. Manchester*” (1735-1808), J. Boswell, biog. (1740-1795), Joseph Strutt, chron. antiq. (1748-1802), J. Milner, “*Ch. Hist.*” (1744-1797), Wm. Paley, sermons, &c. (1743-1805), J. Horne Tooke, philol. (1736-1812), R. Price, div., &c. (1723-1791), and William Jones, orientalist (1747-1794), flourish.

1771 Collision between parliament and the city of London respecting the right of printers to publish reports of parliamentary debates. The city magistrates refuse to commit the printers to prison.

The lord mayor of London and alderman Oliver sent to the Tower.

Right of reporting parliamentary debates established, May 8.

Return of captain Cook, June 12 (1767.)

Three-and-a-half millions of trust money in chancery, Sep.

Death: Tobias Smollet, nr. Leghorn, Oct. 21.

Manufacture of calico in Lancashire begun.

Bursting of Solway Moss, Cumberland, Nov.

Gresham College, London, taken down.

Marriage of the duke of Cumberland with

Anne Horton, daughter of Lord Irnham.

Death: Thomas Gray, poet, July 31.

1772 Parliamentary inquiry respecting the government of India.

Attempted modification of “*Terms of Subscription*” unsuccessful in the Lords.

Motion for the abolition of the religious observance of the 30th Jan. lost, Mar. 2.

Sawbridge’s motion for shortening parliaments lost, March 4.

“*Royal Marriage act*” passed, April 1.

Food riots; meat seized by the populace and sold at a cheap rate, April 10.

£5,000 paid by parliament to Mr. Irvine for his discovery of a method to make salt-water fresh.

Britain.

1772 Perfection of Harrison’s time-piece (1755.) Captain Cook departs from Plymouth on his second voyage of discovery, July 13. The Bridgewater passage boats established; from Manchester to Warrington, Oct. The Ellesmere and Chester canal; also the Basingstoke canal began.

War with the Caribs in St. Vincent, W. I. American judges salaried by the crown; a measure disliked by the colonists.

Deaths: Augusta, widow of prince of Wales, Feb. 8, aged 52 (1736); Henry Cromwell, great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell.

Self-adjusting sails for windmills invented by Mr. Andrew Mickle, the inventor of the thrashing machine.

Lloyd’s coffee-house established.

France.

1771 *Lettres de Cachet* against the refractory parliament; they prove inoperative.

The parliament of Paris is banished, Jan. Establishment of “*six superior courts.*”

General consternation at this innovation of popular privileges.

The provincial parliaments assert the rights of the Parisian parliament, and condemn the arbitrary proceedings of the court; hence

The parliaments of Besançon, Bourdeaux, and Brittany, are suppressed.

The king and government unpopular.

Aiguillon, foreign minister. New parliament of 70 members (to be paid by the king), and 6 councils appointed, April.

The minister and court unpopular. Literary war of politics; the divine right asserted by the ministry and hireling writers; opposed by many powerful writers, both by argument and ridicule.

Satirical papers of Beaumarchais and others against the king and government.

Loan of 8,000,000 livres.

Terrific explosion of a meteor over Paris—at least 25 miles high.

Corilla Olympica (the name assumed by Maddelena Fernandez on being enrolled among the Arcadi), flourishes at Rome.

Germany.

1771 Literature extends in Germany:—period of the writers, Leon. Euler, mathem. (1707-1783), Frank, chron. (d. 1784), Walch, eccles. hist. (d. 1784), J. A. E. Götze, entomol. (1731-1796), J. Kant, metaphys. (1724-1804); the historians—C. Gatterer (d. 1799), J. W. von Archenholz (“*Seven Years’ War.*” 1745-1812), J. von Muller (d. 1809), A. L. von Schöler (d. 1809), Scurökh (eccles. hist.—d. 1808); Semler, theologian (d. 1791), Adelung, philol. (d. 1806), Lavater, physiog. (1741-1801), Forster, geog. (d. 1798), Putter, author of “*Law of Nations.*” and Werner the geologist.

Austria.

1770 Father Hehl’s invention of magnetized steel plates for curing diseases.

1771 Attempts of Austria, in conjunction with Prussia, to mediate between Russia and Turkey; unsuccessful.

1772 Austria gains Galicia and Lodomiria, by the partition treaty, containing a population of 2½ millions. (See Poland.)

Prussia.

- 1771 Diplomatic mission of prince Henry to St. Petersburg.
- 1772 According to the first treaty for *The partition of Poland*—"the capital crime of the XVIII. century"—Polish Prussia (except Thorn and Dantzic), and Great Poland as far as the Nesse, are to fall to Frederick. (See Russia and Austria.) [Coxe attributes this design to Frederick, Heeren to prince Henry and Catharine, while Pfister declares that it is impossible to say with which of the three powers it originated.]
- Encroachment of Prussia upon Poland.

Italy.

- 1772 Marriage of the young Pretender to the English throne to Louisa countess of Albany, at Rome (1824.)
- The Corsicans refuse to be transferred, like cattle, from one master to another, they resolve to defend themselves agt. the Fr. Chauvelin promises good govt., but in vain. Contest at Borgo di Mariana; bravery of the Corsicans under Paoli; the French repulsed thrice, surrender the town.

Poland.

- 1771 The Prussians enter Poland.
- 1772 ["Everything conspired to render the year 1772 the last of Polish independence"]
- Poland partitioned* for the first time, Aug. 5. [The consummation of "this unparalleled act of Spoliation" was delayed till 1777, partly owing to the unaccommodating greediness of the three partitioning powers. See 1775.]

Spain.

- 1771 Cession of the Falkland Isles to England.
- A. Ulloa, mathematician (1716-1795); Felix de Azara, zoologist; Ruiz and Pavon, botanists; V. Garcia de la Huerta, the tragedian; J. A. Lorente, historian of the inquisition; G. Jovellanus (1744-1811), writer on Agrarian law; Munoz, historian of America; Cavanilles, the annalist; J. N. de Azara (1731-1804), the antiquarian; and the lyrical writers, Mel. Valdez and Leon de Arroyal, flourish.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1771 *Gustavus III.* king of Sweden (son.) Reforms of Streunsee in Denmark; the press declared free, &c.
- Discovery of an acid which dissolves glass and siliceous earth by Scheele.
- 1772 Revolution in Denmark, Jan. 17.
- Imprisonment of the queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England; she is divorced and banished to Zell.
- Execution of counts Brandt and Streunsee, for criminal intercourse with queen Caroline, April 28.
- Guldenburg, Danish minister.
- Revolution in Sweden, Aug. 1; effected by the union of the king, army, and populace, who overthrow the constitution and abolish the senate. Absolutism restored; new constitution—nearly as in 1680; judicial torture abolished; and suppression of the Hat and Cap factions.

Netherlands.

- 1772 Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres in Brussels founded by Maria Theresa.
- Birth of an heir to the prince of Orange, August 24.

Russia.

- 1771 Dreadful ravages of the plague in Moscow. Azof and Crim Tartary conquered.
- First partition of Poland.* (See Prussia.)
- Turkish Empire.*
- 1770 *Continued* from p. 519.
- Revolt of Ali Bey in Egypt.
- The Algerine fleet arrive in the Archipelago; compel the Russians to abandon Lemnos.
- The Greeks (the Mainotes of the south of Greece) seek to regain their independence by the aid of some Russians; they are subdued by a ruthless massacre.
- 1771 The Turks abandon the greater part of Moldavia and Wallachia.
- A "Fetva," sanctioning the massacre of all who sympathize with Russia in the invaded territories, is issued.
- Defeat by Russians at Kartal Moldavia; the Turks desert in whole battalions.
- Conquest of Akerman and Bender by the Russians; to whom
- Azof and Crim Tartary are lost.
- 1772 The Porte offers to purchase the aid of Austria by a treaty to partition Poland betw. them. Austria declines; but mediates. Administration of the vizier Muhsinzade.

India and China.

- 1771 English encroachments upon the territory of Hyder Ali on the Malabar coast.
- 1772 Warren Hastings appointed governor of Bengal, April 13.
- Enormous abuses discovered in the management of the East India Company.
- Tibetians subdued by the Chinese (1758.)
- Mooltan taken by the Sikhs.

America.

- 1771 The Dutch retake Cayenne from the Eng. Revolution in St. Domingo.
- Captain Boone, the first settler in Kentucky, and founder of the colony.
- 1772 Oliver Evans's experiments for working locomotives on common roads.
- Cayenne restored to the French.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1770 "Point Hicks" descried by lieut. Hicks of the Endeavour (Cook), Ap. 19. Soon after Capt. Cook lands at Botany Bay, so called from the vast number of plants collected by the naturalists of the expedition.
- "Bustard Bay," "Thirsty Sound," Endeavour River," visited and named.
- Capt. Cook passes through the straits known as "Torres' Straits" (1762.)

[Cook was ignorant of Torres' discovery.]

- 1772 Frederick Henry Bay in Van Diemen's Land visited by the French commander capt. Marion du Fresne.
- Rencontre with the natives; Marion and others are wounded.
- ["This laid the foundation," says Earp, "of the enmity which ever afterwards existed between the native and the white man. The result has been unparalleled in English colonial history. In Flinders' time he estimated the natives of Van Diemen's Land at 100,000. There is not now a living soul of this unhappy race. All have fallen before the fowling-piece, poison, and the rum-bottle—poison being the most effectual agent."] Marion quarrels with the natives of New Zealand; himself, four officers, and eleven seamen are killed and eaten.

Britain.

- 1773 Adelpi lottery act passed.
Great commercial crisis: bankruptcies.
Depreciation of the currency; the loss falls upon the holders.
Dividends of East India Company, reduced to 6 per cent.
Lord North's new plan of governing India; East India Company's Charter revised; and the affairs of the Company placed under government control.
Warren Hastings appointed gov. of India. Exportation of cotton machinery prohibited.
Phipps's voyage to the north pole, by command of his majesty.
Flood's Irish absentee-tax bill lost.
Trial and acquittal of Lord Clive on a charge of mismanagement in India.
Bruce returns from Abyssinia, June.
The first deaf and dumb institution in the united kingdom, opened at Edinburgh.
Mr. Harrison, inventor of the "Time Keeper," receives a grant of £8,250.
Emigration from Scotland to America, Jul.
The company of British Cast Plate Glass manufacturers, incorporated by charter. [Their works were established at Ravenhead near Prescot, Lancashire.]
Deaths: earl of Chesterfield, author of "Letters to a Son," aged 78, March 24; Lord George Lyttleton, Aug. 22; Dr. John Hawksworth, Nov. 17.
- 1774 The privy council reject Dr. Franklin's petition, Jan. 29.
Judges first sent to East Indies, Jan.
American coercion bills passed; port of Boston closed by order of parliament.
Constitution of Canada; *unshackled* toleration for catholics and other religious sects.
Rev. Mr. Horne (Tooke) and the printer of the Public Advertiser brought before the Commons—the one for writing, and the other for publishing a letter to the speaker, voted a "breach of privilege," Feb. 10, 11.
C. J. Fox removed fr. the treasury, Feb. 28.
General Gage proceeds to Boston, April.
Death of Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, April 4.
Extinction of the title "duke of Cleveland," upon which a perpetual annuity of £8,000 is voted from the public funds to the dukes of Grafton, May.
The stamp duties introduced into Ireland.
General election; Wilkes returned again for Middlesex, retains his seat.
John Wilkes, M.P. lord mayor of London.
Return of captain Cook, July 30 (1772.)
The remains of Edward I. found nearly entire at Westminster Abbey.
Claim of perpetual copyright overruled at the bar of the House of Lords; the author's exclusive right settled for 14 years, and if alive at the end of that period, to return to him for another 14 years.
Observations on the attraction of Schehallien, a mountain in Perthshire.
Liturgy of the Unitarians first published.
Opening of the first unitarian chapel in England by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey.
Establish. of the penny post in Dublin, Dec.
Captain Cook discovers New Caledonia.
London bridge Water-Works burnt.
Excise office, Bishopsgate Street, built on the site of Gresham College, Dec.
Rebuilding of Eddystone lighthouse; stone.

Britain.

- 1774 Rise of the factory system in England.
Dr. Priestley, experimental chemist, discovers oxygen gas, Aug. 1 (1733-1804.)
Royal Humane Society formed.
Nairn's electrical machine.
Imports this year, £14,476,876. Estimated exports, £17,288,486.
Return of the Adventure, July 11.
Falkland Isles evacuated by Engld. Sep. 1.
- France.**
1773 The order of Jesuits suppressed by the pope, July 20; on which Avignon and the Venaisin county are restored to the see of Rome.
Abbeyville nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder; 150 lives lost, Nov.
Fontana, chemist, flourishes (1729-1805.)
1774 Death of Louis XV. of small-pox, May 10. [Thus was terminated the listless and contemptible life of Louis XV., of which he seemed at last as weary as his subjects.]
Louis XVI. aged 20, succs. his grandfather.
Count Maurepas, minister of state.
Turgot, controller-general of the finances.
Vergennes, foreign minister.
Restoration of the parliaments; with their right of remonstrance, &c.
The royal serfs emancipated.
Rise of the *Physiocrats*.
Corsica ceded to the king of Sardinia.
Free trade in corn restored to the provinces.
Scarcity of provisions; brigandism.
Heliumeter invented by M. Bouguer.
Gluck's "Iphigene" published in Paris, which greatly forwards that necessary reform in musical composition which had but recently commenced in France.
Iced butter first seen in Paris.
- Germany.**
1773 The emperor Joseph insists on his right of nominating bishops in his hereditary states; the pope resists his claim.
["We may safely infer from the acts of Joseph, that the reformation he wished to establish was meant, not so much for the removal of ecclesiastical abuses, as the extension of regal patronage and power."]
- 1774 The emperor continues to augment his army; it now numbers 235,000 men.
- Austria.**
1773 The encroachments of Austria on Poland offend the Russian empress; she causes a suspension of the treaty of partition.
Death of Fr. Weirotter, etcher (b. 1730.)
1774 Judicial torture abolished in Austria.
Joseph contemplates the annexation of Bavaria to the Austrian dominions.
- Prussia.**
1773 Frederick declares his intention to retain and protect the Jesuits throughout his dominions.
1774 The Bromberg Canal, uniting the Oder with the Vistula, opened.
- Italy.**
1773 Victor Amadeus III. king of Savoy; during whose reign the public debt was enormously increased.
The pope signs a brief for the final suppression of the Jesuits, remarking at the same time that it would be the cause of his death, July 21. (See 1769.)
["The popes of the 18th century for the most part, as wise, liberal, and moderate

Italy.

a set of men as ever sat on the chair of St. Peter, felt that they were doomed to atone for the deeds of their predecessors, and seemed perpetually haunted by the forebodings of their imminent destruction."—*Mariotti.*

1773 Castiglione transferred from the Gonzagas to Lombardy.

1774 The museum of the Vatican founded.

"Saggio Fondamentale Practico di Contrapunto," of Padre Giambattista Martini, published, in which he enumerates

Five great schools of music, viz.: *Roman School*, comprehending Palestrina, the two Nanini, Orazio Benevoli, and Francesco Foggia; *Venetian School*, comprising Adrian Willaert, Zarlino, Lotti, Gasparini, and Marcello; *Neapolitan School*, including Radio, prince of Venosa, Leo, and F. Durante; *Lombard School*, comprehending Porta, Monteverde, Parmegiano, and Vecchi; *Bolognese School*, Rota, Giacobbi, Colonna, Perti, Sarti, and the padre Martini himself.

[The general division, however, is—Venice, Lombardy, Rome, Bologna, and Naples.]

Corsica ceded to the king of Sardinia.

Insurrection in Sicily suppressed.

General amnesty; Viceroy removed.

Death of pope Clement, Sept. 22.

Poland.

1773 Ratification, by compulsion, of the partition of Poland by the diet.

1774 The Poles though opposed to a change in their constitution, are compelled to accept the terms offered, viz. a council of forty, consisting of king, senate, and equestrian order—quite an aristocratical government.

Spain.

1773 Fall of D'Aranda; he is sent as ambassador to Paris. His rival,

Grimaldo acts as chief minister.

Figueron the abbot, president of Castile;

Gen. O'Reilly, governor of Madrid.

Rupture with Algiers; the emperor of Morocco, in defiance of treaty, lays siege to Melilla and the fortress of Pigerone de los Velez.

1774 Conspiracy to ruin the patriotic Olavide; he is accused of heresy, and with difficulty escapes the horrid death of an *Auto-da-fe*.

Repulse of the Moors by the commander of Melilla; they abandon the siege.

Active preparations for chastising the Dey of Algiers; 400 Spanish ships of the line, with a number of Tuscan, Maltese, and Neapolitan vessels are put in readiness.

War with the Algerines; the latter having attacked some of the Spanish fortresses on the African coast.

Denmark and Sweden.

1773 Denmark exchanges Holstein for Delmenhorst and Oldenburg.

1774 Marriage of the prince royal with a princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Kg. of Sweden courts the favor of Prussia.

Russia.

1773 Alliance with Denmark.

Romanzoff crosses the Danube; repulsed.

1774 Revolt of the Cossack Pugatcheff, the pretended Peter III., in Russia.

The Russians cross the Danube, and soon rout the Turks, 70,000 men.

Russia.

1774 Armistice solicited by Turkey; refused.

Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji with the Porte; Russia gains from Turkey—Azof, Yenikali, Kilbournon, Kertsch, and the Steppes. The navigation of Black Sea opened; Crim Tartary independent.

By this peace Russia obtains a free passage for her fleet into the Mediterranean.

The fleet greatly injured by a storm, Sep. 8. Plague in Russia.

Victory of count Panim over Pugatcheff.

Turkish Empire.

1773 The revolt of Egypt subdued; Ali Bey having been deposed by his adopted son, Mohammed Abou-Dalab.

The Danube is crossed by the Russians (for the first time) undr. Romanzoff; they are repulsed by the Turks.

1774 Muhsinzade concentrates his army at Shumla; and adopts defensive war.

Second passage of the Danube by Romanzoff; he environs the army at Shumla.

Negotiations for peace opened.

Death of Mustapha III. just as he was about to head his army. His brother,

Abd-ul-Hamid, succeeds.

[Mustapha III. is described as a man of energy and moderation; especially to his Christian subjects. He appointed his brother to succeed instead of his own son Selim, who being now only in his 16th year, was deemed too young to ascend the throne in the present situation of Turkey.]

Battle of Kozlige; terrible defeat;—the Turks massacre their officers; hence

Turkey humiliated by the peace of Kainardji, signed on the anniversary of the treaty by Peter the Great at the Pruth.

The Tartars are declared independent in the Crimea, Cuban, and Bessarabia; and the

Porte engages to govern Moldavia and Wallachia with more moderation.

India.

1773 *Tymour Shah* succeeds Ahmed Shah on the throne of Cabul.

India bill, June 16: Bengal the chief presidency; supreme court of judicature fixed at Calcutta. Hastings gov.-gen.

Warren Hastings' treaty with the Subahdar of Oude against the Mahrattas.

1774 Warren Hastings, general governor of British India, Jan. 1.

The English in India at war with the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe.

Suicide of Lord Clive, Nov. 22.

America.

1773 Resistance to the Tea tax in Boston—the cargoes of three East Indiamen, upon which the duty had been paid, are thrown

overboard, Dec. 18.

The celebrated "Tea-party" of Boston. Earthquake at Guatemala; 80,000 perish.

Horrid sacrifice of the Caribs in St. Vincent.

1774 The port of Boston closed by order of the British parliament, March 14.

Gage dismisses the Massach. assen. May 17. First meeting of the American congress, held at Philadelphia, 5th present, Sep. 5.

Declaration of rights passed unanimously. Earthquake at Jamaica, October.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1773 Adventure Bay (so called from the ship Adventure) discovrd. by capt. Furneaux.

Britain.

- 1775 The privy council refuse to receive the petition of the American congress, or to hear Dr. Franklin in its support.
Purchase of Buckingham House for the queen.
Remonstrance from the city of London against the war, presented to the king by Wilkes, lord mayor. The king resents this "boldness and presumption."
Lord Chatham strenuously opposes the government measures respecting America.
Lord North's "Conciliatory Measures"—Duke of Richmond's and Mr. Burke's "Conciliatory propositions," rejected.
"Society for Constitutional Information."
Sir John Hill, botanist, dies (born 1715).
Lord Petre lays first stone of Freemasons' Hall, London, May 1.
Return of captain Cook from his second voyage, July 31, in the Endeavour.
White-boy disturbances in Ireland, Aug. Charter to Greenwich Hospital, Dec.
American Revolutionary War begun, May.
Task-work introd. into the roy. dock-yards.
Dr. Nooth's apparatus for impregnating water with fixed air, &c.
Dr. Lorimer's new dipping needle.
Supplies, £6,559,244; ways and means, £6,556,459.
Mayer's hypothesis of three primary colors.
- 1776 Norfolk, Virginia, burned by Eng., Jan. 1.
Execution of the two Perreaux, brothers, for forgery.
Division in the cabinet respecting the war; hence inactivity and mismanagement.
Wilkes' and Pitt's attempt to obtain parliamentary reform unsuccessful.
17,000 German troops hired to serve against the American colonists.
Newgate in the Old Bailey built.
The duchess of Kingston convicted of marrying two husbands, April 15; she pleads her privilege and escapes punishment.
Proclamation respecting the weight of gold coin, May 1.
Decision in court of king's bench against non-residence of clergy, May 11.
David Garrick quits the stage, June 10; having previously sold to Mr. Sheridan his share in the theatre for £35,000.
Letters of Marque issued by the American congress, March 23.
Captain Cook's third voyage, July 12.
Salary of lord mayor of London raised from £4,000 to £5,000 a-year, Aug.
Imprisonment of Messrs. Sykes and Rumford, for bribery at elections.
Sir John Lindsay sent to India by the government; his power is disputed by the Madras presidency.
Captain William Baillie, an Irish amateur engraver, &c. flourishes.
[He engraved about 100 plates.]
Deistical liturgy by Mr. David Williams first published, and used in Margaret chapel, near Cavendish Square, London.
Blakey's patented improvements in Savery's steam engine.
Glennie's "History of Gunnery" (1740.)
Horton's patented knotted-frame.
Somerset House, Strand, London, commenced by Sir William Chambers, on the site of the Protector's palace (1547.)

Britain.

- 1776 Spalding's improvement on Dr. Halley's diving-bell; he obtains a reward.
The Staffordshire canal begun; and the Stourbridge canal finished.
The Runcorn and Manchester canal begun.
Coade's artificial stone introduced.
Conviction of four printers for printing a "libellous" letter of Rev. John Horne.
Deaths: Thos. Weston, comedian; Harrison, chronometer-maker; Dr. Matty; David Hume, James Ferguson, &c.
- France.
- 1775 Suppression of the brigands.
Coronation of the king at Rheims, June 7.
The clergy vote twenty millions of livres, as a free gift to the king.
Malesherbes, minister of the interior.
Turgot's and Malesherbes' financial reforms.
The six edicts; opposed by the parliament.
Combination against the new financiers.
Perier's experimental steam-boat on the river Seine.
Canals and other public improvements.
Scarcity of corn, distress; riots.
Bounty granted on the importation of corn.
Condorcet, mathematician, &c. flourishes.
- 1776 Turgot and Malesherbes dismissed.
[The reforms of Turgot created many enemies among the nobles, clergy, and the farmers. They combined against him.]
Clugny, controller-general.
Prince of Montbarey, war minister.
Frivolity and extravagance of the court.
The six edicts of Turgot revoked.
Necker, finance minister (instead of Clugny), bearing the title of "director of the royal treasure."
News respecting the revolt of the British Americans occasions the liveliest sympathy, and gives an impetus to revolutionary principles.
Money subscribed; arms purchased; volunteers enrolled, &c., for America.
Le Roi's chronometer invented.
- Germany.
- 1775 Privilege of asylum limited in Germany.
1776 Eight persons poisoned at Zurich, a grave-digger having put poison in the Eucharistic wine.
Villainage eased, by restrictions on the Corvée; allotments of land to peasants; torture abolished; protestants tolerated.
The properties of the electrophorus (a sort of perpetual reservoir of electricity) first announced by M. Volta.
- Prussia.
- 1775 Elbing made a free port.
- Italy.
- 1776 Pius VI. (card. Jno. Angelo Braschi) pope; whose prodigality and nepotism caused much scandal to the church.
[His predecessor, it is supposed, was poisoned by a Jesuit. See 1773.]
V. Alfieri, tragedies (1749-1803), and Volta, chemist (1745-1827) flourishes.
Death of Enrico Alberici, painter (b. 1714.)
The Inquisition abolished at Milan.
Filangieri, author of "Scienza della Legislazione," fl. at Naples (1751-1778.)
Corilla, (a musician as well as poetess, 1740) crowned with the laurel at Rome, July 31 (died 1800.)
- 1776 Papal jubilee for six months.

Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.

- 1775 The constitution of Poland altered.
 Nine witches burnt in Poland.
 Insurrection in Bohemia and Bavaria occasioned by the opposition of the nobles to the emperor's efforts for the alleviation of the burdens of the peasantry.
 Treaty of commerce between Poland and Prussia.

- 1776 Austria acquires from Turkey the dependency of Buckowina, formerly attached to Transylvania.

- 1775 Count Florida Blanca, prime minister; an able and enlightened statesman, who assists his royal master in new designs of public utility.

Campomanes, procurator-general of Castile. Expedition against the states of Barbary defeated, with a loss of nearly 3,000 men. Rupture with Portugal; hostilities in America; Nova Colonia finally captured.

- 1776 National improvements:—canal through the kingdom of Murcia; canal of Arragon; cultivation of the plains of Lorca; national bank of Don Carlos, and the Philippine Company established.

- Portugal.**
 1775 Pombal's reforms; respecting insolvents, property unjustly withheld, and commercial intercourse with the East Indies.

War with Spain in America. (See Spain.)
 Loss of Nova Colonia on the river Plata.
 Dispute with Spain respecting the boundaries of the South American territory.

- 1776 The king forbids his subjects affording any aid to the revolted Americans.
 War—imminent between Spain and Portugal—is averted by the mediation of Britain and France.

- Denmark and Sweden.**
 1775 The king of Denmark opens the East India trade to all his subjects.

Death of the divorced Caroline of Denmark at Zell.
 The monopoly of the sale of brandy assumed by the Swedish government.

Edict of the Danish king forbidding his subjects to assist the revolted Americans with stores, &c.

- 1776 The trade of Iceland in the hands of a Danish company, who exercise a most oppressive monopoly (1787.)
 The Danish African Company abolished.
 Jealousy between Russia and Sweden.
 Uric, a lithic acid first obtained by Scheele.

- Russia.**
 1775 Pugatcheff broken on the wheel.
 The great diamond, weighing 179 carats, purchased by the empress Catharine.

Potemkin, favourite of the czarina.
 1776 Taxes reduced; titles and honours bestowed; amnesty to rebels, &c.

Internal alterations, political and judiciary; the empire is divided into governments; torture of criminals abolished, over 200 new towns are founded, and trade is encouraged.
 Potemkin deprived of his secretaryship, Zovadosky succeeds.

- Netherlands.**
 1775 The English require, and the Dutch refuse to transfer the Scots brigade (long in their service) for duty in North America.

Turkish Empire.

- 1775 Acre attacked by Turks and Moors; Daher (aged 89) betrayed and put to death. Ahmed Pasha (Djezzar or "Butcher") succeeds.

- 1776 Buckowina ceded to Austria.
 De Tott resigns his place in disgust, and again returns to France.

A Military Academy established, June.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1775 Irak invaded by Kherim Khan Zund.

- 1776 Conquest of Bassorah by Kherim Zund.

India and China.

- 1775 Sect of the "Water Lily" in China.
 The English are expelled from Balamanggen by the natives of Sooloo, Feb. 24.

War betw. the Eng. and the Mahrattas.
 Lord Clive's estate on the Hoogly comes into the possession of the East India Co.

[“The imprudent conduct of the company's governor and council had brought on the Rohilla war; and now we find them by the cupidity of the Bombay government involved in a war with the Mahrattas and even going so far as to support an usurper in preference to the legal claims of his nephew.”]

- 1776 Execution of Nuncomar.
 Ld. Pigot arrstd. by the council at Madras.
 Suppression of the revolt of the mountaineers in China (1770.)

Peace of Poorunda concluded by col. Upton; the island of Salsette, the territory of Baroche, &c. acquired by England.

America.

- 1775 *The American Revolution* commenced—
 Revolutionary generals: George Washington, commander-in-chief, Prescott, Putnam and Warren, Gates, Sullivan.

First skirmish between the Americans and the British troops at Lexington, Ap. 19.

Paper currency adopted by America, May.
 Battle of Bunker Hill: 1,054 of the British, under Howe, killed or wounded, Ju. 7.

Montgomery takes St. Johns and Montreal.
 Siege of Quebec, death of Montgomery, Dec. 31. Failure of the Americans.

Separation of Delaware from Pennsylvania.
 First white settlement in Kentucky.

- 1776 Evacuation of Boston by the British, Mar.
 Defeat of the English at Sullivan's Island, by Moultrie.

Declaration of American Independence adopted by the continental congress at Philadelphia, July 4.

Howe's fruitless efforts for reconciliation.
 Mutiny of negroes in Jamaica; martial law proclaimed; severe measures, July 24.

The French espouse the American cause.
 Battle of Flatbush; the Americans, under Sullivan, defeated, August 27.

Entry of British troops into New York, Sep. 15, which they occupy.

[“The cause of the Americans seemed now lost; they had only a small army remaining together, and in the spring would have to engage 30,000 of the finest troops in the world. Happily for them, the English general had extended his cantonments too far.”]

Battles of White Plains, Oct. 28 and Nov. 30; Americans defeated by Sir W. Howe.

Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 27. Washington makes prisoners of 1,000 Hessians.

Britain.

- 1777 Lord North's further coercive policy; letters of Marque, arrests for high treason, &c. Failure of Lord Chatham's new proposals for accommodation with Americans. Both houses of parliament support the war. Arrears of the civil list defrayed by parliament a second time. War votes: 60,000 men for the war; supplies, £12,895,513. Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, June 27. Henry Cavendish's discovery respecting the lightness of hydrogen gas. Discovery respecting the sex of Chevalier D'Éon, July 1. (?) Penzance visited by an American privateer, August 7. Horne Tooke fined and imprisoned for a "seditious declaration," Nov. 21. The Ackworth Benevolent Institution for the education of children of quakers fdd. The Howards of Graystock succeed to the estates of the duke of Norfolk; Edward having died without issue, July 26, aged 92. Deaths: Woodward, comedian; Dr. Koppel, &c. Canal between the Trent and Mersey; also the Chesterfield and Trent Canal begun. Land-tax, 4s. in the pound, continued. Supplies, £12,895,513; ways and means, £12,952,534; national debt before the American war, £135,943,051; interest, £4,440,821.
- 1778 Nootka Sound and South Sea Islands discovered by captain Cook in January. The Common Council of London refuse to supply money for troops for the war in America, "as it would reflect dishonour upon their humanity," January 16. Unanimous decision of the Edinburgh Court of Session in favour of unlimited freedom to all negroes arriving in the United Kingdom, January. The gold coin called in; loss to the holders £300,000. It is re-coined at the expense of £754,019 19s. 9d. Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, raise regiments for America. The duke of Richmond argues the necessity of acknowledging the independence of America. Lord North's "Concessions;" appointment of commissioners to treat with the Americans, Feb. 17. Declaration of France to support the independence of the Americans laid on the table of the "House," Mar. 17. Embodiment of the militia ordrd., Mar. 26. Earl of Chatham seized with a fit while addressing the Lords against the American war, April 7. Paul Jones's depredations in Whitehaven. Roman Catholic Relief bill, May 8. Death of earl of Chatham, May 11, aged 70. His debts (£20,000) paid fr. public purse. Annuity of £4,000 settled on the earldom of Chatham. Public funeral voted. House tax first levied. Supplies £14,345,497; ways and means, £14,378,150; money borrowed £8,000,000. Bank of England issue, £7,180,090. War against France for co-operating with America. Naval victory off Ushant.

Britain.

- 1778 "Alcibiades dog," sold for £1,000. The fleet, under D'Orvilliers, of 68 sail of the line appears before Plymouth; Hardy, with only 38 ships, maintains his post. Sir George Sackville's motion for repeal of acts against Roman Catholics. Scottish association under Lord G. Gordon against the "popish claims." Act for the removal of restrictions on the Irish trade. Swindell's spinning wheel; Stockport. Death of the dramatic writer, Wm. Havard. The *cwt.*, a disease of the potato, originates in Lancashire. [It spread very rapidly, and excited considerable alarm. The cause was supposed to be an undue ripeness of the seed.] Manufactories at Sheffield (and no doubt at Birmingham):—knives, forks, scissors, razors, lancets, pleams, files, edge-tools for carpenters, shears, &c.; metal and horn buttons; plated ware; snuff-boxes, candlesticks, &c. made of cannel coal—and saws. Lottery offices licensed—£50 a-year. Lord Mahon's fire-preventive invention. The Cryophorus invented by Dr. Wollaston. Birth of Dr. Thomas Brown (d. 1820.) ["His first tract on 'Causation' appeared to me the finest model of discussion in mental philosophy since Berkeley and Hume; with this superiority of the latter, that its aim is that of a philosopher who seeks to enlarge knowledge, and not that of a sceptic, the most illustrious of whom have no better end than that of displaying their powers in confounding and darkening every truth."—Macintosh.]
- France.**
- 1777 Benjamin Franklin in Paris as American agent; he is received at court. Marquis de la Fayette proceeds to America to the assistance of Washington. The independence of the New England states of America recognised; and a Treaty of commerce and defensive alliance concluded, Dec. (Ratified Feb. 1778.) The catacombs of Paris projected. The "Mont de Piété," of Paris established by royal command. [Lending-houses, commonly called in England Pawn-brokeries, had their origin at Rome, about 1468; one Dr. Barnabas Interamnensis, grieved at the extortions of the Jews, first founded them.] Lavoisier, experimental chemist, head of the antiphlogistic system, discoverer of the actual combustibility of the diamond, &c. flourishes (1743-1794.) Cavallo's new atmospheric trigonometry
- 1778 War with England; first action between an English and a French frigate—the latter victorious. D'Étaing commands a fleet of 12 ships in the American seas. Naval defeat of count D'Orvilliers off Ushant by the English under Keppel July 27. Messrs. Franklin, Dean, and Lee, are acknowledged as ambassadors from the independent republic of America. Duel between counts d'Artois, and Bourbon, March 21.

Germany.

1777 The emperor visits France, in April, as count Falkenstein.
Court removed from Mannheim to Munich.

1778 Death of the elector of Bavaria.
Quarrel between the emperor and Elector Palatine respecting some districts of Bavaria; Charles is compelled to surrender; but Frederick of Prussia and the elector of Saxony oppose the emperor.

Austria.

1777 Bucovina, a district of Moldavia, ceded to Austria by Russia. (†1776.)

1778 Indecisive hostilities with Prussia.

Prussia.

1777 Frederick improves that part of Poland which comes under his power, by rebuilding ruined towns, restoring tottering farm-houses, opening up means of communication, promoting education, and evenly dispensing justice.

1778 Fredrk. composes Voltaire's eulogy, Ju. 3. Expedition into Bohemia, July 4; and Indecisive hostilities with Austria respecting the Bavarian succession.
Frederick opposes the design of Austria to partition Bavaria. Army increased.
Frederick marches with 200,000 men, May 8.

Italy.

1777 Free-masons persecuted by the king of Naples for a time.

[His queen, Caroline, displeased with his severity, begged of him to examine the constitutions of the fraternity; his majesty consented, and was so satisfied after his investigation, that he became their patron. See 926.]

1778 The bank of *Maricagi* established by the pope to enable him to drain the marshes—(effected in eight years.)

Hungary.

1778 Temesvar incorporated with Hungary.

Spain.

1778 Treaty of St. Ildefonso with Portugal: settlement of American boundaries; Nova Colonia acquired by Spain.
Offers of mediation between England and her revolted American colonies rejected.
Commerce of Spain greatly injured by the British navy: Spanish vessels are searched and seized in retaliation for shelter given to American vessels in Spanish ports.
Theatre of Saragossa burnt; 400 persons perish, December 17.

Portugal.

1777 Death of "the prudent and moderate minded," Joseph Emmanuel; his daughter, *Maria Francessca*, the first queen who had swayed the sceptre of Portugal, succeeds.
Conspiracy to deprive her of the crown detected and frustrated.

Fall of Pombal—"whose ministry had exercised an influence both for good and evil," release of 800 political prisoners, &c. Hence the queen becomes popular. [Pombal remedied many evils, but in such a manner (he was a merciless tyrant), that his name was hated—even by posterity.]

1778 Peace of St. Ildefonso. (See Spain.)

Sweden.

1777 Canal to connect Copenhagen with Hamburg and Altona begun.
Gustavus of Sweden (suspicious of Catharine's intentions) visits St. Petersburg.

Sweden.

1778 Birth of Gustavus IV. of Sweden, Nov. 1.
Death of Linnæus, the naturalist, Dec.
[The number of plants described up to this time number 11,800.]

Russia.

1777 Great inundation at St. Petersburg, Sep. 17.
1778 Potemkin, minister—(one of Catharine's early paramours.)

An army sent into the Crimea; victory over the Turkish nominee; hence War is imminent with Turkey; but France mediates and peace is secured.
75,000 persons forcibly removed from the Crimea to the country vacated by the Nogai Tartars, near the west coast of the sea of Azof; thousands perish on the journey.

Turkish Empire.

1777 Jealousy and mutual intrigues of Turkey and Russia respecting the election of a khan for Crimea; Sabeh Geray is elected by the Russians, Selim Geray by former.

1778 Great fire at Constantinople, 2,000 houses burned, September 4.
Earthquake at Smyrna; many lives lost.

India.

1778 The fortress of Gwalior taken by major Popham, Aug. 4.

The English take Pondicherry, Oct. 11, after a siege of 2 months—thus extinguishing the French power in India.

America.

1777 Battle of Princeton, Jan. 2.
Sugars sent by English settlers on the Mosquito shore refused admission by the custom house officers of Boston.
Marquis de la Fayette lands in America—at Charleston, April 25.
Ticonderoga captd. by the British, Jul. 5.
Battle of Bennington, August 16.

Battle of Brandywine—the Americans routed; hence Philadelphia falls to the English, Sep. 11.
Battle of Plattsburgh, Sep. 11.
Battle of Stillwater, Sep. 12.

Philadelphia entered by the British army under Cornwallis; congress removes to Lancaster, Sep. 15.
Battle of Germanstown, Oct. 4.

Articles of Confederation, adopted by thirteen of the colonies, Oct. 4, sigd. Nov. 15.
The British army under gen. Burgoyne surrender to gen. Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 17.

1778 Alliance between Fr. and America, Feb. 6.
French declaration arrives in May, and is circulated by congress.

Arrival of English commissioners, June.
Their proposals rejected by congress, who refuse to treat as subjects of Grt. Britain.
Brit. troops evacuate Philadelphia, Ju. 18.
Battle of Monmouth; Washington victorious, June 28.
The French fleet under D'Estaing repulsed at Rhode Island.

Destruction of the Wyoming settlement by cap. Butler—the *Wyoming massacre*.
Dominica taken by the French.
St. Lucia taken by the English.

Savannah taken by the English, Dec. 29.
Dutch private treaty with the Americans.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1777 Capt. Cook visits Adventure Bay (ships Discovery and Resolution (1773.)

Britain.

- 1779 Irish trade opened January 15.
 Association of Irish volunteers.
 Trial of admiral Keppel, acquitted, Feb. 11.
 Murder of capt. Cook in Owhyhee, Feb. 14.
 Alarm of invasion; the united fleets of France and Spain cruise the channel.
 Habeas Corpus act suspended for 6 months.
 Riots against machinery in Manchester.
 Tea dealers obliged by law to exhibit sign-boards.
 Auction and Sale tax introduced.
 The first iron bridge of large dimensions in England erected in Shropshire across the Severn.
 Naval fights in the American seas with the French.
 Margaret Buchan, the fanatic, in Scotland.
 Siege of Gibraltar by the Spanish and French fleets. (See Spain.) August.
 Irish volunteers under duke of Leinster, 20,000 strong, Oct. 12.
 York petition for the reduction of expenditure, &c. December 30.
 The Diving-bell first used in civil engineering (by Smeaton at Hexham bridge.)
 Dr. Knight's method of making magnetic paste first made public.
 Saml. Crompton's invent. of the "Mule," or mule jenny for cotton spinning.
 England loses its influence at the courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople.
- 1780 Burke's plan of financial reform.
 Petitions for reform from all quarters.
 Dunning's celebrated resolution agt. the increasing influence of the crown, Apr. 6.
 Bankrupts liable to arrest except in going to and coming from examinations before the commissioners, by decision of the king's bench, May 13.
 Lord George Gordon's London riots; Newgate, King's Bench prison, and other public buildings burnt, June 2.
 War declared agnst. Holland. (Netherlands.)
 Exportation of woollen goods from Ireland first permitted, Dec.
 Army 110,000; navy 85,000; militia 42,000.
 Death: Sir Wm. Blackstone, Feb. 14.
 Dr. Price of Guildford, alchemist, fl.
 Lottery for raising a loan of twelve millions.
 Crawford, experimental chemist, fl. (1795.)
 John Keyse Sherwin (b. 1746), Peter Paul Benasech (b. 1744), and Simon Ravenet (b. 1755), engravers, &c. fl.
 J. Finlayson (b. 1730), Valentine Green (1739-1813), John Blackmore (b. 1740), Robert Laurie (b. 1740), Thos. Watson (1750-1781), and John Raphael Smith (1750-1811), mezzotint engravers, fl.
 Death of duke of Cumberland, Sep. 18.
 The Edinburgh Antiquarian Socy. instid.
- France.**
- 1779 An army of 40,000 assembled in Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy, for the invasion of England.
 Scheme for transporting the invading army across the channel in 400 flat-bottomed boats.
 The combined fleets under D'Orvilliers, numbering 68 sail of the line, appear before Plymouth; Hardy with only 38 ships, maintains his post agt. the enemy.
 Grenada captured by D'Estaing; his fleet is now increased to twenty-five.

France.

- 1779 The English possessions on the Gambia, and at Senegal, taken by the French.
 1780 Defeat of Langara by Rodney, Jan. 16.
 The use of torture abolished.
 Economical reforms at court.
 Three sea-fights in the West Indies between count de Guichen and admiral Rodney; advantageous to the French.
 Reinforcements of 6,000 men under Rochambeau arrive at Rhode Island, in seven ships of the line, commanded by Chevalier de Ternay.
- Germany.**
- 1780 The German emperor Joseph visits the empress of Russia at Mohilow; he also visits St. Petersburg.
 Counter mission of crown pr. of Prussia.
 The empress is pleased with the former; disgusted with the latter.
 The archduke Maximilian elected to the coadjutorship, Aug. 7.
 Coalition of Austria, England, and Russia.
 Death of the empress Maria Theresa, Nov. 29, aged 64. Her son, Joseph II. succeeds to the empire.
 ["The reign of Maria Theresa will ever be reverted to as a glorious exception to the misgovernment of absolute monarchs. And her name would have gone down to history, as pre-eminently great and good, had not her junction with Prussia and Russia, for the iniquitous dismemberment of Poland, left an indelible stain upon her memory."—Grattan.]
- Austria.**
- 1779 Peace of Teschen with Prussia (which see.)
 1780 The Austrian territories comprehend 180,000 square miles; 24,000,000 inhabitants. State revenue, 90,000,000 florins. Army, 300,000 well-appointed men.
- Prussia.**
- 1779 Neustadt bombarded by the Austrians, Feb. Peace of Teschen with Austria, May 13; the Franconian principalities united to Prussia. Frederick opposes the elevation of Maximilian to the electorship of Cologne.
- Italy.**
- 1779 Destructive explosion of gunpowder at Brescia, July 8.
 1780 Eruptions of *Ætna*; new craters formed. [From February to May continual convulsions occurred.]
 The inquisition suppressed in Modena.
 Canova, sculptor, fl. (born 1757—died 1822.)
 Serratti's experiments in steam.
- Hungary.**
- 1780 Joseph, son of Maria Theresa, emperor and king of Hungary.
- Spain.**
- 1779 War declared against Gt. Britain, June 16.
 Siege of Gibraltar commenced; it is bravely defended by general Elliot (1782.)
 [The armaments of the French and Spaniards, on the occasion of this memorable siege, were the most powerful ever brought against a fortress.]
 New code of laws by Campomanes.
 Fall of the bridge Puerto de Santa Maria (just completed), which kills several hundred of the army, February 2.
 1780 Defeat of Langara off Cadiz; the combined squadrons engaged in the blockade of Gibraltar broken through; and

Spain.

- 1780 Gibraltar relieved by Rodney, Jan. 16.
[Notwithstanding the most gallant efforts of the combined fleets, Rodney entered Gibraltar with 108 vessels, containing troops, provisions, and munitions of war, far the greater part consisting of the fruits of his victory.]
Capture of the English East and West India fleets by the combined navy of Spain and France.

Portugal.

- 1779 Pombal sentenced to perpetual imprisonment at Lisbon.
[The enemies of Pombal could not deny him, with all his sternness, the ability to form a strong government.]
1780 Mild and beneficent administration of the queen; the severities of punishment mitigated; public abuses corrected; economical reforms; literature and the useful arts patronized, &c.
Imprisonment for debt abolished.
[Queen Maria has the honour of being the first sovereign to abolish imprisonment for penury.]

Denmark and Sweden:

- 1779 Icelandic Society at Copenhagen (1794.)
1780 Coalition of the northern powers under the title of *The Armed Neutrality*, against the British claim of "right of maritime search."

Russia.

- 1779 Peace of Teschen guaranteed. (See Prus.)
Birth of prince Constantine.
[Historians assert that Catharine designed him for the throne of Constantinople; it being her ambition to make Turkey subservient to Russia. See 1863.]
Science encouraged in Russia by Kotelnikoff, Rumoffski, Lepelkhin, Razumoffski, Goldenstadt; and by Pallas (Prussian) and Gmelin (German.)
[The bulk of the people were sunk in barbarous ignorance; the priests were grossly illiterate; and only a few of the merchants and tradesmen could read and write. "If the government had been free, the Russians would have been sooner civilized."]
The Crimea declared independent.
1780 Declaration of the armed neutrality against England's claims to right of search.

Netherlands.

- 1779 Paul Jones captures two English men-of-war; the Dutch retain them.
1780 Holland joins the armed neutrality:—War with England is the result.
Joseph (II. emperor), duke of Brabant, count of Flanders, *marquis* of Antwerp.
Death of Jacob Houbraken, engraver, &c. at Dort (born there 1698.)

Persia and Tartary.

- 1779 Civil troubles in Persia, follow the death of Kherim Khan Zund.
Aga Mohammed (warned by his sister), escapes from Shiraz and asserts his independence in Mazanderan; but Ziky Khan seizes the treasure and besieges the city of Shiraz.
Massacre of the family of Kherim Khan.
Abul Futeh Khan, Shah of Persia.
Civil wars in the empire.
Persia restores Bassorah to the Turks.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1780 *Saduck Khan* (brother of the last) usurps the Persian throne.
He murders his nephew.
Earthquake at Tabrez; thousands perish.
India and China.
1779 Tymour Shah recovers Mooltan.
Hyder Ali, disgusted with the faithlessness of the English to their treaties, prepares for war.
1780 Petition from Calcutta against the introduction of English laws.
Renewed English war with Hyder Ali.
Hyder Ali victorious in the Karnatic:—He overruns the country up to the very walls of Madras.
Battle of Conjeveram; Hyder victorious, September 10.
Extension of the Chinese empire to the Himmalah, by the acquisition of further possessions in Tibet.
Lord Macartney, governor of Madras.
Failure of Goddard on Poonah.
Hyder again victorious, Oct. 31.
Surrender of Arcot to Hyder Ali, Nov. 3.
The English, under Sir Eyre Coote, invade the Mysore.

America.

- 1779 States:—New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.
Maine was at this time included in Massachusetts Bay, and Vermont in New Hampshire and New York.

[“Each of the thirteen states had its own distinct laws and forms of administration; and each of those since admitted into the Union has institutions different from the rest, while the constitution of the federal government necessarily differs from them all.” “Each of the states constitutes a republic independent of the others, with respect to those affairs which are purely local, but matters of general interest fall within the province of the federal government.”—*Buller*.]

- Norfolk burned by the British, June.
Norwalk burned by the British, Aug. 22.
Battle of Fairfield, August 27.
Stonypoint taken by the Americans under general Wayne.
Victory of Paul Jones off Scotland.
Explorations of Quadra and Don Ignacio Artega, on the north-western coast.
1780 Major André hanged as a spy, Oct. 2.
French auxiliary forces land at Long Isld. Charleston taken by the British, May 12.
D'Etaing's fleet successful in the West Indies and North America.
Gen. Gates defeated by Lord Cornwallis, August 15.
Battle of Camden—Americans defeated and De Kalb killed, August 16.
Treason of Arnold.
Constitution of Massachusetts state formd.
Dreadful hurricane in Barbadoes, Oct. 31; more than 4,000 persons perish.
Experiments for propelling vessels by steam at Philadelphia, by John Fitch, and in Virginia by James Ramsay. (1)
The American Academy of Arts and Sciences founded.

Britain.

- 1781 French descent upon Jersey; repulsed by major Pierson, who is killed at St. Heliers in the moment of victory, Jan. 6. Burke's Reform bill rejected, Feb. 15. Pitt's *maiden* speech in support of Reform. Trial and acquittal of Lord George Gordon, Feb. 8. Charters of the Bank of England and East India Company renewed; the former for 25 years, on condition of advancing government £4,000,000 at 3 per cent. June 1. King's Bench prison and Newgate rebuilt. Naval fight between adm. Hood and De Grasse in the West Indies. The nation becomes clamorous for peace. Muslims first made in England. ["The name is supposed to have been derived from Masalia, since called Masulipatam, from which place such fabrics were first imported into Europe." The Muslims of Dacca, India, are of the most astonishing degree of fineness, so as to justify their poetical description—"webs of woven wind."]
- Kempfenfelt captures several ships, Dec. 12. Clarendon press, Oxford, founded. Birth of Dr. John Abercrombie (d. 1835.) Jonathan Hornblower's patent steam engine (other patents in 1798 and 1805.) Battle off Doggerbank, Aug. 5. Herschel discovers a new planet, which he names "Georgium Sidus." [The name "Uranus" is now more generally applied to this planet.] The London Antiquarian Association removed to Somerset House, Strand, Lon. New "Annual Register" commenced. Hon. Henry Cavendish, experimental chemist, discoverer of muriatic acid gas, composition of water, &c. fl. (1731-1810.) Wilcke, experimental chemist, fl.
- 1782 Quarrel betw. the kg. and city of London. Mr. Fox's motion for inquiring into the causes of failure of the American war. Address of the Commons to the king to put a stop to the American war, Feb. 27. The ministry resign, March 20. Rockingham ministry formed, March 30. Several court offices abolished. Contractors excluded from parliament. Cotton fr. Brazils first imported into Eng. Duty on insurances; ls. 6d. on every £100. Notes and bills first stamped. Burke's bill of reform carried. Independence of the Irish parlt. acknldgd. Improvements in the government of Ireld. London bridge toll abolished, March 27. Rodney's naval victory in the West Indies. Highland dress, prohibd. since 1746, restrd. Loss of the Royal George, June 28; about 900 lives lost. Death of marquis of Rockingham, July 1. The Shelburne ministry formed, July 10. Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer. Abolition of the board of trade (1660.) Custom house and excise officers deprived of the franchise. Monument to Chatham in Guildhall, Lond. Watt's patent for the steam engine. Destruction of the flotilla before Gibraltar; Lord Howe relieves the garrison, Sep. The Royal Irish Academy re-founded. Wedgwood's pyrometer invented.

Britain.

- 1782 Independence of the United States acknowledged, Dec. 5, in the king's speech. [England lost about 50,000 men, and £120,124,000 sterling in this war.] Supplies, £24,261,470; loan, £13,500,000. National debt, £238,000,000. Ice first artificially prodod. by Mr. Walker. Watt's double-acting steam engine, and for working expansively, registered.
- France.
- 1781 Holland co-operates with Fr. and Spain. Invasion of Jersey unsuccessful, Jan. 6. Necker's *Compte Rendu* opposed by the privileged classes. Necker resigns at the king's request, May. Joly de Fleury succeeds Necker. Royal ordinance restricting the rank of captain, to those whose families had been ennobled for four generations, while plebeians are prohibited from all military grades above that of privates. Fleury dismissed; D'Ormesson succeeds. Naval war in the West Indies continued; the French under De Grasse, the English under Hood. Death of Turgot and Maurepas. Coulomb's "Experiments on the Laws of Friction," pub. "Theorie des Machines." Experimental steam-boat on the Saone, built at Lyons, by Marquis de Jouffray. The electrical discoveries, &c. of Lavoisier and La Place, made public.
- 1782 Defeat of De Grasse by Rodney in the West Indies, April 12. Provisional articles of peace between England, Fr., and America, signed at Paris. Germany.
- 1781 Ecclesiastical reforms of the emperor Joseph; two decrees are issued:—1. declaring the religious orders in his states absolved from all dependence; 2. authorizing the clergy to grant dispensations for marriage on their own responsibility. Insurrection in Geneva, in Feb.; the "Representants" against the "Negatifs," or aristocrats. Re-modelling of the courts of justice, for dispensing equal justice readily and with certainty to all Joseph's subjects. The historians J. G. Eichorn (d. 1827), Von Hammer (oriental.), and B. G. Neibuhr; and the poets, novelists, and dramatists, Kamler (1725-1798), G. A. Burger (1748-1794), Goethe (1749-1832), F. Schiller (1750-1805), J. H. Voss (1751-1826), Pfeffl (1736-1809), Kotzebue (1761-1819), Wieland (1733-1813), Klopstock (1724-1803), Gleim (d. 1803), flourish. The empr. accedes to the armed neutrality.
- 1782 Ecclesiastical reforms; edict authorizing the priests to solemnize the marriages of catholics and protestants—thus abrogating the canonical statute agt. such unions. Alteration of the land-tax, by which the vassalage of the peasantry is abolished. (Badly carried out.) Abolition of the censorship of the priests over the press; patronage to literature. Efforts to improve commerce, trade, &c. About 1,000 Genevans, in consequence of the insurrection of the previous year, remove to Waterford, Ireland, at the expense of the Irish treasury.

Austria.

1761 Joseph proposes to re-model the Austrian empire, and to substitute one language (the German) for the ten languages spoken in the imperial dominions.

The Austrian empire is divided into thirteen governments.

1762 Superstitious observances, pilgrimages, extravagant donations to churches, and the meetings of the pietists prohibited; many convents and nunneries suppressed—all with such indecent haste as to cause general dissatisfaction. (See Germany.)

The pope visits Vienna; but Joseph perseveres in his reforms.

Prussia.

1761 Prussia joins the armed neutrality.

Italy.

1761 Domenico Caraccioli, marquis of Villamarina, viceroy in Sicily.

1762 Abolition of the inquisition in Naples; also in Parma, and in Tuscany.

The Pontine marshes drained. Earthquake; Brogatora destroyed, &c.

Bohemia.

1761 Villainage abolished in Bohemia.

Spain.

1761 Extraordinary preparations against Gibraltar; enormous ship-batteries constructed; Crillon, commander, &c.

Florida taken from the English; Minorca invaded.

Increase of trade in Spanish Sth. America. The last great "Auto-da-fe."

1762 The Spaniards take the Barbara Islands, July 13.

The grand attack of Spaniards and French on Gibraltar totally defeated; and in the confusion

Admiral Howe reprovvisions the fortress, and then safely passes the strait, though closely followed by 32 vessels of the combined fleets, September 13.

The Academy of Sciences of Toulouse fdd.

Portugal.

1761 Maria accedes to the armed neutrality. Last "Auto-da-fe" perpetrated this year.

Sweden.

1761 Cronstedt and Sir Torbern Bergman, mineralogists; Thunberg, Sparman, König, and Petz, naturalists; Menanderhielm and Wargertin, astronomers; Lagerbring, historian; Comb de Creutz, poetry; Sergei, statuary; and Gustavus III. (comedies), flourish.

Russia.

1762 Commercial treaty with Denmark.

Netherlands.

1761 Naval fight of the Dutch under admiral Zoutman, and the English under Sir Hyde Parker, off Doggerbank;—the English having attempted to deprive Holland of the Baltic trade, Aug. 5.

[The honour of the equally heroic combatants was saved by the interposition of a storm, which separated them after a sanguinary action of four hours.]

English privateers do immense injury to Dutch shipping and commerce.

Mary Christina of Austria and Albert of Saxony rule in the Netherlands.

The Dutch colonies—St. Eustatia, Essequibo, and Demerara, taken by the Eng. Wenzel, chemist, &c. flourishes.

Netherlands.

1761 The barrier treaty (1715) abrogated by the empr.; the Dutch expelled the fortresses. [For Joseph's reforms see Germany.]

1762 Mediation of Russia between Holland and England offered.

Turkish Empire.

1761 Disturbances created by the spread of the Wahhabi schismatics in Irak and Arabia.

1762 Dreadful plague and fire at Constantinople. Many libraries are destroyed, &c.

[“Of the illiteracy imputed to the subjects of the grand signor there is sufficient proof; but it is not so general or so gross as it has been represented. To all the mosques founded by different sultans, academies are annexed, in some of which a great number of students are lodged and supported.” See 1783.]

Persia and Tartary.

1761 Deposition of Saduck Khan, who is also blinded and three of his sons, by

Ait Morad Khan, shah of Persia. The Sikhs are driven from the Punjab after the battle of Moulton. (See India.)

India.

1761 Madras reduced to a dreadful state of famine by Hyder Ali.

The Sikhs commit ravages in the Doab. George Thomas deserts a ship of war at Madras, and becomes an adventurer.

“Treaty of Chunar” between Warren Hastings and the Subahdar of Oude.

Rise of Madhajee Sindhia, a Mahratta chieftain.

Arrival of Lord Macartney as governor of Madras, June 22.

Sir Eyre Coote defeats the Mysoreans at Sholinghur and Vellore, July 1, &c.

The Dutch settlements in Ceylon, and on the coast of Coromandel, reduced by Lord Macartney.

Battle of Moulton; defeat of the Sikhs by Tymour—the Sikhs expelled the Punjab.

1762 Colonel Braithwaite defeated by prince Tippoo on the Kolerun, February 18.

Hyder Ali receives a reinforcement of 3,000 French troops.

Cuddalore reduced by Hyder Ali. Peace betw. the English and the Mahrattas.

Death of Hyder Ali, Dec. 11, aged 80.

Tippoo Saib, sultan of Mysore. Batavia taken by the English.

America.

1761 Naval battle off Chesapeake; the French commanded by adm. De Graesse, the English by admiral Greaves.

Battle of Cowpens; Morgan victorious.

Battle of Camden; Greene and the Americans defeated by Lord Rawdon and the British, April 25.

Camden burned by the English, May 13.

Battle of York Town, and surrender of the British army (7,000 strong), under Lord Cornwallis, to the Americans and French, under Washington, Oct. 19.

The duke of Clarence visits America.

1762 Treaty with Holland: effected by Adams, Franklin, Laurens, and Jay.

The Dutch destroy the Hudson Bay Company's forts.

Kentucky separated from Virginia.

The first law school in America; founded at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Britain.

- 1783 Order of St. Patrick instituted, Feb. 5.
 Militia corps disbanded, March 3.
 Coalition ministry—Lord North and Mr. Fox, April 5.
 Birth of bp. Horseley, of St. Asaph (d. 1806.)
 £60,000 granted for the outfit of the new establishment of the prince of Wales.
 A yearly sum of £50,000 to be drawn from the civil list as the prince's allowance.
 Peace with the U.S. proclaimed, Sep. 15.
 Demands for parliamentary reform in Ireland by the volunteers, Nov. 10.
 The prince of Wales sits in House of Lords for first time, Nov. 11.
 Molyneux's Irish absentee tax bill lost.
 British evacuate New York.
 Bank of Ireland established.
 Mr. Fox's East India bill—opposed by the crown—rejected by the Lords, Dec. 17.
 Grant of £1,535 for the encouragement of the growth of hemp and flax.
 Excitement in the Commons on account of the king's interference.
 Coalition ministry dismissed, Dec. 18.
 Formation of Pitt's ministry, Dec. 22.
 Great meteor, or fire-ball; it moves 20 miles in a second, and explodes with a tremendous noise.
 The first steam flour-mill erected (the "Albion") at the Southwark foot of Blackfriars' bridge, London.
 Sylvester's model rope-making machine placed in repository of the Soc. of Arts.
 [Rope-making is an art of unknown origin, and is no doubt of very ancient date.]
 Dr. Price, the professed alchemist, poisons himself before the day appointed for exhibiting his art before the Royal Society.
 Act against abuses in the dyeing trade.
 The Belfast and Lough Neagh canal.
 The Leachdale canal (to Thames) comncd.
 The Evangelical (dissenting) Academy (afterwards at Hoxton) fdd. in London.
- 1784 Loan of £6,000,000 to balance the expenses of the American war.
 Amount borrowed since 1776—£75,500,000.
 Mr. Pitt's India bill rejected, Jan. 14.
 Great opposition to the ministry.
 Pitt becomes popular; his party increases.
 Parliament dissolved, March 25.
 Excitement in Dublin for parliamentary reform; the citizens summon a "National Congress," June 7.
 Non-importation resolutions against England, June 9.
 Rise of the "Defenders"—an Irish faction, July 4.
 Summary punishment of a Dublin merchant by the citizens for breach of the non-importation agreement, July 14.
 Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland instituted.
 James Watt flourishes (1735-1819.)
 Great fire at Abbotbury, Dorsetshire.
 [The abbey was built in 1026.]
 Increase of Pitt's party by the general election.
 "Commutation Act"—reducing the tax on tea, and increasing the window duties.
 Pitt's East India bill passed: establishment of a "Board of Control" at home, for the superintendence of the Company's administration, August 13.

Britain.

- 1784 Act for the restoration of the forfeited estates in the Scottish rebellion of 1745.
First aerial voyage in England—Vincent Lunardi rises from the Artillery ground, London, Sep. 15.
 Meeting of Irish National Congress, Oct. 25.
 Argand lamps in use in London.
 Sunday schools commenced in Yorkshire. [They originated in Gloucester the previous year with Mr. Robert Raikes, a printer.]
 Mail coaches, the invention of Mr. Palmer of Bristol, first established.
 Cartwright's power-loom (1787.)
 [This was a close approximation to the present power-looms.]
 Job-work introduced into the royal dock-yards.
 Benjamin Seymour's invention for making ropes, secured by letters patent.
 "Treatise on Magnetism," by Cavallo.
 Dr. Vince's experiments on the laws of retardation (friction, &c.)
 Symington's (of Falkirk) locomotive steam engine for common roads.
 Bramah's patent locks registered.
 Taxes on marriages (1695.)
 Tax on saddle and coach horses first imposed; also taxes on hats.
 Tax on bricks (also in 1820, 1830, 1840—repealed in 1846.)
 Colonial bishops first appointed.
 Loss of the Blonde frigate, Sea Islds. Sep. 3.
 Copley (an American) painter, flourishes.
 Death: Dr. Sam. Johnson, aged 75, Dec. 13.
- France.**
- 1783 Peace of Versailles, betwn. France, Spain, Engd. and the United States of America: Tobago, Senegal, and all the conquests of England in the East Indies restored.
 Calonne succeeds D'Ormesson as minister of Finance.
 Republican principles rendered popular by the war of independence in America.
 Animal magnetism first practised in Fr.
 M. Saugnier's commercial adventure to Senegal.
First Balloon Ascent; M. Pilatre ascends from the Faubourg Antoine, Oct. 15.
 [To the Montgolfiers is ascribed, generally, the invention of the balloon. 1729.]
 The engravers, Le Mire, Cars, Monnet, Madmsella Collot, flourish.
- 1784 The Magazine of Brest destroyed by fire, July 10.
- Germany.**
- 1783 Joseph demands of Holland the opening of the Scheldt to his Flemish subjects; refused.
 The Scheldt forcibly opened by an imperial brigantine from Ostend, Nov.; hence the conference of Brussels is closed.
- 1784 Joseph sends an army of 40,000 men into the Netherlands.
 Defection of France; that country objecting to the opening of the Scheldt.
 Negotiations for peace opened.
 Joseph co-operates with Catharine of Russia in her attempt to gain the Crimea from Turkey. (See Russia.)
 Death of Sir J. Bergmann (born in 1735), the celebrated chemist; the first who referred the phenomena of dyeing to chemical principles.

Austria.

- 1783 The Academy of Surgery at Vienna fndd.
Italy.
- 1783 Earthquake in Sicily; Castel Nuovo destroyed; more than 40,000 persons perish. Joseph Balsamo, of Sicily, alchemist, fl.
- 1784 Acton, chief minister in Naples. Ecclesiastical reform in Naples, and suppression of useless monasteries. A modified "Habeas Corpus" act, and trial by jury, adopted in Naples. Attempt to form a popular Sicilian parl.
Hungary.
- 1784 Joseph removes the Hungarian regalia to Vienna.

Spain.

- 1783 The siege of Gibraltar raised—the thirteenth it had sustained since its erection by the Moors, Feb. Minorca taken by the Spaniards and Fr. Treaty of commerce and peace with Turkey—(being the first Spanish treaty with a Moslem power); in pursuance of which the Porte sends orders to the regent of Algiers to cease piratical depredations upon the Spaniards: unheeded. Expedition against Algiers unsuccessful. Peace of Versailles: cession of Minorca and the Floridas to Spain by England.
- 1784 Second unsuccessful expedn. agt. Algiers. The sport of bull-fighting abolished, except for pious and patriotic purposes (1260.)

Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

- 1783 Commercial treaty of Sweden with the United States of America. Dreadful eruptions of Mount Skaptar Jökul in Iceland; 20 villages and 9,000 people (about one-fourth of the population) are destroyed.
- 1784 Insanity of Christiern of Denmark; his son, Frederick, the prince royal, is regent. Bernstorff, the younger, Danish minister.

Russia.

- 1783 Crim Tartary occupied by the Russians; Georgia is taken, on the request of prince Heroclius, under Russian protection. A Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Project of the empress to dismember, if not overthrow, Turkey, and found upon its ruins a new Greek empire under the patronage of Russia—a Russian prince to reign in Constantinople. Academy for the refinement of the Russian language founded at Petersburg.
- 1784 Cession of Crim Tartary to Russia.

Netherlands.

- 1783 Holland reluctantly accedes to the general peace.
- 1784 Dispute between Holland and the empire, respecting the navigation of the Scheldt. The republicans are discontented with the growing ambition of the stadtholder. Peace between Holland and England: cession to England of Negapatam, with the other colonies taken during the war, and the free navigation of the Indian seas.

Turkish Empire.

- 1783 The Russians seize Crim Tartary, and depose Shahin Gherai (Geray) Khan. The printing-press re-established in Turkey by Abdul-Hamid. Schools flourish. [Long before the terrible "conflagration of 1782, the great schools in Constantinople exceeded 500, and those in which

Turkish Empire.

- only reading and writing were taught were reckoned at 1,255. At the same time, 13 libraries were open to the public in that capital. The books were not printed, for only one press was then at work, and few productions issued from it."—*Dr. C. Coote.*]
- 1784 The Crimea ceded to Russia. The Tartars emigrate from the Crimea.
Persia and Tartary.
- 1783 Revolt of Georgia to Russia.
- 1784 Expedition of Ali Morad Khan against Mazanderan. He dies from intemperance; and Jaffer Khan succeeds as shah of Persia.
India and China.
- 1783 Tipoo arrives at the camp of the grand army, and is received as sovereign, Jan. 2. Alliance of the French under Bussy with Tipoo Sultan. The English take Cuddalore. Badnore taken by general Matthews. The English lose Pondicherry. Deiest of the Sikhs at Meerut. Badnore surrenders to Tipoo; general Matthews and several officers put to death. Tipoo reduces Mangalore. Expatriation of 10,000 Turkish "White Caps" by the Chinese government. They receive augmentations, and having increased to 100,000, invade China. Alliance of the Mahrattas withdrawn from Hyder and transferred to the English. Dissolution of the French alliance with Tipoo Sultan.
- 1784 Peace between Tipoo and the English, March 11. Eng. board of control for India. (See Eng.) ["The British rule is most defective in the prevention and detection of crime; and while supremely powerful in military means, the government is comparatively valueless as the guardian of the private property of its citizens. Thus a feeling of insecurity arises, which gives birth to a want of confidence, and will finally lead to an active desire for a change of masters."—*Lieut. Cunningham.*]
- Revolt of Muha Singh against the supremacy of Jasee Singh. Deposition of Cheyt Singh at Benares, the holy city of the Hindoos. The Sikhs attack Oude, which Warren Hastings endeavours to guard. The "White Caps" destroyed (1783.)
America.
- 1783 Peace of Versailles, Nov. 30; by which the independence of the United States of America is recognised by Great Britain. [This war cost America 135,193,700 dollars.] National debt, 9,000,000 dollars. Slavery abolished in Massachusetts state. Washington resigns the command of the American army, and retires into private life, Dec. 4. Restoration of St. Lucia to France.
- 1784 New York Chamber of Commerce foundd. First American vessel sent to China. Shift of land in Barbadoes; an entire plantation destroyed, October 16. First bishop ordained for America (Connecticut) at Aberdeen in Scotland, Nov. 14 (1787.)

Britain.

- 1785 Mr. Fox casts the high balliff of Westminster in £2,000 damages, for a false election return.
 Debts of the nabob of Arcot discussed.
 Pitt's motion for parliamentary reform rejected.
 Bill for restrictions on the commerce of Ireland abandoned.
 Duelling: major Archibald fined and imprisoned for challenging Archer to fight, Feb. 7.
 The first mail conveyed by stage coaches.
 Agitation for parliamentary reform in Ireland continued; Pitt's prosecutions.
 Grenville's invention for teaching the blind.
 First balloon ascent in Ireland—from Ranelagh, near Dublin.
 Mr. Adams, the first American ambassador, received at court of St. James, June 1.
 Tax on unmarried persons—their servants also taxed (1695).
 Attorneys first taxed.
 Royal Society of Musicians instituted.
 Trial and acquittal of Dr. Shipley for libel, August 6. [Erskine defended him.]
 Incorporation of the Medical Society.
 Thomas Warton, poet-laureate.
 Expulsion of Christopher Atkinson from the House of Commons for perjury; he is placed in the pillory, Oct. 25.
 South bridge, Edinburgh, commenced.
 Watt's patent for constructing furnaces.
 Meikle's improved threshing machine.
 Arkwright's spinning patent disputed by Highe and Kay.
 [The first patent was Paul's in 1738; cotton yarn was spun by means of it in 1741, 1742, and 1743, when the whole seems to have been dropped; it was again revived, or a new patent taken out, by Paul in 1758, and in 1767 a person of the name of Highe is said to have employed himself in constructing another machine on similar principles; that he employed a clockmaker, named Kay, to assist him in the brass work; that Kay was afterwards employed by Arkwright, who thus became acquainted with Highe's invention.]
 1786 Proposal to fortify the dock-yards rejected.
 Articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings exhibited by Burke, Feb. 17.
 Pitt's "Sinking Fund" estab. March 29.
 Financial improvements of W. Pitt.
 Ships' register first taken in the Thames.
 Attempt of Margaret Nicholson to stab the king, Aug. 2.
 [This poor insane woman, who was from Stockton-on-Tees, had taken it into her head that the crown of England was hers by right.]
 The prince of Wales's alleged marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert a subject of debate in and out of parliament.
 Mr. Eden's commercial treaty with France.
 Warrington Dissenting Theological Academy (subsequently removed to York) founded.
 Hackney New College (unitarian) foundd.
 The supplies, £13,421,000; national debt, £266,725,100.
 Jonas Hanway introduces an umbrella into London (said to be the first.)

France.

- 1785 English newspapers prohibited in France.
 Decline in religious observances.
 Antagonism between the higher and lower grades of ecclesiastics.
 "The Diamond Necklace" case; arrest of cardinal de Rohan; finance critical.
 Introduction of the guillotine.
 La Perouse proceeds on a voyage to the Pacific.
 Balloon catastrophe; that of M. Romain and Pilatre de Rozier, takes fire on its passage from Boulogne to England; the aeronauts perish, June 14.
 1786 Rage for English fashions in France.
 M. de Calonne's naval and commercial improvements.
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
 National debt, 6,000,000,000 livres.
 "Adipocire" an ammoniacal soap produced by decomposition of human fat, &c. discovered by M. Fourcroy, in Paris.
 Du Buat's "Principes Hydrauliques."
 Berthollet first suggests the application of Chlorine gas to bleaching.
Germany.
 1785 Peace of Fontainebleau, between the emperor and Holland, Nov. 8; the emperor consents to the closing of the Scheldt, upon the latter country agreeing to pay 8,000,000 guilders.
 [France guaranteed 2,000,000 more.]
 Suppression of monasteries, &c. continued.
 Joseph proposes to exchange the Netherlands for Bavaria, which is seconded by the Russian minister Romanov.
 [Bavaria, from local circumstances, had peculiar charms; while the Netherlands had long ceased to be interesting to the house of Austria.]
 Opposition to Joseph's plans by the king of Prussia, formed by the king of Prussia. (See Prussia.)
 Suppression of religious houses stated, by many, at over 2,000.
 1786 Joseph's ecclesiastical reforms continued:—suppression of all the episcopal seminaries, by an edict of Oct. 16.
 Flourishing period of Fichte (d. 1819), F. H. Jacobi (d. 1819), and Schelling, metaphysicians; Herder ("Philosophy of History"), Blumenbach, physiologist, and J. G. Zimmerman ("Solitude," 1728-1795); Saussure, electricity.
Prussia.
 1785 The "Fürstebund" alliance (the masterpiece of Frederick's policy) for preventing the emperor from obtaining Bavaria in exchange for the Netherlands; hence *Origin of the Germanic Confederacy*:—The princess and states of the empire, taking the league of Schmaleckald, as a model, form a confederacy in defence, and for maintaining the integrity of the German constitution; signed at Berlin, July 23.
 In a short time the confederacy is joined by the duke of Deux Ponts, the duke of Saxe-Weimar, margrave of Anspach-Baireuth, duke of Brunswick, landgrave of Hesse Cassel, margrave of Baden, dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Stralitz, and the elector of Mayence.
 Death of Augustus William, king's brother.
 Achard's thermometrical experiments.

Prussia.

- 1786 Treaty of commerce and amity with the United States of America.
 Death of Frederick, Aug. 17, aged 75—"as he had lived, in religious indifference."
 [Frederick steadily pursued his main object, that of raising Prussia to an equality with Austria; and so to preserve the balance of the German constitution.]
 Frederick William II. (nephew) succeeds.
Italy.
 1785 Baronial service at court abolished in Naples; first fruits of the soil substituted.
 1786 Celebrated edict of the grand-duke Leopold of Tuscany, issued from Pisa, Nov. 30, proclaiming the total Abolition of capital punishment throughout the states of Florence.
 A meridional laid down on the pavement of the cathedral of Milan.
 New code of criminal laws in Tuscany.

Hungary.

- 1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
Spain.
 1786 Convention with Great Britain respecting the cutting of logwood in South America. Peace with Algiers.
 [At this time the Spanish navy was nearly annihilated, and the country was burdened with a war debt exceeding twenty millions sterling.]

Portugal.

- 1785 Several benevolent institutions founded by the queen; schools established; improved system of education enjoined in all convents, &c. Bigoted opposition of the mendicant orders to the new improvements.

Sweden.

- 1785 Opening of the canal between the Baltic and the Northern Ocean at Kiel.

Russia.

- 1785 Commercial treaty with Austria.
 Completion of the Canal between the North Sea and the Baltic.
 1786 Bank of St. Petersburg founded.

Netherlands.

- 1785 Treaty of Fontainebleau with Germany, through French mediation; the emperor, on the receipt of 10,000,000 guilders, closes the Scheldt.
 Alliance between Holland and France.
 1786 The democratic party in Holland gain strength; expulsion of the stadtholder. Seminaries established at Louvain and Luxemburg by the emperor Joseph.

Turkish Empire.

- 1786 Revolt of the Bashaw of Scutari suppressed. Revolt of Mamelukes under Ibrahim and Mourad Bey; quelled by Ghazi-Hassan.

Persta and Tartary.

- 1786 Civil war between Aga Mohammed (1779), and Jaffer Khan.

India and China.

- 1785 Madhajeo Sindhia restores the Mahratta supremacy in Northern India; he enters Delhi, and makes the Mogul emperor his prisoner, whom he ostensibly "protects."
 Tipoo Saib aims at extending his kingdom over the peninsula of India.
 Further persecutions of Christians in China. Resignation of Warren Hastings, who returns to England.
 1786 Earl Cornwallis arrives as governor-general of British India; appointed Feb. 24.

India and China.

- 1786 Failure of a combined attack of Nizam Shah and the Mahrattas upon Mysore. Treasures of the Mysore kgdm. are estimated (by inventory) at 80 millions sterling.
America.

- 1785 John Adams, the first ambassador from the United States to England, June 1. Congress meets at New York till 1790. The liturgy of the American episcopal church first published.

- 1786 Shay's insurrection in Massachussets, occasioned by a scarcity of money and heavy taxes; suppressed.
 General convention for making Annapolis, in Maryland, the seat of government. The English Mosquito territories surrendered to Spain by treaty.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1786 It is determined by the English parliament that Botany Bay shall be made a convict settlement, Dec. 6.
 [Banishment was first ordered as a punishment for rogues and vagrants by statute, 39 Eliz. ch. 4; but no place was there specified. The practice of transporting criminals to America is said to have commenced in the reign of James I., the year 1619 being the memorable epoch of its origin.]

Europe:

	Population.	Force.
1. Austria,	30,006,700	271,400
2. Cracovia (1815),	128,480	[35 ships.
3. Denmark,	1,986,270	
4. France,	31,383,000	235,400
Germany (except the possessions of Austria, Prussia, Holstein, Luxemburg),	13,198,300	[110 ships.
6. Great Britain and Ireland,	21,596,000	{ 115,000 [533 ships.
7. Helvetia,	1,855,000	33,578
8. Italy,	2,425,400	9,100
9. Ionian Islands,	227,000	4,800
10. Low Countries,	5,581,500	{ 40,000 [76 ships.
11. Lucca,	143,400	800
12. Modena,	376,400	7,870
13. Turkey,	10,600,000	218,000
14. Parma, &c.	437,400	1,320
15. Portugal,	3,144,200	29,645
16. Prussia,	11,369,689	120,000
17. Russia,	47,820,900	1,039,120
18. St. Marino,	7,000	[289 ships.
19. Sardinia,	4,126,920	24,000
20. Scandinavia,	3,684,800	{ 138,570 [30 ships.
21. Sicilies,	7,121,740	30,000
22. Spain,	11,400,000	46,000
23. Tuscany,	1,241,900	3,000

Population of European Colonies and Possessions.

	Asia.	America.	Africa.
England, ...	126,500,000	1,987,000	249,000
France,	96,000	272,500	100,000
Spain,	2,647,000	707,000	227,400
Portugal, ...	576,000	—	1,057,000
Russia,	11,662,000	50,000	—
Turkey,	11,064,000	—	4,000,000
Denmark, ...	25,000	53,700	3,000
Sweden, ...	—	18,000	—
Netherlands.	6,590,000	90,000	15,000

Britain.

- 1787 Attempt of the opposition to repeal the test act defeated by the ministry.
 Sheridan's celebrated speech on the third article of Warren Hastings' impeachment, Feb. 7. Impeachment carried.
 The prince of Wales's debts (£193,648) discharged by the public purse.
 Agricultural societies first established.
 Apprehension of war with France, but treaty of commerce concluded.
 Departure of Phillips, the first governor of colony of Botany Bay, New South Wales.
 Rise of Dr. John Abernethy, author of "The Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases," &c.
 [He was this year received as assistant surgeon in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He died at Enfield in 1831.]
 The North-west Fur Trading Company of North America, formed.
 Fox denies that Mrs. Fitzherbert is wife of the prince of Wales.
 Cartwright's patent power-loom, Aug. 1.
 [The inventor subsequently established a weaving-mill at Doncaster, but it did not succeed; he obtained, however, from parliament a grant of £10,000, as a reward for his ingenuity.]
 Deaths: Sir Richard Jebb, M.D.; Soame Jennings; Carl Friedrich Abel, chamber musician to the queen from 1758 (1760.)
 Riots at Worcester against wool spinning by machinery.
 Death of Gluck the dramatic writer, aged 73.
 1788 Lord George Gordon, found guilty of two libels, is sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, and fined £500, Jan. 28.
 Amendment of Grenville's election act.
 Hastings' impeachment opened before the Lords by Mr. Burke, Feb. 13.
 A woman is declared eligible for the office of parish overseer—by court of king's bench, April 21.
 First debate on the abolition of the slave trade; Sir William Dolbin's bill for limiting the number of slaves to the tonnage of the vessels, May 9.
 Life-guards first enrolled—on the disbanding of four troops of horse and grenadier guards, May 26.
 Milford haven Irish mail-packet station, established.
 Formation of the African Association:—Ledyard sails fr. Lond. for Africa, Jun. 30. The king taken ill in August.
 Successful experiment with a leather cannon in Edinburgh, Oct. 23.
 Mental indisposition of the king made public, Nov. 19.
 Exportation of wool prohibited.
 Debated question of the regency; majority against the prince of Wales's claim as a right, Dec. 10.
 Hydranga (a native of China) introduced into England by Sir Joseph Banks.
 Party-coloured bell-flowers first cultivated.
 Merino sheep first brought into England.
 Iron pipes for the Paris water works, 40 miles in length, cast by Mr. Wilkinson.
 Great scarcity of water in Scotland this yr.
 The Royal (Irish) canal begun.
 Death of the Pretender Charles Edward Casimir Stuart, at Rome, Jan. 16.

France.

- 1787 Abolition of Droit d'Aubaine, as it regards Great Britain.
 Assembly of Notables convened at Versailles, February 22.
 Diaminal and flight of Calonne.
 M. Brienne minister of Finance.
 Parliament of Paris refuses to register the royal edicts for collection of taxes, Ju. 12.
 Machinery for cotton-spinning first introduced into France.
 The parliament banished to Troyes.
 Louis recalls his parliament; but differences between them still exist.
 Banishment of the duke of Orleans.
 Edict conferring civil rights on protestants registered by the parliament.
 Plot of Brienne and Lamoignon against the parliament by the revival (among other things) of an ancient Feudal court for registry of the decrees—"Cour Plenièrè."
 Maquer, Morveau-Guyton, Lavoisier, Tillet, Vauquelin, Berthollet, and Fourcroy, chemists and mineralogists, fl.
 [Fourcroy's system, published this year (1787), tended materially to the overthrow of Stahl's "phlogistic" theory.]
 1788 The designs of Brienne made known to parliament; that body passes a resolution against court interference; he resigns.
 The king sends two parliamentary councillors to the Bastille, May 5.
 The parliaments closed; Notables meet.
 Agitation and disorders prevail in the provinces; universal opposition to the arbitrary conduct of the court.
 Continued on p. 538.
- Germany.
- 1787 Introduction of a new civil code.
 Interview of Joseph and the empress Catherine at Cherson; they proceed through the Crimea.
 Attempt to surprise the fortress of Belgrade; indignation of the Turks.
 Adelung, su. of "Mithridates," &c. librarian to the electoral library of Dresden (1734-1806), flourishes.
 1788 The emperor engages in a disastrous war with the Turks; he commences with the siege of Belgrade, which Jusuf Pacha compels him to raise.
 Insurrections in Belgium and Hungary.
 Overthrow of the Austrian army in the valley of the Caransebes.
 General Fabric covers Joseph's retreat, by holding the Transylvanian passes.
 Laudon is appointed to the command, and the day he joins the army he defeats the Turks at Dabitza.
 Victory of Laudon at Novi, Oct. 3.
 Count Harroch takes Viplanke, Nov.
 Armistice for three months.
 [Disgrace and defeats attended Joseph's military undertakings.]
- Prussia.
- 1787 Frederick interferes in the affairs of Holland; expedit. of the pr. of Brunswick. [The Hollanders had personally insulted Frederick's sister, the stadtholder's wife.]
 1788 Defensive alliance with England and Holland, guaranteeing to Frederick's brother-in-law the stadtholdership.
 Edicts issued against Jacobinism, and the publication of revolutionary doctrines.

Italy.

1787 Assembly of Tuscan bishops, to whom the grand duke submits 57 points of ecclesiastical reform.

Restoration of the Academy of Ercolano of Naples by Caraccioli: professors—Diodati, Galiani, Lavega, Mattel, Pasquale Baffi, Rosini, and Zarilla.

Eruptions of *Ætna* in July and October.

1788 The feudal subjection of Naples to Rome disowned and annulled.

The Venetians resolve not to admit Russian men-of-war into their ports, March.

Death of Charles Edward Casimir Stuart.

A reformatory spirit pervades all Italy, and reaction against papal tyranny; hence

A number of writers spring up, who assail the assumptions of the court of Rome; among whom are Filangieri, Tanucci, the brothers Cestari, Contini, Venini, Devossi, Bodoni, C. F. Xavier Millot, Il Turchi, Pageol, Spallanzini, Galvani, Beccaria, Cesarotti, Alfieri, Goldoni, Beccatini, Algarotti, Chiari, Volta, Fabbroni, Parini, Monti, Foscolo, Metastasio.

Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.

1787 A French ambassador (the first in the reign of Stanislaus) in Warsaw.

1788 War of Hungary with Turkey.

Ravages of the Turks in the Bannat and in Lower Hungary.

Insurrection in Hungary; the Magnates being incensed with the emp^r's reforms. Gobel, a Bohemian town, burnt, May 11.

Spain.

1787 Death of Don Gabriel's consort; he soon follows her to the grave—died of grief.

1788 *On p. 539.*

Denmark and Sweden.

1787 The trade of Iceland made free to all Danish subjects, to the great joy of the inhabitants (1776, 1816.)

["The Icelanders are a grave, honest, intelligent and religious people."]

Oginskoi canal (begun in 1785) completed.

1788 War between Sweden and Russia.

Sea-fight in the Gulf of Finland.

War of Sweden with Denmark—the latter being an ally of Russia.

Sweden invaded by a Norwegian army; Gottenburg besieged.

Revolt of Swedish officers at Frederick's town—they refuse to invade Russia without the orders of the senate.

Opposition of the nobles of Sweden to the war progress of Charles.

First application of Scheele's method of bleaching by chlorine gas.

Russia.

1787 War with Turkey.

Commercial treaty with France.

Interview of the empress and the emperor of Germany in Taurida, Crim Tartary.

1788 Russian arms victorious in Turkey, under Coburg and Potemkin.

War with Sweden.

Sea-fight in the Gulf of Finland.

Netherlands.

1787 The emperor's encroachments in Belgium produce much discontent, especially among the ecclesiastics and students.

Counter revolution in Holland; the stadtholder restored by the king of Prussia.

1788 *On p. 539.*

Turkish Empire.

1787 War declared against Russia.

The vizier Jussuf commands the army. Ali Pacha, now renowned for bravery, obtains a commission.

Crim Tartary invaded; Turks repulsed.

Naval defeat off the Dnieper.

1788 War with Austria.

Battle of Lugosch; Austrians routed.

The Turks invade Hungary.

Fall of Choczim; Coburg, with a Russian army, takes it.

Oczakow stormed by the Russians under Potemkin; 20,000 Turks put to the sword, December 17.

Toderini catalogue of the imperial library of the Seraglio published.

India and China.

1787 Unsuccessful embassy of Tipoo to France to engage in a new war against the Eng. George Thomas enters the service of Begum Sumroo.

1788 *On p. 539.*

America.

1787 Bishops for New York and Pennsylvania consecrated in London, Feb. 4 (1784, 1789, 1790.)

General states convention at Philadelphia; adoption of the

Federal Constitution of the United States (framed chiefly by Washington and Franklin), Sep. 13.

Federative democratic government; the legislature of which is vested in a senate and house of representatives. The members of the latter are elected every two years by the people; the senators are appointed by the state legislature, two being chosen by each state, for the term of six years. The executive power is intrusted to a president, who holds his office for a term of four years; he is assisted by a vice-president, who is elected for the same period. The press unshackled, trial by jury, right of petition and to bear arms, perfect freedom of religion.

First English settlement in Indiana.

1788 *On p. 539.*

Australasia and Polynesia.

1787 *The first convict fleet*, consisting of six transports carrying 776 convicts (of whom 558 were men), two ships of war, and three store ships, under the command of governor Phillip, sail from England (Mother Bank) May 13; officers and marines number 212.

[A futile attempt was made by the convicts of the "Scarborough" (soon after leaving England) to possess themselves of the vessel. The fleet arrived at Teneriffe June 3, which they left June 10; Cape de Verde Islands were sighted June 18; and Rio de Janeiro was reached Aug. 5. On the 4th Sept. the fleet departed from Rio de Janeiro and arrived at Table Bay Oct. 13, which they left on the 12th Nov. On the 3d of January in the following year the coast of New South Wales was descried by the watch of the "Supply."]

1788 *Settlement of New South Wales*:—governor Phillip arrives at Botany Bay with the first convict settlement from the prisons of England, Jan. 18-20.

Continued on p. 539.

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Britain.

- 1789 Pitt's restricted plan of the regency, Feb. 5. The Irish parliament invite the prince of Wales to assume the gov't. of their entry. Recovery of the king; regency bill abandoned, Feb. 19. Fruitless attempt to repeal the test and corporation acts. Dobbin's slave trade act amended. Several districts in Ireland disturbed by the "Peep o' day boys." Lady Harcourt's *Œlle de vertu* commenced at Newnham, Oxfordshire, April 22. Mutiny of the crew of the *Bounty*, April 28; capt. Bligh and 19 of the crew reach Timor in June, having sailed in an open boat 4,000 miles. Animal magnetism introduced fr. France. Duel between duke of York and colonel Lennox, May 27. Conviction of Dr. Withers for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, July 14. Congratulations of the Revolution Society of 1688 to the National Assembly, Nov. 5. Protestant dissenters allowed the same privileges as Roman Catholics. Experimental steam-boats on the Clyde canal, by Mr. W. Symington of Falkirk. Herschel discovers two additional satellites to Saturn. Canal between the Thames and Severn. New University buildings, Edinb., begun. Kirwin, the last of the supporters of the phlogistic system (chemistry), flourishes. Dahlias introduced from Spain.

France.

- 1788 *Continued from p. 536.*
The clergy declare against the government. Abandonment of the "Cour Pleniére." Ruinous condition of the finances, Aug. Necker recalled and appointed minister. The parliaments again restored. Public rejoicings in Paris. Famine: the starving multitudes of the provinces flock into Paris, increasing the dissatisfaction, and hastening on a crisis. Second assembly of Notables, Oct. 5. Necker's order in council for a double representation of the commons. Mr. Lucas of the English African Association sails from Marseilles, Oct. 18. The elections; popular fermentation uncontrollable; no care taken by the government to secure freedom of election; at least 3,000,000 votes are recorded; no scrutiny;—all confusion, clamour, and threatened violence. Last accounts from La Perouse, dated Botany Bay, March (1785.) (See 1854.) Torture abolished; counsel granted to all accused persons; capital sentence only by a majority of three of the judges, October 24. Return of M. de Lesseps from Kamschatka. Discovery of a new comet at Paris, Nov. 30. Assembly of Notables dissolved, Dec.
- 1789 Fearful excitement in Paris; great distress. Pillage of Reveillon's house, April 18. Meetg. of states-general at Versailles, Ma. 5. Vexatious opposition of the court to the states. The states-general proclaims itself the National Assembly, upon the proposal of the Abbe Sieyes, June 17.

France.

- 1789 Suspension of the Assembly; oath of the members in the Tennis court, June 20. Rise of Mirabeau. Troops drawn round Paris; many of them evince sympathy with the popular cause. Necker dismissed, July 11. Popular insurrection in Paris, July 12. The Bastille stormed and razed, July 14. National guard under the command of La Fayette, July 16. Bailly, mayor of Paris. The king visits Paris, July 17. French princes retire to Coblenz, July 22. Murders and other atrocities by populace. Recall and return of Necker, July 29. The "Night of Sacrifices," August 4. Declaration of rights—the "Rights of Man," August 13. Liberty of the press established, Aug. 24. The new constitution framed and adopted. The crime of *lèse nation* high treason. Abolition of the feudal monarchy, Aug. 20. Financial distress; the payment of taxes refused; failure of proposed loans, &c. Necker's tax of one-fourth agreed to, Sep. Banquet of the guards at Versailles—the national badge insulted, October 1. Attack on the palace of Versailles, Oct. 5. Royal family brought fr. Versailles, Oct. 6. Temporary retirement of the duke of Orleans from public life, Oct. 14. The title "King of the French," first adopted instead of king of France, Oct. 16. The Jacobin Club hold their first meeting at the Rue St. Honore—Dupont, Barnave, &c., Oct. 19. The club of 1789 (moderate) formed by Sieyes, Chapelier, La Fayette, and La Rochefoucauld. Ecclesiastical property confiscated, Nov. 2. First circulation of Assignats, Dec. 21. Decimal coinage adopted in France.
- Germany.**
- 1789 Troubles of Joseph, arising from his rash and ill-advised reforms. (See Netherlands.) He applies to France for assistance in repressing his intractable subjects, but in vain; for serious changes soon take place in that country. (See France.) Revolutionary indications take place at Cologne, Mayence, Baden, &c. The German diet is engaged in defending the bishop of Liege. (See Netherlands.) The electric nature of the Aurora Borealis discovered at Jena. (1)
- Prussia.**
- 1789 Frederick William encourages the malcontents of Hungary and the patriots of Belgium.
- Italy.**
- 1789 Earthquake at Borgo di San Sepolcro; 1,000 persons swallowed up, Sep.
- Poland and Hungary.**
- 1789 Belgrade taken by Laudon. Poland, under the treacherous influence of Prussia, repudiates the Russian yoke.
- Sweden and Denmark.**
- 1789 The chief of the Swedish nobles imprisoned and the constitution abolished; the king made sole arbiter of war and peace. Swedish "Act of Safety and Union." Armistice mediated by England, between Denmark and Sweden.

Spain.

- 1788 Death of Charles III. of fever, Dec. 14, aged 73. ["*Serpius, dignified, moral.*"] Charles IV. (son) succeeds—a man characterized by a weak and indecisive mind. Florida Blanca, prime minister—an honest and patriotic man.
Permission first granted to the occupiers of sheep walks to enclose kitchen gardens.
- 1789 Assembly of the Cortes. [According to report, the Salic law was here abrogated.] Attempted assassination of Florida Blanca.

Russia.

- 1789 Three Russian armies under prince Potemkin occupy Bessarabia.

Netherlands.

- 1788 Alliance between England and Prussia, to maintain the authority and state of the stadtholder, who renounces Fr. alliance. The emperor violates the Brabant charter. "*La Joyeuse Entrée*;" abolishes the States; and resolves to govern the Netherlands henceforth as a conqueror—the states having refused to vote subsidies.

["By successive ordinances, from the 1st January to the 17th March, he suppressed the electoral colleges for the provincial states, he abolished all the courts and councils of justice, and every seigniorial and ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatsoever. He established a sovereign council, and a court of appeal at Brussels, with powers of control over all the provinces, excepting Luxemburg. He made an arbitrary division of the provinces into nine circles, and suppressed all the previous magistracies. He violated the privileges of the trades and the burgher corporations, vesting in himself the right of nominating the various chief officers."] Intrigues of the archduchess and her husband to unite Belgium and Holland.

- 1789 The three provinces of the Netherlands belonging to France restored to Austria.
Revolt in Belgium under Van der Noot and Van der Mersch; the imperialists compelled to evacuate the country.
Rival party of the Vonckists—"who prove themselves to have reached the level of that true enlightenment which distinguished the close of the 18th century."
Alliance with France solicited; unsuc.
Decomposition of water effected by Paets, Dieman, Van Troostwyck, Dutch chems.

Turkish Empire.

- 1789 Death of Abdul-Hamid, April 7. Selim II. (son of Mustapha III.), sultan. Suwarrow, the Russian, marches victoriously through Moldavia.
The Austrians take Belgrade.
Fall of Bender; Potemkin takes it.
Magazine of Corfu explodes; 180 killed, March 11. Defeat at Fokseani.
The Austrians occupy Bucharest, Nov. 10. [Restored to Turkey at peace of Sistowa.]

Persia and Tartary.

- 1788 Assassination (in his bed), of Jaffer; hence Syed Mourad, shah of Persia.
Civil war between Syed Mourad and Looft Ali, son of Jaffer Khan.
War betwn. the Dooranis and the Uzbeks.
- 1789 Syed besieged in Shiraz; he surrenders, and is put to death by Loolf Ali Khan, shah of Persia.

India and China.

- 1788 The Mantchoos re-establish their authority in the island of Formosa over the revolted Chinese—massacre of the Chinese, May. The Sikhs solicit aid from the English against the Mahrattas.

Shah Alim blinded by Gholam Qadir; he possesses himself of Delhi, and repulses the Sikhs.

War of Tymour Shah of Cabul with the Bey of Bokhara—Uzbek Shah.

America.

- 1788 Dreadful storm at Honduras, Jan. 1. The quakers of Pennsylvania liberate their slaves, and establish schools for their use. Cotton first planted in Georgia. New Orleans destroyed by fire. The legislature of Jamaica first make the murder of a negro by a white man a capital offence, May.
Nova Scotia made a bishop's see.
Earthquake at St. Lucia; 900 persons killed, Oct. 12.
Martinez and Haro sent by the Spanish government to examine the Russian establishments on the north-west coast.

- 1789 The American constitution finally accepted by all the states; election of George Washington, first president, Ap. 30. John Adams, vice-president, U. S. First cabinet:—Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph, and Jay.
Congressional act of the U. S. against the external slave trade.

Political parties: federalists and democrats. John Jay, chief-justice of supreme court. [The judges of the supreme court, U. S. (eight in number) are appointed for life, or "during good behaviour," by the president and senate.—Putnam.]

Pawtucket cotton factory built by Slator, the first erected in America.

Malaspina's voyage of discovery; the coast explored from Rio de la Plata to Prince William's Sound.

First catholic bishop in North America—Dr. Carroll of Maryland (1784.)

Sea-island, and upland cotton introduced. **Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1788 Continued from p. 537.

The governor conciliates the natives.

"Port Jackson" visited by gov. Phillip Jan. 22; "Sydney Cove" is named.

"Manly Cove" visited and named.

The Boussole and the Astrolabe under La Perouse hove in sight of the English fleet Jan. 24, 25. Letters from the French ships are taken charge of by the English. Debarkation of the convicts, &c. Jan. 26.

["On the 27th," says Mr. Earp, "every man of the fleet was at his post, and for the first time the forest resounded with the axe of the woodman." The live stock consisted of three mares, three colts, and one stallion; four cows, one calf, and one bull. "In 1848, just 60 years afterwards, the live stock of the colony consisted of 88,126 horses, 1,430,736 head of horned cattle, 45,600 pigs, and 7,906,811 sheep—producing for the home manufacture upwards of 20,000,000 pounds of wool annually."]

The Bounty, Captain Bligh, visits Van Diemen's Land.

Britain.

- 1790 The first "Life-boat," built by Mr. Greathead, of South Shields, launched Jan. 30. New state of parties produced by the French revolution.
- Times Newspaper fined £200 for libels on pr. of Wales and duke of Clarence, Feb. 3.
- Burke's parliamentary speeches against France, in one of which he asserted that that country was politically expunged from the system of Europe, Feb. 9.
- Excommunication of A. A. Bowes, for not having paid the sum of £533 costs, incurred by a suit of his wife in the ecclesiastical court, March 6.
- Transported to Botany Bay up to this time, 2,030, at a cost of £79 7s. 8½d. per head.
- Dispute between England and Spain about Nootka Sound, May 6.
- [One of the members of the House of Commons stated, that "this dispute, which was about a few catskins, cost the country £3,000."]
- Earl Stanhope and 600 gentlemen celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution, July 14.
- Lord Macartney's embassy to China.
- Schools for teaching boxing scientifically opened.
- Departure of the unfortunate major Houghton, agent of the African Association.
- Cartwright's invention for wool-combing.
- Dreadful gunpowder explosion at Dartford, Oct. 12.
- Literary Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, fidd.
- Nails first made by machinery at French's factory, Wimbourne, Stafford.
- Thomas and John Bewick, brothers, artists in modern xylography, flourish at Overton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Patent for drawing lead pipes by Mr. John Wilkinson of Broseley. (See 1788.)
- The Forth and Clyde canal opened; also the Bradford and Grand Junction canals.
- Birmingham and Coventry canal finished.
- Yellow Peruvian bark first used in Engl.
- [Peruvian bark was first imported into Europe in 1649. It was used in France in 1680, and, in England, by Sir Hans Sloane, about the year 1700.]
- Prize for the cultivation of rhubarb granted by the Society of Arts to Mr. Ball.
- Alum discovered in Anglesea.
- Bank of England issue £10,127,000.
- Barrington, the pickpocket, transported.
- Jonathan Battishall, music, fl. (d. 1801.)
- [Battishall and Webbe are esteemed as the founders of glee-writing—"a species of composition confined to this country, in which we mention the names of Alcock, Arne, Attwood, Ayrtton, W. Beal, Callcott, Dr. Cooke, Robert Cooke, Crotch, Danby, James Elliot, Harrington, Wm. Hawes, Horsley, Wm. Knvett, Thos. Linley, earl of Mornington, Shield, Stafford, Smith, Spofforth, T. F. Walmisley, Charles and Samuel Wesley, &c. as having contributed to its perfection."]
- Henry James Pye, poet-laureate.
- Kirwan, natural philosopher, &c. fl.
- Richard Porson (1759-1808), and Dr. Parr (d. 1825), philologists, N. Maskelyne (d. 1811), and W. Herschel (1738-1822), astronomers, Charles Burney, music (d.

Britain.

- 1841), R. B. Sheridan, drama (1751-1816), Ann Radcliffe novels (1764-1823), Mrs. Barbauld, tales, &c., Arthur Young, agricult. (1741-1820), E. D. Clarke, travels (d. 1822), C. J. Fox, hist. (d. 1796), A. Rees, "Cyclo." (1743-1825), Joseph Banks, nat. hist. (1743-1820), John Playfair (d. 1819), C. Hutton, mathemat. (d. 1823), D. Ricardo, polit. econ. (d. 1823), T. Scott, scrip. interpr. (d. 1821), Vicesimus Knox, essays (1752-1821), Sir Humphrey Davy, chem. (d. 1829), Du-gald Stuart, metaph. (d. 1821), William Hazlitt, essayist, &c., R. Heber, travels, &c., W. Mifflord, "Hist. Greece," major Rennel, geog., T. Wollaston, chem., Malthus, polit. econ., Thomas Young, "Hieroglyphics, &c." P. Elmsley, philol., R. C. Maturin, drama (d. 1824), Miss Austin, Walter Scott (1771-1832), Wm. Godwin (1756-1836), novels and poems, Geo. Crabbe, "The Borough" (1832), and John Keats, poet, flourish.
- 1790 Deaths: John Howard, philanthropist, Jan. 20; Dr. Thos. Warton, poet, May 21; Dr. Adam Smith, July 18; duke of Cumberland, Sep. 18.
- France.**
- 1790 "Liberty and Equality" the watchwords of the day.
- The country divided into 83 departments, Jan. 15.
- Vast extension of electoral rights.
- The king and queen voluntarily visit the Assembly, and declare their acceptance of the revolution, Feb. 4.
- Monasteries and religious orders suppressed; new organization of the ecclesiastical body, Feb. 13.
- The municipalities empowered by the Assembly to disperse seditious crowds by force.
- Execution of the marquis de Favras.
- Revolutionary disturbances in the south.
- Lettres-de-cachet abolished, March 16.
- Assignment of church property for the payment of assignats; decree for the sale of lands of the value of 400,000,000 livres, March 17.
- Game laws abolished, March 20.
- Opposition of the clergy; they endeavour to dissolve the National Assembly, Ap. 19.
- The National Assembly assume the right of decreeing war or peace, May 20.
- Canal of Bourbon, between the Seine and Ouse, commenced.
- Hereditary nobility and titles of honour abolished, June 20.
- Fete in the Champ de Mars; the National Federation celebrate the anniversary of taking the Bastille; and the "patriot king" swears fidelity to the new constitution, July 14.
- Accusation of Orleans and Mirabeau for having caused the disasters of October 5 and 6, 1789.
- Emigration of the clergy and noblesse.
- Revolt of Metz and Nancy suppressed, August 31.
- Final dismissal and hasty flight of M. Necker, Sep. 4.
- Issue of 800 000,000 of assignats, Sep. 23.
- They rapidly fall in value.

France.

- 1790 Decrees of the Assembly for humbling the clergy, who now thwart their proceedings, Nov. 27. Louis approves.
 Death of Nicolo Mastrino, musician.
 The painters La Tour, Roslin, Greuze, Greene, Vernet, Deshayes, flourish; also, the sculptors Pigale, Le Moine, Julien, Falconet, &c.

Germany.

- 1790 Concessions of the emperor; most of his recent acts are rescinded; the ancient constitution of Hungary restored; also the crown of St. Stephen to Breda.
 Death of Joseph II., Feb. 20—attributing, in his dying moments, his premature death to the insubordination of his Belgian subjects.
 Convention of Reichenbach, in Silesia, in June, for settling the affairs of Belgium: it is stipulated that should the states return to their allegiance, their ancient constitutions would be restored, under the guarantee of the empire and the maritime powers.
 Imperial troops sent into Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia.
 Leopold covets Old Orsova, Croatia, &c.
 Armistice with Turkey, Sep. 19.
 Leopold II. (brother) elected emper. Sep. 30.
 Modification of the odious land tax in the provincial states.
 Disaffection at home is gradually quelled.
 Manifesto of Leopold to the congress of the Hague respecting Belgium.
 Amnesty offered until the 20th November.

Austria.

- 1790 Flanders again subdued by Austria.
 John Fred. Leybold (b. at Stuttgart in 1756), professor of engraving in the Royal Academy of Vienna, flourishes.

Prussia.

- 1790 Alliance with Turkey, Jan. 31, and with Poland (deceitful), March 29.
 Convention with Austria and England for the settlement of Belgium, June 27.
 New code of laws and system of jurisprudence introduced by Frederick.

Italy.

- 1790 Ferdinand III. *grand-duke* of Tuscany.
 Raphael Morghen (b. 1755), Domenico Cunego (1727-1800), with his sons Aloysius (b. 1757), and Guiseppo (b. 1760); also Francesco, Bartolozzi, and Giovanni Voipato (1738-1810), painters and engravers, flourish.

Poland and Hungary.

- 1790 Treaty of Poland with Prussia.
 Joseph rescinds all his former acts of reform for Hungary.
 Congress of Reichenbach. (See Germany and Turkey.)
 Pfaff, chemist, &c. Proust, chemist, fl.

Spain.

- 1790 Quarrel with England respecting the settlement of Nootka Sound; a Spanish and French fleet sent into the channel to attack the English China and E. I. men. Explanations of the British cabinet satisfactory; Nootka Sound ceded to Engl.

Portugal.

- 1790 The queen exhibits alarming symptoms of mental decline, owing to protracted illness and bodily infirmities.

Sweden.

- 1790 The Swedes fail at St. Petersburg.
 Naval defeat of Swedes off Viborg, July 3.
 Swedish victory of Sevenleasund, July 10; Russians lose 40 ships, and 4,000 men.
 Peace of Werelæ, between Sweden and Russia; conquests mutually restored; the new constitution of Sweden acknowledged by Russia.

Russia.

- 1790 The Swedes threaten St. Petersburg.
 Peace of Werelæ with Sweden (which see.)

Netherlands.

- 1790 Declaration of independence by the seven revolted provinces of Belgium, under the title of "United Belgian States."
 Overtures of the emperor Leopold rejected; hence, severe measures are adopted.
 Outrages on the Vonckists, who endeavour to escape their country.
 Vancouver's voyage commenced (till 1795.)

Turkish Empire.

- 1790 Alliance with Prussia against Belgium.
 Ismail stormed by the Russians under Suwarrow; great slaughter of the garrison, &c.; 45,000 put to death, Dec. 22.
 Peace of Reichenbach; Belgrade, &c. ceded to Turkey.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1790 War of Aga Mohammed with Persia; he unsuccessfully besieges Shiraz.

India and China.

- 1790 Tippoo invades the Travancore territory and defeats the Raja.
 [An infraction of the treaty with the English made in 1784.]
 Colonel Hartley is sent to the Raja's assistance; while general Medows invades Tippoo's territory.
 ["Up to the present time England has made no great and lasting impress on the Indians, except as the introducer of an improved and effective military system."] Death of John Alefounder, an English portrait painter who flourished in India.
 Runjeet Singh seizes on Lahore.
 The Nepalese aid the Tibetians in another insurrection against the Chinese.

America.

- 1790 Congress meets at Philadelphia till 1800.
 The national debt, U. S., funded.
 Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
 Number of slaves in the U. S. 697,698.
 A bishop consecrated for Virginia.
 Population of Canada increases.
 [English colonies:—1st, by settlement—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, about 1487; Barbadoes, 1605; the Bermudas, 1609; St. Christopher's, 1623; Nevis, 1628; the Bahamas, 1629; Gambia, 1631; Montserrat and Antigua, 1632; Jamaica, 1655; Tortola and Anguilla, 1666; New South Wales and Sierre Leone, 1787; Van Diemen's Land, 1803; and New Zealand, 1839.—2d, by conquest, capitulation, cession, or treaty—Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, Upper Canada, 1763; also the Falkland Isles, Demerara, Esse-quoibo, and Berbice; British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ceylon, Lower Canada, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Trinidad, Malta, and the vast possessions of the English in India.]

Britain.

- 1791 War menaced against Russia, March 9.
Act of relief to Roman Catholics, Feb. 21.
Canada bill passed, dividing it into two provinces, upper and lower, March 14.
Bill filed in chancery by the nabob of Arcot against the East India Co. Mar. 8.
Fire brigade of London first formed.
Burke, in the House of Commons, disowns his friendship with Fox, May 6.
Case agt. Warren Hastings closes, May 13.
Hastings' appeal before the Lords, June 2.
Birmingham riots: a misguided populace assail the persons and houses of the liberal men of the town; Dr. Priestley's house, &c. destroyed, July 14-19.
Paine's works in extensive circulation.
Drury Lane theatre taken down.
Machine for making ships' cables invented.
Violence of a Suddury jury to liberate themselves from confinement.
Bramah's patented hydraulic press.
Benjamin West (an American), president of the Royal Academy (successor to Sir Joshua Reynolds.)
Mr. Hammond, first ambassador to Amer.
Worcester and Birmingham canal, and the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal.
Deaths: Rev. John Wesley, March 2, leaving at least 72,000 followers in England, and about 50,000 in America; Mr. Macaulay Graham, May 27, &c.
- 1792 Mr. Jenkinson's warning allusion to the rising power and ambition of Asia. 1854.
Mr. Fox's libel and jury bills.
Sheridan's relief act for Scottish episcopals.
A waterspout at Broomsgrove causes a destructive inundation, April 15.
Gradual abolition of the slave trade agreed to, April 26.
[Public attention was first effectually awakened to the horrors of this inhuman traffic by Thomas Clarkson, aided by some zealous men, chiefly quakers.]
The whigs oppose the French revolution.
Proclamation against seditious writings and irregular meetings, May 21.
Resignation of Lord Thurlow, June 15.
Petitions for reform; popular excitement.
Society of "The Friends of the People."
Birth of princess Adelaide, July 13 (1818.)
Seven London police-offices estab. Aug. 1.
Anticipations of war; Pitt withdraws the English ambassador from France.
Lord Grenville's alien act. (See 1793.)
Six of the mutineers of the Bounty brought to Portsmouth; 3 are hanged, Sep. 15.
Continued on p. 544.

France.

- 1791 Refusal of the bishops and clergy to take the new ecclesiastical oath, Jan. 4.
Abolition of territorial primogeniture, March 18.
Mirabeau's secret intrigue with the court.
Mirabeau's death (of fever), April 2.
The king prevented by the populace from proceeding to St. Cloud, April 18.
Opposition of emigrant nobles at Coblenz.
Louis and the royal family escape from Paris, June 21.
He leaves behind him a proclamation rescinding all his *revolutionary* acts.
They are arrested at Varennes, June 22.
The king suspended from his official func-

France.

- tions, and with the queen confined in the Tuilerie, June 25.
- 1791 Establishment of trial by jury.
Motion of the democrats declaring the abdication of the king, rejected by the Assembly.
Popular gathering in the Champ de Mars; Brissot's petition for dethronement; La Fayette suppresses the riot, at the loss of democratic favour, July 17.
Breaking out of the insurrection at St. Domingo, Aug. 23.
Escape of *Monsieur* to Brussels.
Declaration of the emperor and the king of Prussia at Pillnitz against the revolution, August 27.
This calls up the warlike propensities of the Fr., who forthwith prepare for war.
Self-denying ordinance of the Assembly, Sep. 4.
New constitution proclaimed, Sep. 13.
Formally accepted by the king, Sep. 24.
Dissolution of the constituent National Assembly, Sep. 29.
First sitting of Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.
Club of the Feuillans succeeds that of 1789.
The party of the *Gironde*; Brissot and Condorcet the leaders.
The *Mountain*, or the extreme democratic party — headed by Couthon, Chabot, Merlin, Bazire, Robespierre, Danton.
Decrees against the emigrants and the clergy, Oct. 20, 30, and Nov. 9. But the Royal sanction is refused to them, Nov. 12.
The university of Avignon claimed by the National Assembly.
The power and energy of the Jacobins in promoting dissatisfaction and strife everywhere developed.
Massacre at Avignon.
Burning of Port-au-Prince, Nov.
Count de Narbonne, minister of war, Dec. 6.
On p. 544.

Germany.

- 1791 Peace of Szistowa with Turkey, August 4: the fortress of Choczim only retained by Leopold, and a small district on the left bank of the Una.
French "emigrants" in Cologne, &c.
Remonstrance of Leopold with France on her interference with the German fiefs.
Convention of Pillnitz, between the emperor, the king of Prussia, and the elector of Saxony, Aug. 27. The "emigrant" D'Artois improperly and offensively attends the convention.
The "New Constitution" of France accepted by Leopold, Oct. 16.
Muller's experiments on sound.
- 1792 Leopold forbids the assembling of an "emigrant army" in the Netherlands. ["As a body the French emigrants cannot be mentioned with respect."] Alliance of Austria and Prussia, Feb. 7.
Firmness of prince Kaunitz, minister, in dealing with the French court.
Death of Leopold II., March 1, aged 44.
War declared against the king of Hungary and Bohemia by the French, April 20.
Francis II. (eldest son), emperor, June.
Opening of the navigation of the Scheldt.
Spies, Worms, and Mayence, seized by gen. Constance, Rhenish commander.

Prussia.

- 1791 By the treaty of Szistowa the rivalry of Austria and Prussia is terminated. Conference at Pillnitz between the king of Prussia, Leopold II., and the elector of Saxony, on the present state of France: resolution to re-establish the French monarchy formed. (See Germany.)
Anspach and Baireuth acquired; being ceded by the Margravine on purchase.
- 1792 Alliance of Berlin with Austria, Feb. 7. Invasion of Champagne; Longwy bombarded, and Verdun taken. Defeat at Valmy, and retreat. (See Fr.)

Italy.

- 1791 Origin of the science of "Galvanism"—Electro-galvanism discovrd. by Dr. Galvani.
- 1792 Savoy and Nice seized by the French. Valli's researches on animal electricity. Savoy and Nice occupied by the French.

Poland and Hungary.

- 1791 Revolution in Poland (under Prussian influence):—*New Constitution* formed, May 3; abolition of the permanent council, and overthrow of Russian authority; equality of rights, and toleration of all religious parties decreed; "liberum veto" rejected, and a legislative diet of two houses established. Royalty vested in the electoral house of Saxony. Peace of Szistowa. (See Germany.)
- 1792 Russia declares war against Poland. Polish confederation of Targowitz by the Russian party; joined by the king. The new constitution is overthrown. "History of the language and literature of Bohemia," by Abbe Dobrowsky, pub. [The foolish attempts of Joseph II. to eradicate the Bohemian idiom, and to subvert the Hungarian language, only attached those nations more closely to their parent tongues.]

Spain.

- 1791 Fr. emigrants received by Florida Blanca. Cession of Oran and Mazalquivier to the regent of Algiers; mercantile advantages granted in return. Intrigues of the queen and her paramour, Don Manuel Godoy, agnt. the minister.
- 1792 War and anti-war parties in the cabinet; Florida Blanca's party for war, count D'Aranda's party for peace, with France. Influence of the favourite Godoy leads to The fall of the Florida Blanca ministry. D'Artois succeeds for a brief space. Godoy is made prime minister. Intercessions of the court to the Fr. convention to spare the king; disregarded.

Russia.

- 1791 Alliance with Sweden against France. Crim Tartary finally annexed to Russia.
- 1792 War declared against Poland. Peace of Yassi with Turkey; Oczacow and the territory between Bog and the Dneister ceded to Russia. Odessa, on the coast of Black Sea, foundd. The troops withdrawn from Turkey are established in Poland. Increasing despotism of the government.

Netherlands.

- 1791 Dissensions in Belgium; "patriots" quarrel; Austrians again occupy the country. The Austrians bombard Liege, but are compelled to raise the siege, Oct. 7.

Netherlands.

- 1791 Convention of the ministers of Germany, England, Russia, and Holland; hence Amnesty is proclaimed, and the ancient constitution is again restored, Dec. 10.
- 1792 Holland joins the Austrian and Prussian alliance against France. War between France and Austria. [Now, as on all former periods, when these two powers were in collision, the Low Countries were the first theatre of events.]
Continued on p. 545.

Turkish Empire.

- 1791 Treaty of Galatz, by which great concessions are made to Russia.
- 1792 Ali Pacha rules in Thessaly. Revolt of the pasha of Widdin, Osman-Paswan-Ogli; he overruns a large territory and declares himself independent. Ali Pacha reduces the turbulent Albanians of Janina to obedience.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1791 War between Looft Ali and Aga Mohammed of Mazanderan continued; the former defeated, but Shiraz is still preserved.

India and China.

- 1791 War between the English and Tippoo Saib—the former being joined by the Mahrattas; the Mysore invaded. Lord Cornwallis takes Bangalore by storm, March 21. He defeats Tippoo near Seringapatam. Lt. Cornwallis arrives at Arakerry, May 3. Retreat of Cornwallis towards Bangalore. Tippoo captures lieutenant Chalmers and his entire party.
- 1792 Storming of Seringapatam by the English, the Mahrattas, and the troops of the Nizam: obstinate defence, Feb. Gen. Abercrombie's troops arrive. Tippoo Saib obtains peace by ceding half his dominions to the English; his two sons are delivered as hostages, March 19. [He had, moreover, to pay within twelve months, £3,030,000.] Sir John Shore, governor-general of British India. The Chinese subdue the Tibetans, and penetrate into the Nepaulese territory. Tibet is annexed to the Chinese empire.

America.

- 1791 First U. S. Bank; capital 10,000,000 dolls. Vermont added to the union. Additional articles to the federal constitution. The militia system organized. Population of the states about 4,000,000, including nearly 800,000 slaves. Revenue, 4,750,000 dollars. Canada divided into two provinces. Port-au-Prince burnt down by the revolted negroes of St. Domingo. Toussant L'Ouverture, gov. of St. Domingo. Yellow fever rages in New York, August.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted into the union. United States Mint established. The American eagle first coined. Washington made the seat of government. ["The city of Raleigh," in North Carolina, revived by an act of the state. "Thus expressing," says Bancroft, "its grateful respect for the memory of the extraordinary man, who united in himself as many kinds of glory as were ever combined in an individual."]

Britain.

- 1792 *Continued* from p. 542.
 Murdoch's application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination, at Bedruth in Cornwall, Sep. 15 (1790.)
 Emigrants arrive from France in Sept.
 Prospectors of the "Friends of the People."
 Flight of Thomas Paine to France.
 Lord Cornwallis returns home, having added to the E. I. Co.'s territory 24,000 square miles.
 [Lord Cornwallis concluded a peace with Tippono Saib, who ceded half his dominions, and agreed to pay three score of rupees to the East India Co.]
 Cheahunt College founded.
 House of Commons, Dublin, burned.
 [It was rebuilt without delay.]
 The cordelier—a rope-making machine invented by the Rev. E. Cartwright.
 [Other patents: Fothergill's, Balfour's, Haddart's, in 1793; Chapman's, 1797; Balfour's 2d, 1796; Chapman's 2d, 1799; 3d, 1807.]
 Clifford's patents for making nails by machinery. (See 1790.)
 Deaths: Sir Joshua Reynolds, R.A., Jan. 23; also Major Baggs, notorious for his duelling and gaming propensities, ag. 70.
 [It is said of Baggs, that he fought 11 duels, won £17,000 in the throwing of dice 14 mains in succession, and that he ruined the fortunes of at least 40 individuals.]
 1793 M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador in London, ordered to quit Engld., Jan. 24.
 Alien bill passed into a law.
 War declared against France, Feb. 11.
 Fox's motion against war with France lost.
 Mr. C. Grey's motion for a pacific course also lost.
 Burke's and Pitt's determined opposition to the French republic.
 Burke and others opposed to the French revolution are denominated "alarmists."
 Prosecution and imprisonment of Sir Richard Philips and others, for selling Paine's "Rights of Man," April 12.
 An income tax proposed, but abandoned.
 Mr. Grey's first motion for reform rejected, May 6.
 Commercial embarrassments; scheme of the chancellor for relief successful.
 London Board of Agriculture established.
 [It was through the exertions of Sir John Sinclair that the Board of Agriculture was formed and (in this year) incorporated. This board first undertook a survey of all the English counties, on a methodical plan, for the object of ascertaining their agricultural resources. Other statistical information was also obtained; especially during the years of scarcity which distressed the United Kingdom at the close of this century and the beginning of the ensuing one. The statistics published by the board were, it is said, made use of by the minister for the time being, so as to assist him in his schemes of taxation. The board was dissolved in 1816.]
 Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland instituted.
 Goldson's "North-Western Passage" published.

France.

- 1793 [In this book it is stated that the passage from Lancaster's Sound to the Pacific Ocean was made in 1598, by Lorenzo Ferrer de Maldonado, a Spanish navig.]
 The Warwick and Birmingham canal.
 Electrical Dispensary, London, founded.
 Deaths: Dr. W. Robertson, historian, June 11; Lord George Gordon, in Newgate, November 1; Webber, the painter.
Continued on p. 546.
 France.
 1792 Disputes respecting war; Robespierre opposes it at the Jacobin clubs.
 The Girondins—Brisot, La Fayette, and the circle of Mad. de Stael, desire war.
 Adoption of the guillotine by the National Assembly, March 20.
 A Girondin ministry formed: Mad. Roland warns them against court snares, and assures them that kings and queens were only formed for deceit.
 National Assembly declares war against Austria, April 20, § 10.
 Cowardice of army sent to invade Belgium. The king's guard disbanded, May 31.
 Further decrees against recousant priests.
 Decree for a departmental army in Paris.
 Madame Roland's letter to the king occasions the dismissal of the ministry, J. u. 13.
 La Fayette denounces the Jacobins, J. u. 16.
 Girondist insurrection of the Faubourgs; Attack on the Tuileries, June 20.
 First Coalition against France—Prussia, Austria, and Holland, concluded, June.
 Invasion by Prussia.
 Attempt of La Fayette to suppress the clubs, June 23.
 He proposes a plan of escape to the royal family, which is rejected.
 Arrival of the Marseillais under the enthusiastic Barbaroux. "The Marseil. hymn."
 Impeachment of La Fayette.
 The duke of Brunswick, commander of the allied army, forwards from Coblenz a manifesto agt. the revolutionists, Jul. 25.
 Insurrection: the king takes refuge in the Assembly; the Tuileries stormed; the king deposed by the Assembly; he, with the royal family, is imprisoned in the Temple, August 10.
 Departure of the foreign ambassadors from Paris, August 13—20.
 The deportation of 4,000 priests decreed.
 La Fayette declares for the constitution. He quits the army, and departs for Holld.
 The Austrians make him prisoner, Aug. 20.
 Danton's scheme of terror; domiciliary visits decreed, August 29.
 Horrid massacre in the prisons—the assassins paid by the municipality, Sep. 2—6.
 Massacre of prisoners at Orleans, Sep. 9.
 Protest of the Assembly agt. the massacres.
 Murder of the princess de Lamballe.
 Battle of Valmy; Fr. victorious, Sep. 20.
 Royalty abolished, Sep. 20.
 Meeting of National Convention, Sep. 21.
 First year of the Republic proclaimed, Sep. 22.
 The title of *citizen* first allowed to be used in France.
 Expulsion of Marat from the Assembly proposed, Sep. 23.
 Decree of fraternization with all people struggling agnst. despotism and misrule.

France.

- 1792 Desperate struggle between the Girondists and Jacobins.
The royal family separated from one another in the Temple, Sep. 29.
The invading Prussians defeated by Dumourier.
The duke of Brunswick retreats to Coblenz, Oct. 25.
Louvet's attack on Robespierre, Oct. 29.
Robespierre's masterly reply, Nov. 5.
The Girondists propose the deposition, and the Mountain the execution of the king.
Roland's discovery of papers in the iron chest at the Tuileries.
Military revolutionary watchword—war against castles, peace to cottages.
Battle of Jemappe; Dumourier defeats the Austrians, Nov.
Nice and Savoy conquered by the marquis de Montesquiou.
Vote for the trial of the king, Dec. 3.
Accusation of the king at the bar of the Convention, Dec. 11.
Belgium annexed to France, Dec. 15.
Deeze pronounces the king's defence, Dec. 26.
Debate in the Convention for 20 days upon the guilt of the king, &c.
- 1793 The question of appeal to the people respecting the king rejected, Jan. 15.
The death of the king decided by ballot.
Judgment of death pronounced, Jan. 19.
Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21, aged 39.
[The king's life was lost owing to the inconsistency and cowardice of the Girondins.]
War declared against England, Spain, and Holland, Feb. 1.
Dumourier victor in the Austrian Nethlds.
Military reverses on the Lower Meuse.
Insurrection in La Vendée, on account of an order for the levy of 300,000 men, March 10.
Establishment of the revolutionary tribunal, March 11.
Dumourier defeated at Neerwidden; Belgium lost, March 18.
Quarrel between Dumourier and the Convention.
Forced loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.
Votes of the Convention for the war:—
Army of 1,200,000; all young men between 18 and 25 to be trained; all married men to forge arms, &c.; women to make soldiers' clothes; children to make lint; old men to preach republicanism, &c.
Domiciliary visits of last year renewed by a decree of the Convention, March 21.
Committee of public safety; Robespierre and his co-partners endowed with dictatorial power, March 25.
Defeat at Aldenhoven and Neerwidden by the Austrians.
Dumourier delivers up the four commissions of the Convention to the Austrians.
Desertion of Dumourier to the Austrians, April 4.
Committee of public welfare, April 6.
Marat brought to trial—acquitted, Ap. 14.
Bill of Rights issued by Convention, Ap. 19.
Lyons declares against the National Convention, and prepares for a siege, Ma. 29.
Open rupture between the Girondins and the Mountain.

France.

- 1793 Insurrection of the Mountain, May 31; downfall of the Girondins, and *Reign of Terror* from this date till July next year.
Union of the Jacobins and the party of the Mountain under Robespierre, Marat, and the municipality, against the Girondists, June 1.
Insurrection of June 2; arrest of the leading Girondists, Brissot, Barbaroux, Vergniaud, &c.
Insurrection against the republic in the departments:—
Successes of the Vendéans, June.
Great naval victory of Tourville over the English fleet under Rooke, off Cape St. Vincent, June 16. (See England.)
The Vendéans defeated at Nantes, June 20.
The royalist insurgents in the departments generally unsuccessful.
Siege of Lyons by Kellermann, July.
Charlotte Corday assassinate Marat, Jul. 13.
Continued on p. 546.

Austria.

- 1792 Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the Austrians and Prussians, invades France, but is forced to retire.
The Austrian Netherlands occupied by the French.
Inadmissible propositions made to the French government by the cabinet of Vienna, March 18.

Portugal.

- 1792 Insanity of the queen; her son John, prince of Brazil, transacts all public business in the name of his mother.
1793 Portugal joins the coalition agt. France.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1792 Sweden forms a defensive alliance with Russia against France.
Aristocratical conspiracy against Gustavus, king of Sweden, who is assassinated by Ankerstroem, at a masked ball in Stockholm. The king dies March 29.
Gustavus IV. (son) succeeds (1778.)
The kg.'s uncle, duke of Sudermania, regt.
Execution of Ankerstroem and several of his fellow-conspirators in Sweden, May.
Impending Swedish war with France compromised.
Danish canal between the Northern and Eastern seas opened.

Netherlands.

- 1792 *Continued from p. 543.*
Forty thousand French under Dumourier invade Belgium.
Battle of Jemappe—lasts four days: the Austrians defeated, 10,000 being killed.
[This was the first great event of the campaign, Nov. 5–8.]
Brussels entered; the people and the national forces of Belgium declare for the French, Nov. 13.
Alarm of the states respecting the French decree of annexation of Dec. 15.
1793 The Austrians, under Saxe Coburg, drive the French out of Belgium.
Desertion of Dumourier to the Austrians, April 4.
Archduke Charles is appointed *governor*; he enters Brussels, April 28.
Victory of Aix-la-Chapelle.
Breda taken by the French; and Retaken by the Dutch.

Britain.

- 1793 *Continued from p. 544.*
 Parliament vote in favour of war.
 First coalition against France.
 Scotch National Convention organized.
 Society of "United Irishmen" formed.
 St. Domingo placed by the colonists under the protection of England, Oct. 12.
 Naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent; 12 English and Dutch men-of-war, and 80 merchantmen, destroyed, June 16.
 Toulon occupied—abandoned, Dec. 17.
 Galvanism; experiments of Galvani communicated to the Royal Society.
 Five pound notes first issued by the Bank of England.
 Wright and Hawksley's, also Toplis's, patents for wool-combing.
 Fowler's Essay on Animal Electricity.
- 1794 Hamilton Rowan convicted of libel in Dublin, Jan. 10.
 Pension of £5,000 a-year settled on Lord Cornwallis.
 The militia called out by the cabinet.
 Opposition to acts of the cabinet unsuccessful.
 The "Volunteers" bill passed; hence Volunteer corps first raised in England.
 Foreign powers subsidized—Prussia, Holland, Hesse Cassel, &c.
 Brothers, the false prophet, imprisoned, March 6.
 The "Corresponding Society" is now in active operation.
 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, May 23.
 Howe's naval victory, June 1.
 English fleets successful in West Indies.
Continued on p. 548.

France.

- 1793 *Continued from p. 545.*
 Valenciennes reduced by the duke of York and prince of Saxe Coburg, Aug. 8.
 Mayence capitulates to the Prussians.
 The Prussians invade Alsace.
 Conde taken by the allies.
 Port Vendre and Collioure taken by the Spaniards.
 French unsuccessful in Savoy, &c.
Lévee en Masse commanded, Aug. 15.
 Toulon besieged and taken by the English, in the name of Louis XVII. Aug. 23—
At this siege NAPOLEON first distinguishes himself (1793.)
 The new calendar commenced, Sep. 22.
 Religious rites suppressed; worship of Reason (a half naked girl) established, Nov.
 Surrender of Lyons; it is destroyed, and the inhabitants treated with cruelty, Oct. 10; masses of the people shot down in hundreds in an open square.
 Trial of the queen, Marie Antoinette, Oct. 14; she is executed with great brutality, Oct. 16.
 Success begins to attend the arms of the republic against the allies.
 The allies are repulsed at Dunkirk.
 Execution of Brissot and twenty-one of the Girondins, Oct. 30.
 Bailly, Barnave, and others executed.
 Philippe Egalite, duke of Orleans, beheaded, Nov. 6.
 Madame Roland beheaded, Nov. 8.
 Her husband kills himself on the highway.
 The Vendéans utterly defeated, Dec. 12.

France.

- 1793 Toulon retaken, Dec. 19.
 Loss of the Austrian-Netherlands.
 Dantonists oppos. the Reign of Terror, Dec.
 The National Institute of France—new title for the Royal Academy of Sciences.
- 1794 *On p. 548.*
- Germany.**
- 1793 Revolutionary outbreaks in the Rhenish provinces.
 Hesse Cassel, Baden, and Darmstadt, subsidized by England.
 Mayence retaken by the allies.
 The duke of York repulsed by Honchard at Hondschorde.
 Defeat of the prince of Saxe Coburg at Watignies by Jourdain.
 Battle of Mannheim, between the French and allies.
 Battle of Kaiserslautern: the allies are driven across the Rhine, Nov. 28.
- 1794 The emperor recommends a general arming against the French:—
 Hesse Cassel (always noted for a military people) approves of the scheme; and Wurtemberg promises 40,000 men: but the double dealing of Prussia frustrates the emperor's plans.
 Waste of time by formal messages and answers between the empire and diet.
 The allies fall back upon Germany, being defeated in Holland.
 Cologne taken by Jourdain, Oct. 6.
 Revolution in Geneva.
 Count Rumford's investigations on light—his apparatus called "Photometer."
- Prussia.**
- 1793 Invasion of Poland, to suppress the "Jacobinism" of the new constitution of that country—a perfidious subterfuge.
 Dantzic seized and annexed to Prussia.
 Prussia gains a territory of 1,000 square miles, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, by the *Second Partition of Poland*, effected in August and September; namely, South Prussia, including Posen, Kalisch, Petrikau, &c. with Dantzic and Thorn.
 [It has been said that the king found himself compelled either to contend with Russia for the independence of Poland, or to consent to its partition—he chose the latter.]
 Prussian army numbers 200,000 men.
- 1794 Polish revolt; Warsaw unsuccessfully besieged by Prussians. Ap. 21, taken Oct. 4.
 Frederick William (with criminal duplicity) secedes from the coalition agt. Fr.
 Treaty with France for peace.
 Marriage of prince Frederick William with the princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
- Italy.**
- 1793 Nice annexed to France, Jan. 13.
 The French republic acknowledged by the grand duke of Tuscany, Feb. 28.
 Ferdinand of Naples joins the first coalition against France, March 7.
 Unsuccessful expedition of admiral Trugnet against Sardinia; he is repulsed at Cagliari.
 The pope excommunicates the French republic.
 The Corsicans revolt from France, June 26.
 The king of Naples declares war against the French republic, September 3.

Poland.

- 1793 Invasion of Poland by Prussia.
Second partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. (See both countries.)
 Warsaw entered by the Russians.
- 1794 Kosciusko's insurrection; he expels the Russians from Cracow, &c. March.
 Suppression of Kosciusko's rebellion; Warsaw entered by the Russians, Oct. 4.
 30,000 Poles butchered by Suwarrow.

Spain.

- 1793 *First coalition against the French Republic*; war proclaimed.
 Bellegarde in Rousillon taken by the Spaniards under general Ricardos; who also gains the battle of Truillas, and takes Mont Louis, Calibre, and Port Vendres. General Caro in the western Pyrenees. Banishment of count D'Aranda, for having threatened the new court favourite in the presence of the king and council.
- 1794 The Spaniards defeated on the eastern and western Pyrenees:—Perignon defeats the marquis de las Amarillas (Ricardo's successor) and the count de la Union, and takes Figuera; while Muller takes possession of San Sebastian and Fuenterrabia. Spain invaded by the French, Feb.-Nov. Battle of Bayonne, March 19.
 Fall of the castle of Rosas, and defeat of Don José de Urrutia by Perignon.
 Occupation of the Basque provinces by Monecy.
 Advance of Monecy to Miranda de Ebro. Terror produced by the invasion; project of the court for emigrating to the Spanish American possessions; pastoral address of the archbishop of Toledo, calling on the clergy to collect the ecclesiastical treasures, and prepare to abandon Spain. Pub. commotion; recall of the abp.'s letters.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1794 Maritime alliance between Denmark and Sweden, for preserving freedom of commerce in the Baltic.
 Royal palace of Copenhagen, worth about £4,000,000 burnt; 100 persons perish.
 Second Icelandic Society formed at Copenhagen (1779.)

Russia.

- 1793 Intercourse with France forbidden.
 Alliance with England to put down the French revolution.
 Commercial treaty with England.
Second partition of Poland (between Russia and Prussia), according to which Russia takes the Ukraine, and half of Podolia, Lithuania, and Volhynia. (See Prussia.)
 Treaty of union betw. Russia and Poland. Sanguinary battle with the Poles; Warsaw taken by the Russians.
 Russian ambassador and commander-in-chief, Ingelström.
- 1794 Revolt of Madalinski of Cracow.
 Defeat by Kosciusko at Warsaw, Oct. 4.
 Victory at Macziewowicz by Fersen.
 Suwarrow's sanguinary victory at Praga; 30,000 slaughtered.

Netherlands.

- 1794 The emperor Francis celebrates the ceremony of his inauguration at Brussels, March 23.
 Battle of Tournay; Pichegru victorious.

Netherlands.

- 1794 Battle of Fleurus; Jourdan vict., June 26. Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French.
 Battle of Roermonde; Jourdan defeats Clairfait, Sep. 18.
 Belgium again in the hands of the French. Pichegru crosses the ice into Holland.
 Nimeguen taken by Pichegru, Nov. 4.
 Mæstricht taken by Jourdan.

Turkish Empire.

- 1793 European military discipline and tactics introduced into the Turkish army.
 Ali Pacha commences the subjugation of the revolted Greek military (Armatoles); also the Suliotes, mountaineers near Janinna.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1793 Death of Timour of Cabul; five of his sons compete for the crown; but by the aid of the Baurikzye tribe
 Zeman becomes shah of Cabul.
 Civil war between Zeman and his brothers. [It would be a fruitless attempt to pursue the fortunes of Cabul for the next thirty years. The sons and grandsons of Timour maintained incessant war with one another; the country was distracted, and several petty independent states rose and fell in rapid succession.]
 Zeman is urged by Tippoo to invade India.
- 1794 The head of Baurikzye tribe (Zeman's chief benefactor) put to death by the ungrateful Zeman; hence enmity of the Baurikzes, who further the
 Revolt of Mohammed, brother of Zeman of Cabul; but Mohammed is routed and compelled to flee into Persia.
 Treachery of Hajji Ibrahim, governor of the citadel of Shiraz; he invites Aga Mohammed, secures the citadel, &c.

India.

- 1793 Earl Macartney's embassy to China; it proves a failure.
 Decree of the emperor of China against Christianity.
 Tippoo invites Zuman to invade India.
 War between the Fr. and Eng. in India. The English occupy Pondicherry, Aug. 13.
 Earl Cornwallis departs for England.
- 1794 Death of Mahadajee Sindia.
 War between the families of Holkar and Sindia.

America.

- 1793 *George Washington* re-elected president. Declaration of neutrality with regard to France, proclaimed April 22; which offends the French.
 Yellow fever rages in Philadelphia, July.
- 1794 American navy commenced; six frigates built to operate against the Algerines. Congressional act against fitting out vessels for the suppression of the slave trade.
 Insurrection in Pennsylvania, on account of the heavy duties on spirits.
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, effected by Mr. Jay, Nov. 19; thus preventing an inevitable war.
 10,000,000 dollars paid by England to American merchants.
 The English take St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustathia, and Guadaloupe.
 Experiments on sound by Espinosa and Banza in Chili.

Britain.

- 1794 *Continued* from p. 545.
- Trials of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, Oct. 29—Dec. 5, at which the Legality of fair criticism is established. The navy numbers 85,000; military 40,000; foreign troops 49,000; militia 106,000. Loan £11,000,000. Treaty of commerce with United States, of America, Nov. 22. Drury Lane theatre rebuilt. Bancroft's work on dyeing published. Great improvement in the art of wood-engraving by Anderson, Nesbit, and others. English arc of parallel between Bechey Head and Dunnoose. Walker's "Treatise on Magnetism" pub. Robison's experiments in animal electricity. Mr. Hoppner, R.A., flourishes. Bigamy no longer a felony—it is henceforth to be punished as larceny. [In 1692 the crime was made felony.] The Barnsley and the Derby canals opened; and the Rochdale and Huddersfield canals commenced. Deaths: Ed. Gibbon, and Dr. Russell. 1795 Mr. John Thelwall's political lectures, Jan. Recall of earl Fitzwilliam from Ireland, Feb. 21. Marriage of the prince of Wales with Caroline of Brunswick, April 8. [His Royal Highness's annual allowance was raised to £125,000; for preparations he received £27,000, furniture £26,000, and for jewels £80,000.] British army evacuate Holland; they embark at Bremen, April 14. Treaty with Algiers. Mungo Park (African traveller) sails for Africa from Portsmouth. Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23. [This trial lasted 149 days, and cost £70,000.] Boyne man-of-war burned at Portsmouth—many persons perish, May 4. Trinity House built on Tower Hill, London. Annuity to Warren Hastings of £5,000. Maynooth college founded and endowed. Lord Abingdon committed to the Tower for libel on Mr. Sermon. Lord Bridport's naval victory off L'Orient, June 22. Govrmt. crimps greatly provoke; and the Meetings of "Corresponding Society" at Copenhagen House inflame the people. The king insulted going to parl., Oct. 29. Act for suppressing seditious assemblies. Habeas Corpus act again suspended. Loan of £4,000,000 to emperor of Germany. Amount of National debt, £245,000,000. The Andersonian Institute, Glasgow, fndd. Mutiny of the Oxfordshire militia and other regiments for increase of pay. Gold discovered in Arklow, Ireland, Sept. Berthollet's chemical process of bleaching introduced. Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Eustatia, Dominica, Grenada, Trincomalee, &c. taken by the English. Cape of Good Hope taken from the Dutch. Herschel's telescope completed. Miss Herschel discovers a comet—that which was afterwards called Encke's. Lord Stanhope's improved paddles for steam-boats, resembling the feet of a duck.

Britain.

- 1795 Dr. Wells on animal electricity. Professor Vince; also Mr. Hachetta, writer on natural philosophy, flourish. Arnott's patent for wool-combing. Benefit Societies' act passed. Deaths: James Boswell (Johnson's biographer), aged 55; Rev. W. Romaine, aged 81, May; Dr. Andrew Kippis, Oct. France.
- 1794 The leaders of the Cordelier Club, including Hebert, Clootz, Rousin, &c. guillotined, March 23. Arrest (March 31) and execution of Danton and his party, April 5. ["With these executions ended all opposition to the 'Reign of Terror,' as it was now seen that no extent of past revolutionary services could excuse the slightest hesitation, or atone for the least inclination to mercy."] Horrid proceedings in Paris and the provinces, under the direction of the commissioners. "Republican baptisms and marriages" of Carrier in La Vendée. Massena defeats the Austrians at Piedmont, April 28. Execution of Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., May 10. Robespierre obtains from the convention a decree—recognizing a Supreme Being, June. Cecile Raynaud and sixty others executed, charged for conspiring agt. Robespierre. Public procession in honour of the God of Nature; Robespierre acts as high-priest. Opposition of the two committees to Robespierre. Tallien denounces him. He attacks the committees in the Convention, July 26; a crisis expected. Revolution of the ninth Thermidor, resulting in the fall of Robespierre, July 27. Reaction against the terrorists:—Robespierre, St. Just and seventy of his compatriots guillotined, July 28. Fouquier-Tinville, the public accuser, and twelve of the revolutionary tribunal executed. Conde and Valenciennes retaken from the allies, Aug. 30. The Thermidorians, assisted by the Jeunesse dorée, hold the Jacobins in check. Close of the Reign of Terror; the Jacobin clubs closed by a decree of the National Convention, Sep. 8. The freedom of the press declared. Adoption of the tri-coloured flag. The allies driven across the Rhine, Oct. 27. The French armies, under Pichegru and Jourdan, victorious in Holland. In the stores of the gun-flint mines of Couffey, Meuves, and Noyes, 30,000,000 flints are stored up.
- 1795 Further victory of Pichegru in Holland, January 16, 18. Peace of Basle with Prussia, Jan. 22. Acknowledgmt. of the republic by Sweden. Batavian republic established, January 27. Peace with Tuscany, February 9. Negotiations for peace with the Vendéans opened, March 1. Insurrection of Faubourgs; Ferand assassinated by mistake for Feron, &c. May 20.

France.

- 1795 The insurrection suppressed; the democratic deputies stab themselves; Pichegru disarms the Faubourgs.
 Death of the Dauphine in the Temple, June 9.
 First peace with the Vendéans, April 20.
 Expedn. of emigrants to Quiberon, Ju. 27.
 Luxembourg surrendered to Pichegru.
 Surrender of the emigrants at Quiberon, July 21; massacre of more than 700 prisoners.
 Peace with Spain, July 23.
 Jourdan crosses the Rhine, Sep. 6, and takes Dusseldorf, September 10.
 Pichegru takes Mannheim, September 22.
 Measures of the Convention to secure themselves from a royalist reaction.
 Insurrection of the Parisian sections; 30,000 royalists rebel against the Convention, October 4.
 Insurrection suppressed by Napoleon Buonaparte, October 5.
 Executive directory established, Oct. 28.
 The directory endeavours to restore order and promote national prosperity by moderate measures.
 General amnesty proclaimed.
 Forced loan of 600,000,000 francs.
 "Mandates" substituted for "Assignats."
 Jourdan defeated by Clairfait, Oct. 29.
 Massena victorious at Loano, Nov. 23.
 Pichegru defeated by Wurmsier, Nov. 26.
 The conduct of Pichegru excites the suspicions of the directory.
 Suspension of arms, December 16.

Germany.

- 1795 Mannheim surrendrs. to Pichegru, Sep. 20.
 Peace of Basle between Prussia and France concluded, April 5; hence Cessation of hostilities in the north of Germany.—The line of neutrality includes most of the circle of Westphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony, and part of the Upper Rhine.
 Hanover and Hesse Cassel conclude each a separate peace.
 The emperor protests against those unnatural and suicidal proceedings.
 ["The honour of Prussia, and the safety of the empire, were bartered for the spoils of Poland."]
 The emperor, in his present difficulties, receives subsidies from England.
 Coalition between Austria, Russia, and England, against France, Sep. 28.
 Clairfait victorious (through Pichegru's treachery) on the Rhine, Oct. 29.

Prussia.

- 1795 Peace of Basle with France, April 5.
Third and final partition of Poland—Warsaw, Bialystock, &c. fall to Prussia.

Italy.

- 1794 Campaign of Buonaparte under general Dumorbion against the Piedmontese troops; Oneglia and Savoy lost.
 Eruption of Vesuvius, and earthquake at Naples; the city of Terre del Grecco overwhelmed, June 17.
 Buonaparte is commissioned to examine the fortifications of Genoa, July 13.
 The Corsicans submit to England; their island under British protection, Dec.
 1795 Defeat of the Austrians and Sardinians by the Fr. republicans, June 24 and Dec. 9.

Poland and Bohemia.

- 1795 *Third and final partition of Poland. Extinction of Poland as a kingdom.*
 Anthony Puchmayer, Bohemian poet, issues his first vol. of poems (1769-1820.)

Spain.

- 1795 *Peace with France* negotiated, Aug. 18, by Godoy (duke of Alendia), for which he is invested with the title of "Prince of the Peace."
 The poets Moratin and Melendez; also, Cienfuegos, the lyric and tragic writer, fl. The "Informe sobre la ley agraria" of Jovellanos published; it is well received.
 [This memoir, on the advancement of Spanish Agriculture, by Jovellanos, went to show that agriculture was in a most wretched condition in that country.]

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1795 The regent of Sweden recognises the French republic.
 Fire at Copenhagen; the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets destroyed.

Russia.

- 1795 Defensive alliance with Great Britain; a Russian fleet under Konikoff sent to cooperate with the English, agt. France.
 War with Persia for Georgia.
Final partition of Poland (between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.)

Netherlands.

- 1795 The French under Pichegru take Utrecht, Rotterdam, and Dort; they also take possession of the Hague, Jan. 15-18.
 The stadtholder escapes to England, Jan. The Dutch receive the French as friends.
 The *Batavian Republic* organized, Jan. 27.
 R. J. Schimmelpenneck, grand pensionary. Alliance with France, opening of the Scheldt, and war with England.
 ["The first measure of regeneration was the necessity of paying for the recovered independence, which was effected for the sum of 100,000,000 florins. The new constitution was almost entirely modelled on that of France, and the promised independence soon became a state of deplorable suffering and virtual slavery."]
 The Dutch settlements in Ceylon taken by the English, in August and September.
 Cape of Good Hope taken by adm. Elphinstone and gen. Clarke (English), Sep. 16.
 Re-incorporation of Belgium with France formally proclaimed, Oct. 1.

Turkish Empire.

- 1795 French republic recognised by the Porte.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1795 Zeman of Cabul invades India.
 Bravery of Looft Ali in the plain of Persepolis; he nearly defeats the Kajars; but being compelled to retreat Looft Ali is taken, blinded, and then slain by Aga Mohammed.

India and China.

- 1795 Audience of Van Braam, Dutch envoy at the Chinese court, Jan. 7.
 Shah Zuman crosses the Indus; soon retrns. The Dutch possessions in India seized by the British.
 Agents of the French republic in India incite the native princes against the Eng.

America.

- 1795 The Maroon war in Jamaica till 1796.
 Insurrection of French negroes in St. Lucia.

Britain.

- 1796 Birth of the princess Charlotte Caroline Augusta, Jan. 7.
 [She died November 6, 1817.]
 Sir Sydney Smith made prisoner off the coast, April 19.
 Vaccination discov. by Dr. Jenner (1799.)
 Amboyna, Batavia; also, Demerara, Esse-
 quibo, Berbice, Elba, captured by Eng.
 "Amphion" frigate (38 guns) blown up in
 Plymouth Sound; abt. 280 persons perish.
 Patent coffins introduced.
 Lord Malmesbury sent to propose terms
 of peace to the Fr. Directory, Oct. 22.
 Pitt's plan for augmenting the army, &c.
 War with Spain declared, Oct. 11.
 Note and bill stamps increased in price.
 Tax on bachelors, and on hats.
 Subscription loan of £18,000,000 filled up
 in London in 15 hours, 20 min. Dec. 1.
 The French armament destined to invade
 Ireland dispersed by a storm, Dec. 18.
 Return of Mungo Park; he arrives at Fal-
 mouth, Dec. 22.
 Surrender of 1,400 Frenchmen to Lord
 Cawdor in the bay of Fishguard.
 December 25 the coldest day ever known
 in England—thermometer 16° below zero.
 Return of Lord Malmesbury, Dec. 29.
 Two telegraphs erected over the admiralty.
 Invention for making fishing nets rewarded
 by the Society of Arts.
 The sum of £1,000 granted by parliament
 to Mr. Elkington (1764.)
 Millar's patent power-loom, Glasgow.
 [This invention was adopted by Mr. John
 Monteith of Glasgow in 1801, and after
 indifferent and variable success was at
 length made to answer the intended pur-
 pose.]
 Parker's patent cement; inventor, Mr.
 James Parker of Northfleet.
 The Hereford and Gloucester canal.
 Fearful hurricane at the Bahamas, Oct.
 Calton Hill, Edinb., monuments, erected.
 Deaths: Robert Burns, poet, June 21; Dr.
 Thomas Reid, Oct. 7.
- 1797 Three of the stones of "Stonehenge" fall
 to the ground, Jan. 3.
 Commercial treaty with Russia, Feb. 10.
 Victory of Sir John Jervis off St. Vincent,
 Feb. 14. (See Spain.)
 Calling out of the "Supplemtry. Militia."
 Run on the Bank of England, Feb. 20.
 Restrictions of bank payments in specie;
 and issue of one pound and two pound
 notes, Feb. 26.
 Supplies, £42,786,600; loan, £34,500,000;
 National debt, £462,425,000.
 A "Frugality Bank" proposed by Jeremy
 Bentham. Hence "Savings Banks."
 Mutiny at Spithead, April 15.
 At Worcester the corpse of king John is
 discovered nearly entire.
 Petitions to the king to dismiss his ministers.
 Tax of 1s. per month on all seamen for the
 support of Greenwich Hospital.
 Marriage of princess Charlotte to Frederick
 Augustus, duke of Wurtemberg, May 17.
 Mutiny at the Nore, May 22.
 Malmesbury again sent to Paris, May 30.
 Penny and two-penny pieces coined by
 Bolton of Birming. by authority, June 10.
Continued on p. 552.

France.

- 1796 Pichegru removed from his command.
 Moreau appointed to succeed him.
 Napoleon Buonaparte commences his vic-
 torious campaign in Italy, April 9.
 Peace with Sardinia, May 15.
 Jourdan crosses the Rhine, May 30; and
 compels the army of the archduke to retrt.
 He is defeated by the archduke, June 4.
 Moreau passes the Rhine, June 24; and de-
 feats the archduke, July 14.
 Jourdan defeats Wartensleben, July 26.
 Alliance with Spain, August 19.
 Battle of Amberg; defeat of Jourdan,
 August 24. (See Germany.)
 Moreau's retreat through the Black Forest,
 begins October 2.
 Moreau's retreat ends, October 21.
 Overtures for peace by England, Oct. 22.
 La Hoche's unfortunate expedition to aid
 the Irish rebels.
 English negotiations for peace broken off;
 Ld. Malmesbury sent out of Paris, Dec. 27.
 Napoleon completes his conquest of Italy
 by the victory of Arcola, Nov. 16.
 The holy image of Loretto brought to
 France from Italy (1803.)
- 1797 Renewal of the campaign in Italy.
 Formation of the Cispadane and Transpa-
 dane republics.
 Naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent. (See Sp.)
 Peace of Tolentino with the pope, Feb. 19.
 Conspiracy of "Gracchus Babeuf, tribu-
 ne of the people," February.
 Revolt of Bergamo, Brescia, &c. against
 Venice; fomented by France, March 17.
 Austria invaded, March 24.
 Peace of Leoben with Austria, April 18.
 War declared against Venice, May 3.
 Death of general La Hoche, Sep. 4.
 Transfusion of blood by medical men again
 introduced into practice.
 Royalist conspiracy in the councils agt. the
 republic, May 20; Pichegru president.
Continued on p. 552.
- Germany.**
- 1796 Austrian and French campaign in Gerny.
 Archduke Charles commands in Germany.
 He drives Jourdan from the palatinate,
 defeating him at Amberg, August 24,
 and at Wurzburg, Sep. 3.
 Moreau is compelled to quit Bavaria and
 Wurtemberg, and retreat through the
 defiles of the Black Forest.
- 1797 The archduke takes Kehl, Jan. 9.
 [For other battles see Austria.]
 Victories of Desaix (for Moreau) near
 Strasburg, and of La Hoche near Hed-
 dersdorf:—
 Battle of Nieuwied; Hoche victor. Ap. 18.
 Battle of Strasburg; Desaix victor. Ap. 19.
 La Hoche marches towards Frankfort.
 Cessation of hostilities. (See Austria.)
 Convention of Radstadt opened, Dec. 1.
 The princes are offended with the emperor's
 terms of peace at Campo Formio: most
 of them reject the proposed secularizatns.
 Recriminations between the emperor and
 the princes of the empire, the latter hav-
 ing now discovered that Austria and
 Prussia were bent on enriching them-
 selves at the general expense.
 Polyautography (lithography), invention
 of Alois Sennfelder, first made known.

Prussia.

- 1796 Secret and definitive treaty with France for the secularization of Munster; Frederick William resigns his own territory on the right bank of the Rhine, and engages to assist Fr. in her ulterior designs.
- 1797 Death of Frederick William II., Nov. 6. *Frederic William III.* (son) succeeds. Though the kingdom is now three times larger than it was in the year 1740, its financial condition is not flourishing; hence
- Reforms and retrenchments, and a thorough re-organization of the internal administration, are resorted to.
- Death of the painter and engraver (etcher) Christian Bernard Rode (born 1725.)

Italy.

- 1796 Invasion of Italy by Napoleon; he arrives at Nice, March 27.
- [“ Had the patriots of 1789, and not the regicides of 1793 marched to the conquest of Italy, there is but little doubt that their invasion would have been unanimously countenanced.”—*Mariotti.*]
- Battle of Dego (Magliani), Beaulieu defeated, March 30.
- Battle of Montenotte, April 14; Austrians defeated.
- Battle of Melleseimo, April 17; Buonaparte victorious.
- Surrender of Mondovi to the Fr. Apr. 21.
- Truce with Sardinia and Parma, June 3. Bologna taken.
- Buonaparte crosses the river Po, May 7. The excesses of the French cause insurrections in Pavia and other places.
- Buonaparte compels the duke of Parma to send supplies for the army, and to deliver up certain works of art.
- The bridge of Lodi carried by Buonaparte; Austrians defeated, May 10.
- Buonaparte enters Milan, May 15.
- Peace between Sardinia and France, May 15; which leaves Sardinia at the mercy of the French, and the Austrians to contend single-handed.
- Pavia given up to be plundered, May 25.
- Verona entered by Buonaparte, June 3.
- Insurrection in Corsica suppressed, June 8.
- Mantua blockaded, June 14.
- Armistice between Napoleon and the king of Naples, June 26. Peace Oct. 11.
- The citadel of Milan seized by the French, June 30.
- Battle of Castiglione from the 2d to the 6th of July; Wurmser defeated by Napoleon. Wurmser compels the French to raise the siege of Mantua, July 3.
- Battle of Lonato; Buonaparte victorious, August 3.
- Victory of Massena near the Trent, Sep. 4.
- Victory of Buonaparte at Cavalho, Sep. 6.
- Battle of Castiglione; Wurmser defeated by Augereau; Wurmser falls back on Mantua, Sep. 7.
- 16,000 prisoners fall into Napoleon's hands.
- Peace between Naples and France, Oct. 15.
- Death of Victor Amadeus, the king of Sardinia, Oct. 16; his son, *Charles Emmanuel IV.* succeeds to Sardinia.
- Corsica evacuated by the English; the people declare for France, Oct. 22.
- Peace between Parma and France, Nov. 6.

Italy.

- 1796 Battle of Caldiero; Alvinzi gains an advantage over Buonaparte, Nov. 11.
- Battle of Arcola; Buonaparte defeats Alvinzi, Nov. 16, who immediately falls back upon Viacenza and Bassano.
- The *Cispadane Republic*—including Modena, Reggio, Bologna, Ferrara, Dec. 4.
- 1797 On p. 553.

Spain.

- 1796 War declared against Great Britain—Spain being now an ally of the Fr. republic.

Sweden.

- 1796 The dependency of Ioreslav erected into a separate government.
- 1797 Marriage of Gustavus of Sweden and Frederica of Baden, sister-in-law of Alexander of Russia.
- Vassalage abolished in Holstein.

Russia.

- 1796 Death of Catharine II. Nov. 17; her son *Paul* succeeds.
- Kosciusko and the Polish patriots liberated by the emperor Paul.
- 1797 Edict against foreign costume published in St. Petersburg.
- Commercial treaty with England.
- Peace of Teflis with Persia; Derbent and the country as far as the Kur annexed to Russia.

Netherlands.

- 1796 Amboyna taken by the English, Feb. 16.
- 1797 Battle of Camperdown; defeat of adm. De Winter, who is made prisoner by Duncan; 15 ships destroyed, Oct. 11.

Persia.

- 1796 The *Turcoman or Kajar dynasty* established in Persia by *Aga Mohammed*, khan; capital, Teheran.
- Horrid cruelties of *Aga Mohammed* for the suppression of revolts.
- The remains of *Kherim Khan* are exhumed and dishonoured by *Aga Mohammed*.
- Aga Mohammed* ravages the country of the *Turcomans*.
- He also chastises the Georgians, who had transferred their allegiance to Russia.
- The Russians invade Persia, but soon retire, being routed by *Aga Mohammed*.
- Teflis captured by *Aga*; he massacres all the inhabitants; and sends more than 20,000 Georgians as slaves to Persia.

India.

- 1796 Ceylon taken by the English.
- English and Dutch envoys visit the emperor of China, *Kien-lung*.
- Kea-king* emperor of China (*Kien-lung* having abdicated in his favour.)
- 1797 *Shah Zuman* again enters India, on the invitation of the *Rohillas* and the vizer of *Oude*; he reaches *Lahore* with 30,000 men. Disturbances in *Cabul* causes his almost immediate return.
- General *Perron* commands the regular army of *Dowlut Rao Sindhia*.

America.

- 1796 Tennessee received into the union as a territory (1798.)
- Ratification of Mr. Jay's treaty with England, August 8.
- General seizure of American vessels by order of the French executive directory.
- Guayana*, *Demerara*, *Essequibo*, and *Berbice*, taken by the Eng. from the Dutch.

Britain.

- 1797 Continued from p. 550.
 Malmesbury's negotiations for peace broken off, Sep. 18.
 Capture of Trinidad by the English.
 Lord Duncan's naval victory over the Dutch off Camperdown, Oct. 11.
 Riots in Scotland, on account of the militia act.
 The "United Irishmen" make preparations for a general rebellion.
 Lord Mornington sent to India as gov.-gen.
 Duty on insurances increased (1792).
 Count Rumford's annuity to the Royal Society for discoveries on heat and light.
 The Ionian Islands ceded to England by Venice—by the peace of Campo Formio.
 Cartwright's improved steam engine.
 Patented mill for grinding bark, by Mr. James Weldon of Lichfield.
 Mr. John Pock's prize packing press.
 Tax on malt, 1s. 3d. per bushel.
 Deaths: Right Hon. Edmund Burke, July; Horace Walpole, aged 80, Dec.; Wm. Mason, poet, aged 72.
 1798 England heads the second coalition agt. Fr.
 Duke of Norfolk deprived of his public offices for toasting.—"Our sovereign's health—the majesty of the people."
 Augmentation of the taxes.
 £1,500,000 voluntarily subscribed by ladies and gentlemen for the war, Feb. 9.
 Apprehension of the Irish Directory (fourteen persons), March 12.
 Redemption of "land tax" proposed, Ap. 2.
 [The amount of the tax to be redeemed was two million pounds, which at twenty years' purchase would produce eighty million pounds—three per cent. stock, at fifty pounds the hundred. It was intended by this plan to cancel eighty millions of three per cents., on which the government had an interest of two millions four hundred thousand, by devoting an annual income of two millions exigible upon landed estates; and it is obvious, that so long as the stock continued at fifty, the benefit contemplated by the minister would be realized to the full extent.]
 Supplies for the year, £33,000,000.
 Wilberforce's motion for the suppression of the slave trade lost, April 3.
 Habeas Corpus act agn. suspended, Ap. 20.
 Act for employing the English militia in Ireland.
 Restrictions on popular liberty increased; clubs suppressed; censorship of the press.
 Escape of Sir Sydney Smith from French prison, May 14.
 Breaking out of the Irish rebellion, May 4.
 Fox dismissed the privy council, May 25.
 Duel between Pitt and Tierney, May 27.
 The Eng. evacuate St. Domingo, May 28.
 "United Irishmen" send for help to Fr.
 Dublin proclaimed; martial law in force.
 Hessian mercenaries sent to Ireland.
 Battle of Ballinahinch, June 13.
 Several other battles with the Irish rebels.
 Execution of colonel Burke, Sir Edward Crosbie, major Bellew, &c.
 Capital executions, whippings, &c. in all parts of the country.
 Scullabogue Barn massacre, of 184 men, women, and children.
 Continued on p. 554.

France.

- 1797 Continued from p. 550.
 Buonaparte knowing of Pichegru's intrigue with the Bourbons, offers his services to the directors in Paris, in the event of a struggle.
 Proposals for peace; conferences opened at Lisle, July 4.
 Rupture of the conference with England, Sep. 4.
 Revolution of the 18th Fructior; arrests in Paris, and change in the directory, Sep. 4.
 Three military directors appointed; *the first advance towards a military despotism.*
 Pichegru, Carnot, and the other leaders of of the royalist councils transported.
 Peace of Campo Formio with Austria, Oct. 18: Flanders, the Ionian Islands, the strongholds of Mayence and Mantua yielded to France; her territory to extend to the summit of the maritime Alps; besides these, the erection of the Cisalpine republic is sanctioned by the emperor; while he receives Istria, Dalmatia, and Venice, with its Adriatic Islands.
 [The abandonment of the Venetians to the tyranny of an absolute monarchy, was in direct opposition to the instructions Buonaparte had received.
 Congress of Radstadt, Dec. 9.
 Napoleon's return, and magnificent reception in Paris, Dec. 10.
 Invasion of England talked of.
 1798 Extraordinary edict against English commerce, Jan.
 The French in Switzerland, Rome, &c.
 The Roman republic proclaimed, Feb. 15.
 The Swiss driven to take up arms to defend their liberties by the tyranny of the Fr.
 Battle of Berne; the Swiss dftd., Mar. 5.
 Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, having 30,000 men in command, May 20.
 Financial difficulties.
 The treasures of Berne seized.
 A republic under five directors established, April.
 Bernadotte, the French ambassador at Vienna, insulted, April 13.
 Continued on p. 554.
 Austria.
 1797 Efforts of the emperor in Italy; he sends the entire garrison of Vienna, by post, to reinforce Alvinzi in Italy.
 The empress embroiders the colours of the volunteer regiments.
 New levy of soldiers in Hungary.
 60,000 Austrians are now in Italy.
 Buonaparte crosses the Julian Alps and encounters the archduke, Mar. 16; at the Battle of Tagliamento; Buonaparte victor.
 Battle of Newmarkt, April 1; archduke defeated by Massena.
 Battle of Uznmarkt, April 3; archduke Charles again defeated.
 Napoleon arrives at Leoben, April 7.
 Preliminaries of peace with France signed at Leoben, April 18.
 Lafayette liberated from Olmutz, Sep. 1.
 Peace of Campo Formio, humiliating to Austria. (See France.) Oct. 18.
 [By a secret article the Venetian dominions were delivered over to the emperor, in compensation for the Netherlands.]
 1798 On p. 554.

Italy.

- 1797 Battle of Rivoli; defeat of Alvinzi by Buonaparte, Jan. 14.
 Capitulation of Mantua by Wurmser, Feb. 2.
 The pope, after having paid 5,000,000 livres to the French Directory, breaks with them, by refusing further tribute.
 The papal army on the river Senio defeated by Buonaparte, Feb. 10.
 Peace between the pope and Napoleon; the former to pay 15,000,000 livres, and to give up many fine paintings.
 Passage of the Tagliamento: the Austrians defeated at Tarvis, and 5,000 made prisoners, March 16.
 The Austrians driven from the Venetian states; 20,000 made prisoners, Feb. 25.
 Buonaparte makes overtures of peace to the archduke, March 31. (See Austria.)
 Preliminaries of peace opened between Napoleon and the emper. of Austria, Ap. 18.
 The Veronese revolt against the oppression of French; whereupon Verona is given up to military plunder by Buonaparte, Apr. The French enter Venice; subversion of the republic, May 16.
 Revolution at Genoa, May 23.
 Leghorn entered by the French, July 28.
 Definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria, signed at Campo Formio, Oct. 17; the emperor acknowledges the Cisalpine republic. The Venetian states divided between France and Austria.
 [Thus fell Venice in the eleventh century of its glory and independence. "The commerce of Venice" says Mr. Cyrus Redding, "is part of the history of human industry and enterprise in past times, and of the power and riches which it confers. The merchants of Venice were nobles, and the aggrandizement of this petty republic for 1,100 years was owing to commercial enterprise, which, when it ceased, left a reaction of sloth and a love for pleasure, which could not be but fatal to national independence. Yet in the history of nations, Venice almost stands alone for the long duration of her greatness, and the respect she enjoyed among nations; her protracted and ultimate fall is but the inevitable result of human vicissitude."]
 Formation of the "Cisalpine Republic," July 9; consisting of the French portion of the Venetian territories, Milan, Mantua, Modena, Massa, Carrara, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Faenza, and Rimini.
- 1798 *On p. 555.*
- Poland.**
 1797 [The definite treaty of Campo Formio signed on the 3d October, was sad tidings to the Poles.]
 1798 Death of Stanislaus late king of Poland. [One of the Polish legions was engaged in the war against the pope. Dombrowski marched into Rome, May 3.]
- Spain.**
 1797 Naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent by a British squadron under admiral Jervis. [Of the Spanish fleet of 27 ships, four were captured, and others destroyed, Feb. 14.] The Spanish fleet blockaded in Cadiz; and Cadiz bombarded by the British. The commerce of Spain, from its commu-

Spain.

- nication with the colonies being cut off, is nearly destroyed.
- 1797 New ministry under Godoy; elevation of several great men to the joy of the nation:—Don Francisco Saavedra, secretary of state; Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos, minister of grace and justice (1796); Melendez Valdez (the restorer of Spanish poetry in the 18th century), fiscal general of the Alcaldes; Conde de Espelata, president of the council.
 Intrigues of Godoy with foreign states; hence
 Fall of the new ministry; Saavedra and Melendez banished, Jovellanos thrown into prison.
- 1798 Unsuccessful attack of Nelson upon the Canaries.
 Resignation of Godoy; Urquijo, minister.
- Denmark and Sweden.**
 1798 Defensive alliance btw. Denmark, Sweden, and Russia against England—occasioned by the capture and condemnation of many of their ships trading to France.
- Persia and Tartary.**
 1797 Aga Mohammed goes against the blind Shah Rokh in Meshed.
 Shah Rokh is taken and tortured.
 Death of Shah Rokh.
 Threatened invasion from Russia.
 Aga Mohammed crosses the Araxes, for the purpose of completely subduing Georgia and Daghistan.
 Assassination of Aga Mohammed by three persons condemned (by him) to death.
 Futteh Ali Khas, nephew of the deceased Aga Mohammed, shah of Persia.
 His title is disputed, but he succeeds in establishing his sovereignty.
 Zeman of Cabul again invades India; he captures Lahore; but
 Returns to suppress domestic revolts, incited chiefly by the Bauriakayas.
- Russia and China.**
 1797 Earl of Mornington (afterwards marquis Wellesley), gov.-general of India, May.
 Tippoo Saib's offensive and defensive alliance with the French Directory, July 20.
- 1798 The machinations of Tippoo, sultan, to stir up the native chiefs and the French, against the English, becomes known to Anglo-Indian government.
 The adventurer Geo. Thomas, encouraged by Holkar, establishes himself at Hansee. Buonaparte takes Malta.
- America.**
 1797 John Adams, second president of the United States; Thomas Jefferson, V. P.
 Gen. Washington retires from public life.
 Trinidad captured by the English (1588.)
 Earthquake in South America; Quito, Santa Fe, and all the cities in the intervening country destroyed, with 40,000 human beings.
 1798 Commissions of reprisal issued against Fr. Active preparations for war.
 Organization of a regular army; George Washington commander-in-chief.
 [“The expectation that the war with France would not be confined to the deep, led to the adoption of this measure.”]
 The yellow fever devastates the north coast of America.

Britain.

- 1798 *Continued* from p. 552.
 Battle of Vinegar Hill in Ireland; rebels defeated, June 21.
 Expedition against the French in Egypt.
 Victory of Nelson at the Nile, Aug. 1.
 Landing of the French in Ireland under general Humbert, Aug. 22.
 Surrender of the French, and end of the Irish rebellion, Sep. 8.
 The loss of the Irish about 40,000.
 Admiral Warren captures a French ship of the line, and three frigates with men, arms, &c. for Ireland, Oct. 12.
 Pitt's income tax (10 per cent.) proposed, Dec. 3.
 Napper Tandy taken in Hamburg, Dec.
 Bill for suspendg. Habeas Corpus, Dec. 28.
 Cavendish's experiments on attraction.
 Pearce's patent for wool-combing.
 Five-shilling bank tokens issued, Jan.
 [Being Spanish dollars, having the head of king George stamped on that of Charles.]
 The estimated value of trade:—foreign, £12,000,000; internal, £28,000,000.
 Nelson blockades Malta and takes Gozo.
 Deaths: Lord Byron, May 19; Wm. Jennings, stockholder, June 19; Thomas Pennant, Esq., naturalist, Dec.
- 1799 The Liverpool Athenæum opened, Jan. 1.
 Vaccination introd. by Dr. Jenner, Jan. 21.
 Legislative union with Ireland proposed in the king's speech, Jan. 22.
 The Irish parliament divide on the question —105 for, 106 against.
 Sir Sydney Smith repulses Buonaparte at Jean d' Acre, March 30.
 Surinam (South America) captured from the Dutch, Aug. 23.
 Duke of York's unsuccessful expedition to Holland, Aug. 26.
 Dutch fleet surrnder. at the Texel, Aug. 28.
 Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Continued on p. 556.
- France.**
- 1798 *Continued* from p. 552.
 Conscriptio decreed, May 28.
 Malta taken by the French, June 22.
 Capture of Alexandria, July 1.
 Victory of Buonaparte at Chebreisse, Jul. 13.
 Battle of the Pyramids, victory of Buonaparte; followed by the surrnder. of Cairo.
 Battle of the Nile; Fr. fleet deftd. Aug. 1.
 Turkey declares war against France.
 French, 22,000 in number, pass into Syria.
 Conquest of Switzerland, Aug. 4.
 The Grisons call in the aid of Austria.
 War with Austria.
 The French invade Naples.
Second Coalition against France: Russia, England, Italy, &c.
 Disputes with the United States of America; their government suspend all commerce with France.
 Descriptive geometry introduced by Gaspard Monge (b. 1748—d. 1818.)
 Laplace discovers the earth's ellipticity by the motion of the moon.
- 1799 The French in Egypt, Holland, Naples, &c.
 Violent measures of the French to revolutionize Holland.
 Parthenopeian republic of Naples formed.
 The French take Jaffa in February, but lose it again.

France.

- 1799 The French cross the Rhine, March 1.
 Loss of Corfu, March 3.
 Massena drives the Austrians out of the Grisons, March 6.
 Jaffa captured; horrid massacre, March 6. [Four thousand prisoners were shot and bayonnetted; and their dead bodies piled in a heap near Jaffa.]
 Jourdan defeated at Stockach, March 26.
 Murder of the French commissioners at Radstadt, April 28.
 Defeat at Magnano, April 5.
 The French evacuate the Grisons, May 21.
 Plagus in Napoleon's army.
 Siege of St. Jean D'Acre; Napoleon repulsed—the siege abandoned, May 21.
 Buonaparte's retreat through the desert.
 Battle of Aboukir, July 25, and destruction of the Turkish army.
Continued on p. 556.
- Germany.**
- 1798 Switzerland invaded by the French, under general Menard, Jan. 7.
 Acknowledgment of the Rhine as a boundary by the congress of Radstadt, Mar. 1.
 Berne taken by the French, March 5.
The Helvetic Republic proclaimed, Ap. 12.
 Switzerland completely under the power of French arms, Sep. 9.
 The news of the Russian march reach Radstadt in December; remonstrances of the French plenipotentiaries to the deputies of the empire and Austria.
- 1799 Jourdan crosses the Rhine, and the archduke Charles crosses the Lech, and marches to give the French battle.
 Surrender of Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine to the French, Jan. 28.
 The double and conflicting interests of Germany are now visible: one part for war, the other for neutrality; Prussia the representative of the northern, and Austria of the southern division.
 Victory of the archduke Charles at Stockach, March 25, over Jourdan.
 The French plenipotentiaries (Bonnier and Roberjeot) murdered by Hussars at Radstadt, April 28, Jean Debry escapes severely wounded.
Continued on p. 556.
- Austria.**
- 1798 Riot in Vienna occasioned by the imprudent zeal of Bernadotte, the French ambassador; his house is assailed.
 Austria accedes to the coalition of England and Russia against France.
- 1799 War with France, March 1.
 Austro-Russian, Italian, and Swiss campaign.
 Untoward jealousy of Austria towards Russia; arising (it is said), from the successes of Suwarrow in Italy; but chiefly because Russia had proposed the restoration "to every one of what he had lost"; which if carried out would deprive Austria of its Venetian prey.
 The Aulic Council, despite of all remonstrances, order the Russians into Switzerland.
 Dreadful hardships of Suwarrow and Korsakow, and their respective corps in crossing the Central Alps, Aug. to Oct.
 Buonaparte's overtures for peace, Dec.

Italy.

- 1798 Insurrection at Rome, Jan. 17; the French ambassador, gen. Duphot, killed. The French army, under Berthier, enter Rome, Feb. 10. The papal government abolished, Feb. 15. Fall of Alessandria to the French. The pope deprived of temporal authority, Feb. 23; removed, a captive, to France. The states of the church are erected into *The Roman Republic*, March 20. Earthquake at Sienna; 50 perish, June 9. New constitution for the Cisalpine republic, Sep. 2. Reaction in the Italian states against the French domination, Oct. Manifesto of the kg. of Naples agt. the Fr. He marches into the Roman territories, Nov. General Mack joins Ferdinand. The French yield on nearly all sides. Ferdinand enters Rome, Nov. 29. The king of Sardinia deposed and expelled Italy, Dec. 9; the French having again recovered their power.
- 1799 The French under Macdonald take Gaeta in the kingdom of Naples, Jan. 4. Flight of the king of Naples on hearing of the approach of the French, Jan. 14. Naples defended by the Lazzaroni, Jan. 21. Championnet defeats Mack; hence The French enter Naples, Jan. 24. Tuscany under the power of the French. Defeat of the French near Verona, Mar. 5. Second rout of the French, March 30. The king of Savoy retires to Sardinia. Third repulse of the French, April 5. Russians under Suarrow enter Italy, Ap. 14. Schever defeated by Kray, April 18. Defeats of the French, April 27, by the Russians—near Milan and at Cassano. Victory of Suarrow over Moreau near Alessandria, May 17. The French attempt to force the passage of the Adda, but are repulsed by Suarrow, May 23. The Austrians and Russians enter Turin, *Continued on p. 556.* [May 27.]

Spain.

- 1799 Blockade of Cadiz by adm. Vincent ends.

Sweden.

- 1799 Battle of Bergen; defeat of the Allies by the French, September 19. (1759.) The Allies again defeated at Bergen, with the loss of 4,000 men, October 2.

Russia.

- 1798 League with England against France. Death of Stanislaus at Petersburg.
- 1799 Suarrow leads a Russian army to the assistance of the Austrians. Koraskow commands in Italy. A Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. Alliance with Sweden. The emperor abandons his English and Austrian alliance, and joins with France. Defensive alliance with Denmark and Sweden agt. the maritime laws of Engld. The canal of Maria commenced. [This canal which was completed in 1808 had been projected by Peter I.] The Czar is declared grand master of the knights of Malta.

Netherlands.

- 1798 Wm. Wiesbrod (of Hamburg), etcher, flourishes (born 1754.)

Netherlands.

- 1799 Surrender of the Texel fleet—12 men-of-war and 13 Indiamen—to adm. Duncan. War against Hamburg by the French, for having treacherously delivered up Napper Tandy the Irish rebel. Defeat of the allies by the French, before Alkmaer; 5,000 men lost, Oct. 6.

Turkish Empire.

- 1798 War declared against France by Turkey. The French, 40,000 men on board 400 transports, with 36 men-of-war, arrive off Malta, June 9. Surrender of Malta by the grand master (Ferdinand Hompetsch) to Buonaparte, June 12. Cairo taken by Napoleon, and the power of the Mamelukes nearly destroyed, Jul. 23. Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1; Nelson victorious; the command of the Mediterranean secured, July 2. The oppression of the French causes the Maltese to revolt, Sep. The English, Sicilians, and Portuguese, blockade the French in Malta; the natives besiege their oppressors in the forts. Insurrection of Cairo, Oct. 25. Alliance with Russia, Dec. 23. Syria invaded by the French, with the view of reaching Turkey.
- 1799 Alliance with England. Jaffa (Joppa) taken by Napoleon, Feb. The siege of Acre commenced, Mar. 18. Napoleon raises the siege of Acre, May 29. Turks defeated at Aboukir, July 25, 26. Napoleon leaves Egypt for Europe, Aug. 24. Malta surrendered to gen. Pigott, Sep. 5.

India and China.

- 1799 Napoleon writes from Grand Cairo to Tippoo Saib, Jan. 25. Lord Mornington's attempt at negotiation with Tippoo unsuccessful. War between the English and Tippoo Saib; commenced March 5. Tippoo defeated by gen. Stuart; while Col. Wellesley routs his army at Malairly. Storming of Seringapatam, and Death of Tippoo Saib, May 4. *Extinction of the Mysore kingdom.* [Tippoo's library numbered 12,000 volumes; half of which are in Fort William, Calcutta, the other half in the East India House, Leadenhall-Street, London.] Death of Kien-lung, ex-emperor of China. The revenue of the English East India Company greatly augmented by the efforts of marquis Wellesley.

America.

- 1799 Tennessee a state of the union. Additional articles to "the federal constitution." Death of general Washington, December 14, aged 63; buried at Mount Vernon. ["In the most glorious annals of mankind, there is not a brighter name than his."] **Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1798 Bass's Strait, between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, discovered by Bass and Flinders, in a schooner, the *Nortolk*, of only 25 tons burden.
- 1799 Bass and Flinders return to Sydney in the *Norfolk*, having completely established the fact of the insularity of Van Diemen's Land, Jan. 11.

Britain.

- 1799 *Continued* from p. 554.
 Printing-presses licensed.
 Another attempt at an income tax.
 British navy employed on the coast of Italy to restore the pope and the kg. of Naples.
 Rome surrendered to Com. Trowbridge.
 £200,000 voluntary contributions received from India for the war.
 Buonaparte's proposals of peace to George III. presented through M. Tallyrand.
 Assassination of several English residents at Benares, by vizier Ali, Jan. 14.
 Ships of the line in commission, 154.
 The British Mineralogical Society formed.
 The Kenneth and Avon canal commenced.
 Death: Ld. Monboddo (Burnet), 85, May 26.
 France.

- 1799 *Continued* from p. 554.
 Buonaparte secretly departs from Egypt, July 30.
 Buonaparte lands at Fréjus from Egypt, October 8.
 Maladministration of the Directory.
 League against the Directory, June.
 Revolution of the 30th Prairial, June 18.
 Second Coalition against France—England, Russia, Germany, Turkey, Portugal, Naples, June 22.
 The Jacobin clubs renew their sittings.
 Civil war renewed.
 The Jacobin clubs closed, August 10.
 Revolution of the 18th Brumaire:—
 Dissolution of the Directory, Nov. 9.
 Buonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Duocs, chosen consuls.
 Napoleon, first consul, December 19.
 The new constitution, projected by Sieyes, proclaimed, December 24.
 The Consulate, December 24—May, 1804.
 Peace proposed to England by Buonaparte, Dec. 25. His overtures rejected.
 The republic of the Seven Islands formed by a Russian and Turkish fleet.
 M. Achard's experiments in obtaining sugar from flat white beet-root successful.
 Boudier's improvements in engraving upon glass, at Paris.

Germany.

- 1799 *Continued* from p. 554.
 Austro-Russian campaign in Switzerland:
 Defeat of the French at Zurich, June 4, with a loss of 4,000 men.
 Surrender of Zurich by Massena to the archduke Charles, June 6.
 Suwarrow routs Macdonald on the Trabia, June 18.
 The archduke drives Massena from Mannheim, Sep. 18.
 Battle of Zurich; Korsakoff retreats before Massena, September 24, having lost 20,000 men.
 Suwarrow's scattered army reaches Ilantz, October 10, after a most hazardous retreat over the St. Gothard, fighting daily with the French.
 Korsakoff is reinforced at Constance, by an army under the archduke.
 Recall of the Russians from Switzerland.
 Prussia.

- 1799 Efforts to gain over Frederick William to the coalition against France unsuccessful: Prussia remains neutral—"a mischievous neutrality," say some.

Italy.

- 1799 *Continued* from p. 555.
 Battle of the Trabia, June 17; Macdonald defeated by Suwarrow.
 [The French lost nearly 20,000 men, 7 guns, and 8 standards.]
 Suwarrow again victorious—now in Lombardy, June 19.
 Repulse of the French at Tranto.
 Naples entered by the Russians and Calabrians under cardinal Ruffo, June 30.
 [Cardinal Ruffo's army consisted mainly of reckless Calabrese outlaws.]
 Loss of the French in Italy up to this date (according to the Vienna Gazette), 6,000 killed, 12,268 prisoners, 7,183 wounded.
 Battle of Parma, July 12; Suwarrow defeats Macdonald, who loses 10,000 men, and 4 generals.
 Naples thoroughly recovered by Nelson, in conjunction with cardinal Ruffo and general Foote, July 12.
 Carrachioli, and the chiefs of the Neapolitan patriots, who had surrendered to Ruffo, are hanged by Nelson on board the English squadron.
 Restoration of the king of Naples, July 13.
 Suwarrow again defeats Moreau, July 13.
 The Austrians obtain Alessandria, July 22.
 They gain Mantua also, July 28—30.
 Neapolitans and Eng. take Rome, Aug. 12.
 Defeat and death of Joubert at Novi, by Suwarrow, Aug. 16; French loss—10,000 killed, 4,000 prisoners.
 Death of Pius VI. a captive in France (at Valence), August 19.
 Surrender of Rome to commodore Trowbridge, Sep. 20.
 Defeat of the French at Mondovi, Nov. 6.
 The Austrians retake Milan.
 Bologna taken by the Austrians.

Poland.

- 1799 [After the capitulation of Mantua, on the 28th July, the remnant of the second Polish legion was incorporated with the Austrian army; 150 only escaping to France.]
 [The first Polish legion (the only remaining representative of the national independence) suffered dreadfully at the Trabia on the 17th; and at the battle of Novi, Aug. 16, was almost entirely annihilated.]
 Persia and Tartary.

- 1799 Khorassan invaded by Futeh Ali Khan; he is repulsed.

Asia:	Population.	Army.
Ottoman Ports,	11,064,000	See Europe
Arabistan,	12,000,000	203,000
Ivan (Western Persia),	11,387,000	250,000
Afghanistan (E. Persia),	12,620,000	200,000
Belocchistan, Sindh, &c.	3,900,000	98,000
Turkestan,	3,300,000	60,000
Indies (this side the Ganges),	133,917,560	674,000
Indies (beyond the Ganges),	25,700,000	340,000
China,	179,000,000	1,000,000
Japan,	40,600,000	120,000
Islands:—Sunda, great and small; Moluccas; Arch. of Sooloo; Philippines; Islands on either side Ganges,	22,865,000	
Russian Asia,	12,000,000	See Europe.

ON THE PROPER COMMENCEMENT OF A CENTURY.

"About the year 1799 there was a discussion whether the eighteenth century terminated at the end of 1799, or at the end of 1800. This was equivalent to a discussion whether the usual reckoning had a year 0, or began with 1. It so happens that the history of our mode has been made to have a point of obscurity which may tend to prolong the discussion. . . . A century of years may begin or end with any year, just as a year of days may begin or end with any day; and as the year ending April 7 began at the preceding April 8, so the century ending 1745 began with 1646. But, in like manner, as the year of reckoning (as distinguished from a year-space of measurement of time) begins with January 1, so it is presumed that a century is also a unit of reckoning, and has a definite commencement; and that it is so is clear, as to modern times, from the constant phraseology of writers, who talk of the twelfth century, the nineteenth century, &c. But it generally happens that, in speaking of centuries, writers are using a rough denomination: thus, no one who finds a paragraph which alludes to the religious troubles of the sixteenth century, can possibly guess whether that century be meant to begin with 1500 or 1501. There is no ancient usage as to the beginning of centuries; for the term, as applied to time, is not ancient. Ducange and old Latin dictionaries do not recognise *centuria* as meaning a hundred years. The bull for the reformation of the calendar (1582), when speaking of 1700, 1800, &c. as not being leap-years, calls them *centestimi*, hundredth years. But no argument can be derived in favour of an implication that centuries end with these years; for no such technical term seems to have been in use. Again, this very regulation with respect to 1700, &c., affects the calendar rules in such a manner, that a rule which lasts from 1700 to 1799 has to be changed for 1800, &c. It is, therefore, matter of necessity that writers on the calendar speak of 1700—1799 as a century. This happens in the tables annexed to the act for the change of style, in which mention is made, for instance, of 'the next century, that is, from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive.' Hence many have argued that it is settled by law that the present century begins with 1800. But the body of the act, which is of equal authority, calls 1800 a *hundredth year*, when, if the centuries be settled by the wording of the annexed tables, it should be called a *first year*. But no inference can be drawn; for if Clavius had taken, say 1816, to be one of the Gregorian omissions of a leap-year, then the tables annexed to the act must have spoken of the century beginning with 1816 and ending with 1915, because that particular century-space would have fallen under one rule. Clavius gives it as the reason why *centesimal years* should be chosen for omission of leap-years, that these are years of great note, being observed by the church as years of jubilee. Had he attached to 1600, 1700, &c. any idea, either of COMMENCEMENT or TERMINATION of a century, as a *unit of reckoning*, he would surely have made allusion to it here. What there is, shows that, in common usage, the centesimal years were *terminations* and not *commencements*; for a jubilee is a festival of commemoration, not of anticipation. In the year 1800, Mr. Pye, then post-laureate, published his *Carmen Seculare*, with a preliminary dissertation in defence of 1800 being the first of the new century. Among other arguments, he urges that Prior had done the same in 1700; but he forgot that secular odes have always been retrospective, and properly belong to the last of the old century, not the first of the new. . . . We have looked through many of the pieces of this controversy and have found little or no allusion to how people *did* count; the matter was assumed to demand settlement by the way in which people *ought* to count. Great pains were taken to prove that there must have been a year 0 after the Christian era; and those who could attribute the habits of a modern mathematician to the old computers—who reckoned I., II., III., IV., &c., and had never dreamed of a zero symbol—made a very plausible figure with those who could not correct them. The astronomers Maskelyne and William Herschel took the side of 1800 as the first year of the century, and of course led many who did not see that the question is for the antiquarian to decide, not the astronomer as such. But if astronomers may decide, they have settled the point, by what is now universal consent, and not without having had it frequently before them. For they never open the proper page of any common account of the progress of their science, without seeing themselves invited to deny, if they think fit, the statement, that the planet Ceres was discovered on the *first day of the present century*; it was discovered January 1, 1801. We hold it clear that no usage can exist, except one of very modern times. The present practice of astronomers and chronologers is to make the first year of the reckoning to be the first year of a century, so that A.D. 1—100 is the first century, A.D. 1501—1800 is the nineteenth century."—*A. De Morgan*.

ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

"No one can contemplate the unexampled progress of science within the present century, without feeling that a new epoch has commenced in the history of our race. The divine powers of the human mind are extending their grasp, and rising to a state of highest activity. Fields of knowledge undreamt of in the earlier ages of the world are successfully cultivated. The farthest regions of space are explored, and the secrets of their starry depths unfolded to men. The hidden forces of nature; the laws by which her phenomena are governed in their endless variety and succession; the economy of being; the structure and properties of matter; the relations of things and of ideas; the very mind itself;—all are undergoing a rigorous process of scientific investigation, from which result discoveries, that would be deemed miraculous, did not their number and frequency almost exhaust our faculty of wonder. The great characteristic of this general intellectual movement is its PRACTICAL TENDENCY."—"*Silent Revolution*," by M. A. Garvey.

Britain.

- 1800 Soup-kitchen in Spitalfields—the first established in London, Jan. 8.
 Lord Grenville closes the Tallyrand correspondence; peace refused, Jan. 20.
 The Common Council of London vote for peace, Feb. 24.
 House of Commons vote for war—143 for, 44 against, Feb. 26.
 Opening of the Royal Institution, Mar. 11.
 Great scarcity of food, which occasions much rioting in various places.
 Stock Exchange, Capel court, commenced.
 The Queen Charlotte line-of-battle ship, 120 guns, blown up. (See Italy.)
 Two narrow escapes of the king from being shot—the first while reviewing the troops, the second at Drury Lane theatre, May.
 Habes Corpus act again suspended.
 Act of Union with Ireland passed, July 2.
 ["There was reason to expect that the subversion of a resident and independent parliament would wound the feelings of a high-spirited nation. . . . Even the rumour of the scheme excited in Ireland strong sensations of disgust. It was assailed by the sarcastic art and nervous oratory of Sheridan, the more chastised and dignified eloquence of Grey, the acuteness of Tierney, and the casuistry of Laurence. The earl of Moira opposed it, as being *repugnant to the wishes of the people of Ireland*. The stipulations and arrangements were well calculated for the purpose at which the court aimed; but the measure would have been more worthy of praise, if it had not been *forced upon the Irish nation*. The exercise of every kind of influence upon the House of Commons, and the omission of that constitutional appeal to the electors, which so important a change required (an appeal which the minister would readily have recommended in a case connected with his personal interests), precluded the freedom of assent, and prevented the act of union from being a fair compact between independent nations."—*Dr. C. Coote.*]
 Aris's cruelties in Coldbath fields prison.
 Vote of £4,500,000 for foreign subsidies.
 Pitt lays the foundation-stone of the West India docks, August 15.
 The authority of the courts of requests extended to £5.
 The Imaum of Muscat and emperor of Persia form alliances with the English.
 Peter Woulfe, of Barnard's Inn, London, professor of alchemy, fl. (died 1805.)
 Robert Allen Branston of Lynn, Norfolk, wood engraver, &c. fl. at Bath, afterwards at London (died 1827.)
 [Since this period public encouragement has called forth the talents of so many in this branch of art, that it is unnecessary to pursue it further. We may, however, name a few—Neasbit, Clennel, Hole, &c., and subsequently Bonner, Harvey, Thompson, Williams, Gould, &c.]
 Herschel's discoveries in light and heat published in Phil. Trans. for this year.
 Experiments in galvanism, &c. by Nicholson, Carlisle, Cruickshank, Haldane, Heury, Davy, Wollaston, and others.

Britain.

- 1800 Decomposition of water by the voltaic pile first observed by Nicholson and Carlisle.
 Linnaker's patent for propelling vessels by forcing a stream of water from the stern—a fallacious principle.
 The "Dressing-frame," the invention of a weaver named Johnson, in use.
 Ships, 17,885; burthen, 1,855,879 tons; royal navy, 906,—195 being line-of-battle ships.
 The Fenny Stratford canal, and the Peak Forest canal completed.
 The cross of St. Patrick is added to the British banner.
 Bank of England issue, £15,450,000.
 Deaths: Hon. Daines Barrington, Dr. Hugh Blair, William Cowper, poet, 69.
France.
 1800 The French in Bavaria, Italy, &c.
 A court established at the Tuileries; and several visible emblems of the revolution laid aside.
 Pacification of La Vendée, Feb.
 Moreau in Germany, April 25.
 Napoleon crosses the Alps by the pass of Mount St. Bernard, May 6—20.
 Assassination of Kleber in Egypt.
 Battle of Marengo; the Austrians defeated by Napoleon, June 14. (See Italy.)
 Armistice concluded, July 15.
 Napoleon returns to Paris, July 2.
 Cisalpine republic established, June 4.
 Treaty of commerce with the United States of America, Sep. 30.
 War in Germany renewed, Dec. 1; Moreau commands the French.
 Armistice granted by Moreau, Dec. 25.
 Narrow escape of Buonaparte from the infernal machine, Dec. 24.
 Maconnald passes the Splügen, Dec. 31.
 Sugar from beet-root extracted in abundance this year by the chemists, by order of Napoleon.
 The "Voltaic" pile discovered by M. Volta.
 "The ornaments of the French theatre are Le Kain, La-Rive, Preville, Moté, and Mdmelle. Clairon." Destouches, Saurin, and Beaumarchais, also flourish as comic dramatists.
 Vogel, Lemoigne, Le Sueur, Catel, Mehul, Boildeau, Eler, Gaveaux, Kreutzer, Plautade, Persius, Solie, French musical composers, flourish. Also (among the foreigners patronized in France), Cherubini, Della Maria, Nicolo, Steibelt, Spontini, Tarchi, Winter, and others.
Germany.
 1800 Kray (Austrian) defeated by Moreau (French), at Enghein (Engen), May 2.
 Battle of Moeskirch; Kray defeated. May 5.
 Kray retires to the entrenched camp at Ulm; which arrests Moreau.
 Lannes defeats the Austrians at Montebello, June 9. Battle of Marengo.
 Moreau, having crossed the Danube, meets and defeats Kray at Hochstadt, June 12.
 Kray is cut off from Bohemia; he, therefore, breaks up from Ulm.
 Munich taken by Moreau, June 23.
 Armistice of Parsdorf, July 15.
 Convention of Hohenlängen, Sep. 23.
 War recommenced, Nov. 23.
 The Austrians cross the Inn, carrying the war into Bohemia—(an error.)

Germany.

1800 Battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; Moreau defeats the Austrians under archduke John, who lose—10,000 killed, and 10,000 prisoners.

Moreau passes the Inn.

Battle of Salzburg, Dec. 14; Moreau is again victorious.

Battle of Schwanstadt, Dec. 19; the Austrians routed by Moreau.

Armistice of the Steyer, Dec. 25.

Victory of Klenau and Simbscher (Austrians) over Augereau and the Gallo-Bavarians at Neukirchen, Dec. 18 and 21.

Austria.

1800 The Aulic Council substitute General Kray for the archduke in command.

New subsidiary treaty with Eng. June 20.

The emperor visits the army on the Inn.

A "levée en masse" ordered in Hungary. Archduke John chosen generalissimo, Sep.

Prussia.

1800 A Prussian vessel is seized by a British cruiser, and brought back to Cuxhaven. Two thousand Prussians take possession of Cuxhaven, Nov. 10.

[This nearly drew Frederick into a war with England.]

Accession of Frederick William to the northern coalition, Dec. 19.

Italy.

1800 Second battle of Novi, Jan. 8; the Austrians rout the French.

Pius VII. (card. Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte) pope; elctd. at Venice, Feb. 14.

The British man-of-war, Queen Charlotte, 120 guns, burned near Leghorn; 700 persons perish, April 6. (Other dates are given, e. g. March 16, 20, 27, &c.)

Battle of Savona, April 8; French defeatd. The Austrians regain Nice, May 11.

Buonaparte, with about 36,000 men and 40 guns, crosses the Great St. Bernard, and descends at Aosta in the plains of Lombardy, in the rear of the Austrian army under Melos, May 31.

Milan entered by the French, June 2.

Liberation of thousands of French prisoners from the prisons of Milan, &c.

Cisalpine Republic again proclaimed, Ju. 5.

Massena signs a convention, and evacuates Genoa to the allies—a British fleet and Austrian army, June 5; the garrison and inhabitants having endured the most appalling sufferings.

Defeat of Otte at Bronni by Buonaparte, June 10.

Battle of Marengo; Buonaparte defeats Melos, June 14; the Austrians losing—killed, 6,000; prisoners, 12,000; guns, 45.

After this Genoa is surrendered by the Austrians to the French.

Armistice between Melos and Napoleon, July 16; the former surrenders 12 Italian fortresses, with Piedmont, Genoa, and Alessandria.

Napoleon returns to France.

Pius VII. sent captive to Savona, July 6.

The queen of Naples and family depart for Vienna, August 15.

Restoration of the pope by the emperor, Sep. 10.

Battle of the Mincio; Brune and Moreau victorious, Dec. 25.

Spain.

1800 Attack on Ferrol repulsed. The *Typhus Icteroïdes*, a dreadful epidemic, carries off prodigious numbers, especially in Seville.

Treaty of St. Ildefonso with France negotiated by Urquijo and Berthier; Spain cedes Parma for Etruria.

Cadiz again bombarded by the Eng., Oct.

Portugal.

1800 John (heir-presumptive) is declared prince regent of the kingdom.

Denmark and Sweden.

1800 Armed neutrality of the northern powers, against England revived.

Iceland is deprived of the last vestige of its constitution; the *Althing* abolished.

John David Akerblad, a celebrated Swedish linguist (he was eminent in Coptic, Phœnician, Runic, and Hieroglyphic literature), flourishes.

[He died at Rome in 1819, where he had resided a few years, enjoying the patronage of the duchess of Devonshire, &c.]

Russia.

1800 Northern convention for an armed neutrality—Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

The emperor lays an embargo on British ships, November 7.

[“The Russian prince (Paul) did not govern with wisdom or moderation. He had no sound principles—he followed no regular system. He had not the benevolence of a philanthropist, the magnanimity of a hero, or the sagacity of a politician.”—*Coots.*]

Netherlands.

1800 The Dutch surrender Curaçoa to the Eng. **Turkish Empire.**

1800 Murder of Kleber, June 14.

The republic of the Ionian Islands formed under the protection of Turkey.

Revolt of the Servians. **Persia and Tartary.**

1800 Alliance of Persia with England.

Deposition of Zeman, of Cabul (who is also blinded) by his brother,

Mahmoud Shah, of Cabul.

The Afghans take offence at Mahmoud's attachment to the Shiah sect.

India.

1800 The Karnatic conquered by the English. Futtehabad taken by George Thomas.

The Nizam of the Karnatic and the Rajah of Tangore under British protection.

America.

1800 Treaty of commerce with France concluded with the first consul by the U. S.

[“The French, feeling the maritime superiority of their enemy, readily agreed to a treaty of peace.”]

Seat of government transferred from Philadelphia to Washington.

Death of Jean Joseph Cazol, the last of the French Jesuits; hence the seignory of Notre Dame reverts to the crown (1623.)

Free population of Venezuela, 846,000; the slaves are 54,000.

Louisiana again in the hands of the Fr. Inoculation for the small-pox introduced into the states by Dr. Waterhouse.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1800 Grant's discovery of the coast west of Bassland, as far as Cape Northumberland.

Britain.

- 1801 Legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland; 4 spiritual lords, 28 peers, and 100 commons, for all Ireland, Jan. 1. [By the union of the parliaments of England and Ireland, the new house became "imperial," hence *Imperial Parliament*.] Annuity of £5,000 from East India Company to the marquis Wellesley, Jan. 16. First meeting of the imperial parliament, Jan. 22. Disputes with Holland and other powers respecting the right of search. Armed neutrality against England; in retaliation an embargo is placed on all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in English ports, Jan. 14. London West India docks begun, Feb. 3. Slight return of the king's malady, Feb. 13. Resignation of Mr. Pitt, Feb. 16. [The reason of this unexpected step has been attributed to the determination manifested not to concede to the Roman Catholics certain privileges which the minister, during the negotiation for the Irish union, had promised to procure for them.] Addington ministry formed, March 17. Loss of the *Invincible* (a 74 gun ship) off Yarmouth, 400 persons lost. Battle of Copenhagen; defeat of the Danes, April 2. Habeas Corpus suspension and Sedition acts, April 19. Clergy incapacitation act passed—to expel Rev. John Horne Tooke, returned for old Sarum, May 6. Battles of Aboukir and Alexandria. London penny post made a twopenny post. First steam-boat on the Thames, July 1. Somerset House, Strand, completed; at a cost of £310,185. Loss of the *Hannibal*, 74 guns, in the Bay of Gibraltar, July 6. Nelson's attack on the French flotilla repulsed, Aug. 15. Supplies for the year, £36,686,300. The Buckingham canal commenced, also the Grand Surrey canal. The king presents to the British Museum the Egyptian antiquities and sculptures acquired during the campaign of general Abercrombie in Egypt. Expedition of Nelson and Parker to the Baltic. Mutiny of the crew of admiral Mitchell's squadron, Bantry Bay. Population of Great Britain, 10,942,646. Deaths: Gilbert Wakefield, Sep. 7, natural history; Hamilton, historic painter; Jonathan Battishall, professor of music, "the connecting link between the old and present race of English musicians."
- 1802 Opening of the Surrey Railway, Wandsworth, Jan. 25. Execution of governor Wall, for having caused a man to be flogged to death thirty years before, Jan. 30. Definitive treaty of Amiens, signed Feb. Bibles printed in Scotland not to be sold in England—the lord chancellor's decision, March 8. Income tax act of 1799 repealed, April 5. The militia disbanded, April 24.

Britain.

- 1802 Westminster Hall (the largest room in England whose roof is unsupported pillars) repaired; costs £13,000. *Continued on p. 562.*
- France.**
- 1801 Peace with Austria signed at Luneville Feb. 9. Convention between France and Spain. Battle of Aboukir; the French defeated they surrender to Abercrombie. Treaty of Amiens with Spain, March 21. Annexation of Parma, March 21. Duke of Parma created king of Tuscany Portugal invaded, June 23. Nelson bombards Boulogne, but is repulsed, August 4. The French sent out of Egypt, Aug. 31. Re-establishment of the catholic religion Sep. 11. (See April, 1802.) Preliminaries of peace with Engld., Oct. Peace with Russia, Oct. 8. Peace with Turkey, Oct. 9. An armament under Le Clerc sent to coast St. Domingo, Dec. 29. M. le Bon's Thermo lamp first exhibited in his house and gardens at Paris.
- 1802 Napoleon, president of the remodelled Cisalpine (Italian) republic, Jan. 25. Definitive treaty of Amiens—with Great Britain, &c., signed March 27. Napoleon's concordat with the pope, April 18. Formal restoration of the Gallican Church, April. The army remodelled. General amnesty to the emigrants, April. *Continued on p. 562.*

Germany.

- 1801 Prussia seizes Hanover, April 3; and closes the Elbe and Weser to the British. ["In private life, many (it is to be hoped) are 'too fond of the *right* to pursue an *expedient*;' but princes seem to be of opinion, that they are not bound by ordinary rules of rectitude and justice. Policy and expediency form the leading principles of their conduct."—*Dr. Cooper*.] Peace of Luneville with the French republic, Feb. 9: the independence of the Cisalpine, Helvetic, and Ligurian republics acknowledged; Austria retains the continental Venetian territories; the duke of Parma receives the kingdom of Etruria (Tuscany); duke of Modena obtains the Brisgau; Austria abdicates Belgium and Lombardy. The Austrian troops take possession of Passau and Salzburg.
- 1802 Congress at Ratisbon, Oct. 21—Dec. 25. Salzburg to grand duke of Tuscany; Brisgau to the duke of Modena; Wurzburg, &c. to Bavaria; towns in Swabia to Wurtemberg; Paderborn, Hildesheim, &c. to Prussia; Osnabruck annexed to Hanover; Cologne, Treves, & Mayence, to the houses of Hesse and Nassau; Westphalia to Darmstadt; Frankfurt and Corvey to Orange-Nassau; the palatinate, &c. to Baden. Winsor's experiments on coal-gas at Brunswick, before the duke, &c. Hisinger's and Berzelius' experiments and discoveries in galvanism.

Austria.

- 1801 Convention of Treviso, January 16; the fortresses of Pescheira, Verona, Legnano, Ancona, and Ferrara ceded to France. Buonaparte insists on the cession of the fortress of Mantua.
 Protest of Austria against the occupation of Hanover by Prussia, July 14.
 [Buonaparte sought to aggrandize Prussia at the expense of Austria—and that only for a time.]
- 1802 According to the result of the diet of Ratisbon the emperor is isolated from his empire; and Germany passes into the hands of strangers for the present.

Prussia.

- 1801 Expedition into Hanover, March.
 Occupation of the banks of the Elbe and Weser in conjunction with the Danes; those rivers being now closed agt. Eng. The Prussians seize Hanover, April 3. Treaty with France, May 23.
 Annexation to Prussia of the bishopric of Hildesheim and the town of Goslar.
 Raymond's process for dyeing with Prussian blue made public—the government having granted him 8,000 francs.

Italy.

- 1801 The planet Ceres (the "Piazzi Asteroid") discovered by M. Piazzi, astron. royal, at Palermo, Jan. 1.
 Louis (son of the king of Spain) king of Etruria (Tuscany) by Napoleon, Feb. 26. Peace betwn. Naples and France, Mar. 18. Parma annexed to the French republic, March 21.
 Treaty of Naples with France, March 28. Naples re-entered by the French, April 7. Concordat between Rome and France, arranged by Joseph Buonaparte and cardinal Consalvi, July 15.
 [Signed by the pope in September.]
 Annexation of Piedmont to Fr., Sep. 27.

1802 On p. 563.

Spain.

- 1801 War declared against Portugal, March 3. Invasion of Portugal by the Prince of the Peace; Olivenza and Campo Major taken. Loss of two ships of war—unexpectedly captured by a British squadron at night. Treaty of Amiens; by which Spain loses Trinidad and Louisiana.
 Naval defeat at Algeiras; on the retreat adm. Saumarez captures three Spanish ships, July 12.

1802 On p. 563.

Portugal.

- 1801 Aggressive war of Spain: the Spanish army march through the Portuguese Estremadura, and victoriously arrive at Yelves. (See Spain.)
 Godoy threatens to march upon the capital; hence
 Cession of Olivenza, and renunciation of the English alliance.
 The ports closed against the English.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1801 British attack on Copenhagen under Nelson, April 2; the Danish fleet destroyed. Denmark and Sweden accede to the convention betw. Eng. and Russia, May 17. Recognition of the British maritime laws. The Lepel or Berezinskoi canal finished.

1802 Censorship on the Swedish press.

Russia.

- 1801 The emperor Paul assassinated. Alexander (son) succeeds, March 25. Convention with England, May 17. Annexation of Georgia to the empire.
- 1802 University of Dorpat founded.

Netherlands.

- 1802 Cape of Good Hope restored by England. Helnurs and Nieuland, poets, D. Witterbach, philologist, T. Water, hist. fl.

Turkish Empire.

- 1801 Landing of the British troops, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at Aboukir, Mar. 8. Attack of the French upon Abercrombie's camp; they are repulsed, March 13. Battle of Alexandria, March 21; defeat of the French; Sir Ralph Abercrombie mortally wounded.
 At Cairo 6,000 French soldiers capitulate, June 27. Egypt evacuated by French. Daring insurrection of the Wahhabees in Arabia; hence civil war.
- 1802 Peace with France. Malta restored to the knights of St. John; nevertheless England holds military possession of the island till 1814.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1801 Georgia annexed to Russia; Futteh Ali being unsuccessful on his north-western frontier.
 Khorassan (except Herat) lost to Cabul; being conquered by the Persian shah.
- 1802 Mahmoud of Cabul dethroned; the people place upon the throne
Shooja-al-Mulk (brother of Zeman), Cabul. Mahmoud establishes himself at Herat. He treats the powerful Futteh Khan with gross contempt.

India.

- 1801 An Anglo-Indian army sent to Egypt by the marquis Wellesley.
 The East India Company take military possession of the Karnatic.
 The College of Calcutta founded.
 Civil war among the Ghilji tribes.
- 1802 Runjeet Singh acquires Amritsir.
 War in the Mysore between the rivals—Holkar and Sindia.
 Holkar takes Poonah; flight of the Peishwah, and defeat of Sindia.
 Treaty of Bassein between the English and the Peishwah, Dec. 31.
 ["This treaty sealed the fate of India—the Peishwah agreeing to receive a subsidiary force, while the English undertook to establish him on the Mahratta throne."] Ceylon ceded to England according to the peace of Amiens; Pondicherry restored to the French, March.
 Thomas surrenders to Perron (1797.)

America.

- 1801 *Thomas Jefferson*, third president, U.S. (of the democratic party.)
 Exports of United States, 93,000,000 dolrs. Census of the union, 5,300,000; number of slaves, 896,849.
 Act of congress forbidding citizens holding property in foreign slaves; and giving authority to the U.S. vessels to capture slave-vessels.
 Revenue, 13,000,000 dollars.
 Circuit judges first appointed in the U.S. Republic of Hayti; Toussaint, director.
- 1802 On p. 563.

Britain.

- 1802 *Continued* from p. 560.
 Supplies £56,504,830; loan £23,000,000.
 Public loans for sustaining the war against the Fr. republic since 1793, £168,500,000.
 Vote of £10,000 to Dr. Jenner, June 3.
 Chancellor of exchequer lays first stone of London docks, June 26.
 London West India docks opened, Aug. 27.
 Col. Despard's conspiracy detected, Nov. 16.
 New income tax proposed; abandoned.
 Repeal of the duty on paper (partial.)
 The "Edinburgh Review" commenced.
 Ramoneur Societies instituted, Dec.
 Tax on malt 2s. 4d. per bushel.
 Bramah's patented planing machine.
 English arc of meridian—from Dunnose to Clifton in Yorkshire.
 Boulton and Watt's Soho Foundry, Birmingham, lighted with coal-gas.
 Trevethick's experimental locomotives for common roads tried in London.
 Deaths: Dr. E. Darwin, April 18; Mr. Joseph Strutt, author of "Sports and Pastimes," Oct. 15; Romney, the painter.
- 1803 Discussions in parl. respecting the pecuniary embarrassments of duke of York.
 Execution of col. Despard and six of his accomplices, Feb. 21.
 War declared against France, May 18.
 Congreve rockets by Sir William Congreve. 800 men voted by the city of London.
 Death of Mr. W. Woodfall, July 1; the first who attempted reporting the parliamentary debates from memory.
 Westminster Abbey injured by fire.
 Spanish dollars, with the head of George stamped on the neck of Charles, current.
 Emmett's insurrection in Dublin, July 23.
 Assassinatn. of Ld. Kilwarden and nephew. Emmett and several partizans executed.
 £150,000 subscribed at Royal Exchange to support the government, July 25.
 Military, 615,000; yeomanry, &c. 379,950.
 Navy, 177 ships of the line, and 593 ships of 56 guns and under.
 Supplies for the year, £38,956,920.
 National debt, £500,000,000.
 London East India docks begun, July 27.
 Income tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes above £150 per annum, and a lower tax on smaller incomes.
 Elizabeth Wakefield's Poor Man's Bank is established at Tottenham.
 Habeas Corpus suspended, Dec.
 Augmentation of the "volunteer corps" to 379,950 men.
 Tax on malt 4s. 4d. per bushel.
 Crayons for tracing on glass—the invention of Mr. Howlett—introduced.
 Robbery at the British Museum, July 3.
 £15,000 granted the Irish Presbyterian Church this year, and a new arrangement of payment adopted.
 The Caledonian canal begun, May 1.
 Winsor's exhibitions of coal-gas illuminations at the London Lyceum.
 Horrocks's patent power-loom.
 Invention of the "Percussion Lock," by Rev. Mr. Forsyth of Belhelvie.
 [From this year till 1816 government supplied the army, &c. with 3,227,716 muskets, 118,103 carbines, 27,895 rifles, and 203,266 pistols. See also 1815.]

France.

- 1802 *Continued* from p. 560.
 Decree for promoting public instruction, May 1.
 St. Domingo submits to the French, May 3.
 Napoleon chosen first consul another ten years, May 8.
 The military order of "Legion of Honour" instituted by Napoleon, May 18.
 Buonaparte appointed first consul for life, August 2.
 Change in the constitution; the tribunes reduced, August 4.
 Seizure of English newspapers in Paris, August 23.
 Encroachments of Fr. on Elba, Aug. 26.
 Visit of Mr. Fox to the Tuileries, Sep. 3.
 Annexation of Piedmont, Sep. 11.
 England refuses to evacuate Malta.
 General Andreossi sent as ambassador to England, Nov.
 Public works, roads, canals, &c. Dec.
 Catel's "Treatise on Harmony," published.
- 1803 Protestant churches organized, Feb. 1.
 Conviction of the journalist Peltier for a libel on Napoleon, Feb. 21.
 Buonaparte's correspondence with Louis XVIII. at Warsaw, Feb. 26.
 Lord Whitworth personally insulted by Buonaparte at court, March 13.
 Buonaparte sells Louisiana to the United States, April 30.
 The English ambassador (Lord Whitworth) leaves Paris, May 12.
 War declared against England, May 16.
 Droit d'Aubaine re-enacted against Great Britain.
 Decree for detention of English, May 22.
 Mortier's victories in Holland.
 Buonaparte declares against British commerce, June 21.
 Preparations for the invasion of England.
 Hanover and Tarentum occupied by Fr.
 Convention of neutrality with Portugal, Oct. 6.
 Disgust of the royalists and republicans against Napoleon; plots against him.
 St. Domingo evacuated by the French, and abandoned to the native chiefs, Dec. 1.
- Germany.**
- 1803 Helvetic confederation of the nineteen cantons, Feb. 19.
 Conclusion of the "Recess" of Ratisbon, Feb. 25; the diet sets its seal on the national sacrifice.
 [The loss to Germany was about one-seventh of its population and wealth. Four millions to whom the German language was common were cut off from the parent stock. The secularized ecclesiastical property, 9 archbishoprics, and 23 bishoprics, and three electorates were altogether lost.]
 Additions to the electoral college, viz.:—Saltzburg, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Cassel.
 [There were now 10 electors; 6 evangelical, and 4 catholic.]
 Hanover surrenders to the French, June 3; thus was the peace of Amiens violated.
 The Elbe and Weser closed agt. the Eng.
 Aargau becomes an independent canton.
 Hisinger and Berzelius' electro-chemical experiments published.

Prussia.

- 1803 According to the terms of the peace of Petersburg, and by decision of the "Deputation extraordinary of the empire," Prussia receives the bishoprics of Paderborn and Hildesheim, part of Thuringia and Munster, Hervooden, Quedlinburgh, &c. in exchange for part of Cleves, the duchy of (Heldres, and the principality of Mocrus—her acquisitions being four times as much as she abandons.

Italy.

- 1802 *The Italian Republic*; re-modelling of the Cisalpine republic; Buonaparte president, Jan. 25.

Napoleon concludes the concordat of the previous year with the pope, April 8; it is published in Paris on the 17th.

The king of Sardinia abdicates, June 4, in favour of his brother

Victor Emmanuel (duke of Aoust), Sardin. Earthquake in Upper Italy, June 12; Crema destroyed.

Establishmt. of the Ligurian repub. Ju. 26. Piedmont annexed to the French republic, July 2.

The Ligurian Republic (See Rome B.C. 115), founded upon the dissolution of the Genoese aristocratical republic, formally proclaimed; the doge invested, Aug. 10.

Piedmont divided into departm'ts. Sep. 14.

Death of the duke of Parma; hence Decree for the annexation of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, to the French republic, Oct. 23.

The French occupy Parma, Nov. 15.

- 1803 *The Lady of Loretto* restored; it is brought back amidst great rejoicings, borne on the shoulders of eight bishops, Jan. 5.

Death of Count Vittorio Alfieri, tragic poet (born in Piedmont in 1749—he was buried at Florence.)

Aldini's experiments in galvanism.

[Attempts were made at this time to introduce it into medical practice, but they all proved failures.]

Spain.

- 1802 Godoy made generalissimo of the forces. Prospect of a revival of trade and commerce; the hopes of the people greatly excited.

Projects for increasing the revenue; sale of pious works, &c.—a failure.

The property of the knights of Malta in Spain confiscated, Oct. 2.

The minister Urquijo banished from court. Don Pedro Ceballos succeeds.

- 1803 Spain, though bound by the treaty of St. Idefonso to join France in the renewed war, purchases neutrality by a subsidiary treaty.

Insurrection in the state of Biscay: resulting from a governmental attempt to transplant the population of Bilboa to another locality.

Strife between the merchants and lords of the soil.

Unpopularity of Godoy.

Russia.

- 1803 Krusenstern's voyage round the world till 1806, by order of the emperor.

Mediation of Russia at the deputation extraordinary of the empire.

War with the peasantry of Leaghi.

Netherlands.

- 1803 The French occupy Hanover, June 5. War of Holland against England. Napoleon's public entry into Brussels, Jul., preceded by an army of 10,000 men.

Turkish Empire.

- 1803 Mecca captured by the Wahabees. Ali Pacha conquers the Sulioites; the remnant destroy themselves, December.

India and China.

- 1803 English at war with Holkar and the rajah of Berar in India. Mahrattah war. Fall of Poonah; Holkar expelled.

Bombay nearly destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, Feb. 27.

Murder of the British troops in Columbo, Ceylon, by order of the adigar of Kandy, June 6.

Battle of Delhi; Lord Lake defeats the Sikhs and Mahrattas, Sep. 11.

English occupation of Delhi.

Battle of Assaye; the Mahrattas defeated by general Wellesley, Sep. 23.

The Sikhs of Sirhind, &c. surrender to the English.

Agra, the key of Hindostan, surrendered to the English, Oct. 17.

Perron escapes to British India.

Battle of Laswaree; final defeat of the Mahrattas, Nov.

Treaty with the rajah of Berar, Dec. 17, by which the Company receives the maritime district of Cuttack, and a territory on the river Wurda.

Treaty with Sindia, Dec. 30, who surrenders the extensive territory between the Ganges and the Jumna, and other territories beyond, in which are included the two capitals of the Mogul empire.

Abortive conspiracy against Kea-king, emperor of China.

The Chinese government harassed by the pirates of Formosa, &c.

Unsuccessful efforts to destroy them.

[Most of them subsequently submitted, and were employed in the imperial service.]

America.

- 1802 Ohio, having 76,000 inhabitants, joins the union; making the 17th state.

First book-fair in New York.

The piracy of the Tripolitans causes great dissatisfaction in America.

St. Lucia ceded to the French.

The Fr. entrap the gov'r. of St. Domingo.

Surrender of Toussaint, director of Hayti, to the French.

Portuguese Guiana ceded to the French.

Population of the Caraccas, 42,000.

- 1803 Louisiana sold by France to the U. S. for 15,000,000 dollars (60,000,000 francs.)

Purchase from the Kaboskia Indians of a large territory on the Mississippi.

Capture of the United States frigate, "Philadelphia," by the Tripolitans.

War against the bey of Tripoli by the U. S. The English finally take St. Lucia.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1803 Colonel Collins visits Port-Philip with the view of forming a settlement, but soon abandons it because of the scarcity of water in the place. Several convicts escape, most of whom are killed by the natives; one lad named Buckley is spared, and incorporated with the tribes.

Britain.

- 1804 The king again ill; recovers in March. British and Foreign Bible Society, commenced, Marcu 7; G. Sharpe, founder. Loss of the Apollo frigate, April 2. Pitt's motion for a vote of censure on the administration of naval affairs, April 17. Ministerial plan for the liberation of Holland from French domination, and extending its limits.—*Bignon*. The Addington ministry dissolved, and Mr. Pitt again premier, May 12. Stamped dollars value 5s. issued by Bank. Disputes on the regency. Bill for abolishing the corn laws lost. Modifications in the slave trade. Mungo Park again sails for Africa, Sep. Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo taken from the Dutch. Capture and reduction of St Lucia. Surinam surrenders to Com. Hood. Catamaran project, October 2. Four Spanish treasure vessels intercepted; one frigate explodes, three are captured, October 5. Reconciliation of the king and prince of Wales, November 12. Pallas discovered by Mr. Harding, Sep. 1. War with Holkar in India continued. Marquis Wellesley recalled from India. Alderson's patent for manufacturing lead pipes lined with tin. Churchman's "Magnetic Atlas" pub. George III. commences his sales of merino sheep; hence resaltd. the Merino Society. Trevethick's high pressure locomotive in operation on Merthyr-Tydvil Railway. Woolf's improvemnts. in the steam-engine. Planet Juno discovered by Mr. Harding, at Lilienthal, near Bremen, Sep. 6. Election bribery at Ilchester; Davidson, Hopkins, and Parsons convicted, Ap. 28. Death of George Morland the painter.
- 1805 War declared against Spain, January 24. Restrictions on public liberty in Ireland. Opening of the London docks, Jan. 30. Buonaparte writes to the king desiring peace; which cannot be acceded to. East India docks commenced, March 4. Charges of Mr. Whitbread against Lord Melville, April 6.—carried. Third coalition against France, April 11. Resolutions against the slave trade. Mr. Fox moves the Catholic question. Petitions of Roman Catholics for relief rejected by the parliament. War with Turkey. The French and Spanish fleets defeated by Sir R. Calder, July 22. Catamaran attack on French flotilla by Sir Sydney Smith, August 31. Victory and death of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, October 21. Income tax increased to 6½ per cent. Capture of four French ships by Sir R. Strachan, November 4. at Ferrol. Supplies for the year £55,590,130. Ellesmere Aqueduct (1,007 feet long, 126 feet high), opened, December 26. Deaths: Rev. W. Paley, D.D., May 25; duke of Gloucester, August 1, aged 62. Bleaching by vapour introduced. Phillips and Lee's mill, at Manchester, lighted with coal-gas.

Britain.

- 1805 British Institution for the encouragement and improvement of British Artists incorporated—"at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Barnard" (opened Jan. 18, 1806.) Felicia Hemans, poems (1794-1835), Barbara Hoffman, moral tales; Willm. Beckford (1760-1844), Fanny Burney (d. 1840), Theodore E. Hook (1789-1841), Thomas Hamilton (1789-1842), novels, &c.; William Roscoe, "Life of Leo X." (1751-1831), Sir J. Macintosh, histor. (1766-1832), Jer. Bentham, "Principles of Legislation" (d. 1832), Geo. Chalmers, polit. annals (1742-1825), Marsden, hist. travels (1755-1836), abp. Magee (d. 1831), Adam Clarke (1763-1832), bp. Burgess (1756-1837), Robert Hall (1764-1831), divinity, scrip. interpr. polemics, &c. fi.

France.

- 1804 New civil code adopted, Jan. 15. Georges' conspiracy against Napoleon discovered, Feb. 16. Arrests:—of Moreau, Feb. 17; of Pichegru, Feb. 27; of Georges Cadoudal, March 9. Seizure of duke d'Enghien near Strasburg. Execution of the duke d'Enghien at the castle of Vincennes, March 16. [This murder excited general disgust. The murderous act "was an apt consolidation of a dynasty founded by regicide, and established by despotism."] Pichegru found strangled in prison, Ap. 8. Cœre proposes to create Napoleon emperor, April 25. *The French Empire*.— Napoleon I. proclaimed emperor of the French, May 18. Demonstration of the Boulogne flotilla. Louis XVIII. protests against Napoleon as emperor, June 6. Execution of Georges and the other conspirators, June 25. Moreau banished. Capt. Wright found murdered in his cell. Seizure of Sir Geo. Rumbold in Hamburg; he is sent to Paris: liberated. The pope crowns Napoleon at Notre Dame, Dec. 2. Choron, author of "Principes de Composition des Ecoles, &c." and other works in musical composition, flourishes. [Choron asserts that the musical literature of France is of little value.]
- 1805 Buonaparte sends proposals of peace to England, January 2.—declined. The Cisalpine republic merges into the kingdom of Italy, March. Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan, May 26. Annexation of Genoa, June 4. *Third coalition against France*—England, Russia, Naples, and Austria, August 5. Invasion of Germany, September 28. Marshal Ney's victories in Austria. Napoleon's conquests in Holland. Ulm surrenders to Buonaparte, Oct. 17. *Continued on p. 566.*
- Germany.**
- 1804 Francis II. of Germany takes the title of emperor of Austria, August 11. Sir G. Rumbold is made prisoner by the French at Hamburg, Oct. 24.
- 1805 *On p. 566.*

Austria.

1804 Austria becomes a distinct empire:—
Francis II. (emperor of Germany) declares himself hereditary emperor of Austria. [Two years afterwards he laid down the dignity of emperor of Germany and king of the Romans.]

Preparations of Austria for war; armies are concentrated on the Adige and Inn; the Tyrol organized.

1805 Austria joins the coalition against France, August 9.

Ney clears the Tyrol in three weeks. The march of the French columns upon Austria is unopposed; because the reaction which took place in the Prussian councils after the departure of Alexander from Berlin, Nov. 7, destroyed the only hope of saving Austria—indeed, of Prussia also; prompt action being necessary. Battles of Ulm and Moelk.

Napoleon enters Lintz, Nov. 8. Count Giulay negotiates an armistice; Napoleon's terms cannot be listened to.

Kutusoff abandons Vienna to its fate, Nov. 11, and marches to join the Russian main body under Buxhowden; in which he succeeds. Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2. *Continued on p. 566.*

Prussia.

1804 Frederick William acknowledges Napoleon; he puts on the grand cross of the new Legion of Honour.

1805 Prussia refuses to join the coalition against France.

Violation of the Prussian territories (Anspach) by Bernadotte, in his march from Hanover to Bavaria, at which the king is offended.

The Russian emperor, Alexander, visits Berlin, Oct. 25.

Continued on p. 566.

Italy.

1804 The pope crowns Napoleon, Dec. 2. (See France.)

1805 Italy formed into a kingdom by Buonaparte; capital city—Milan, March 18. Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan, May 26.

Sardinia is annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Eugene Beauharnois, viceroy of Italy.

The "Ligurian Republic" solicits annexation with France; hence Genoa annexed to the French empire. Lucca given to Eliza, Napoleon's sister, as a fief of the French empire.

Earthquake in Naples; 20,000 lives lost, July 26.

Continued on p. 567.

Poland.

1804 Napoleon's headquarters at Posen, Nov. 27.

Spain.

1804 Four frigates, laden with treasure, taken by the English fleet off Cape Finisterre. Remonstrances of the government unsuccessful with the British executive.

Indignation of all classes against England; the war-cry becomes popular.

War declared against England, Dec. 12.

1805 *On p. 567.*

Portugal.

1804 England compels Portugal to unite against France.

T. da Alameda, the satirist, flourishes.

Sweden.

1804 Gustavus of Sweden declines acknowledging the sovereignty of Napoleon. Population of Iceland 46,350 (1703.)

[The history of this island affords abundant proofs that the climate has been growing more severe, and the soil more ungrateful than formerly; hence the decline in the population.]

1805 Alliance of Sweden with England and Russia against France.

Russia.

1804 War with Persia.

The Russian army recalled from Paris. Death of Jarnowick, violinist, at St. Petersburg.

1805 The emperor aids Austria against France. Prussia refuses permission for the troops of Russia to pass through her territories. [Prussia had her eye on Hanover.] The emperor visits Berlin, Oct. 25. Convention with Prussia, Nov. 3.

Netherlands.

1804 Earthquake throughout Holland.

1805 New constitution arranged for the "Batavian Republic;" R. J. Schimmelpennec, grand pensionary, April 26.

Turkish Empire.

1804 The Wahabees capture Medina.

Renewed revolt of Servia.

1805 The French regain their influence at Constantinople.

Persia and Tartary.

1804 Sind restored (by conquest from the Sikhs) to Cabul.

India and China.

1804 The Mahrattas under Holkar defeated by the English in several battles—at Delhi, in the Doab, &c., most of the Sikhs being allies of the latter, under Ld. Lake. Lake besieges Bhurtore; peace purchased. Revolt against Kea-King, emperor of China, suppressed chiefly by bribery.

1805 Holkar retires towards the Sutlej. Bhurtore surrendered to Lord Lake, Ap. 11. Marquis Cornwallis, gov. of India, Jul. 30. [The marquis arrived in bad health. Orissa conquered from the Mahrattas by the English.]

Continued on p. 567.

America.

1804 The "Philadelphia" re-captured by Decatur.

Murder of Hamilton by Aaron Burr, V.P. Purchase from the Delaware Indians of the tract east of the Mississippi, between the Wabash and the Ohio by the U. S.

Additional articles to the "Federal Constitution of the United States."

Independence of St. Domingo, Jan. 1.

Massacre of 2,500 whites in one day in St. Domingo, by order of Dessalines, Ap. 23.

Jaques I. (Dessalines) proclaimed emperor of Hayti (or St. Domingo), Nov. 8.

Expedition of Preble to Tripoli, which he bombards.

The American merchant vessels are now the sole carriers to Holland, France, and Spain;—the merchant vessels of those countries having been cleared the sea by the British navy.

Expiration of the commercial part of Mr. Jay's treaty with Britain, made in 1794.

1805 *On p. 567.*

Britain.

- 1805 *Continued from p. 564.*
 Thomas Campbell, author of "Pleasures of Hope," &c. fl. in London (1777-1844.)
 [In 1806 he received from the Fox ministry a pension of £200 a-year, which he enjoyed as long as he lived.]
 Sir Anthony Carlisle, surgeon extraordinary to the prince regent, flourishes (1768-1840.)
 [He first pointed out the fact, that water might be decomposed by the galvanic battery.]

France.

- 1805 *Continued from p. 564.*
 Battle of Trafalgar; the French fleet nearly annihilated, October 21.
 [The combined fleet of France and Spain, from Toulon and Cadiz, under the command of admirals Villeneuve (French) and Gravina (Spanish), having been pursued by Nelson to the West Indies and back, was intercepted by Sir Robert Calder, and lost two ships, July 22. In consequence of this Villeneuve retired to Ferrol, instead of joining the squadrons at Brest and Rochefort, and at once proceeding to the invasion of Britain. At the battle of Trafalgar the French and Spanish force amounted to thirty-three ships of the line, the English to twenty-seven. After a bloody and prolonged struggle admiral Villeneuve was taken, and twenty sail of the line were either taken, sunk, or destroyed. Byron truly calls this engagement "fatal Trafalgar," for the naval hero of Britain perished at the very moment of victory, after enriching his country with one of the noblest of its many noble watchwords — England expects that every man this day shall do his duty. Admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command, and the illustrious hero was interred with great pomp and splendour in St. Paul's Church, London, Jan. 9, 1806. "By the battle of Trafalgar," says the historian of Europe, "the true crisis of the war, not only was the independence of England secured, and all Napoleon's hopes of maritime greatness destroyed, but the navies of France and Spain were annihilated for half a century."]
 Occupation of Vienna by Napoleon, Nov. 13.
 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
 Annexation of the Venetian states, Dec. 26.
 Comet discovered by M. Pons of Marseilles. (See Engd. 1795, and Prussia 1822.)
 Treaty of Presburg with Austria, Dec. 27.
 Treaty of neutrality violated by the king of Naples.
 Joseph Buonaparte invades Naples; the king dethroned, Dec. 27.
 Financial crisis in France.

Germany.

- 1805 Bavaria refuses to join the third coalition against France; his army joins the French, Sep. 9.
 The same day the Austrian army cross the Inn, and invades Bavaria.
 The Aulic council give the command to Mack (an unfortunate choice.)
 March of the French: Napoleon with the main body marches towards the Aus-

Germany.

- trians by Donawerth; Augereau blocks up the defiles of the Tyrol; Bernadotte (from Hanover) tries to get between the Austrians and their frontier.
 1805 The territory of Anspach violated by Bernadotte on his advance to Ulm, Oct. 8; which offends the king of Prussia.
 Mack is shut up in Ulm.
 Ney's victory at Elchingen, Oct. 14, 15.
 Mack surrenders Ulm to Napoleon, Oct. 17: 30,000 men, having with them 60 pieces of cannon, are marched out the next day to lay down their arms in dejection and disgrace.
 Bavaria created a kingdom by Napoleon.
 Maximilian Joseph (the preceding elector) crowned king.
 The kingdom of Wirtemberg founded by Napoleon.
 [Thus Bavaria and Wirtemberg attained independence contrary to the spirit of the Germanic constitution.]

Austria.

- 1805 *Continued from p. 565.*
 Francis (emperor) quits his capital.
 The French enter Vienna, Nov. 14.
 The allied army join at Wischau, Nov. 19.
 The French pass on to Schönbrunn.
 Haugwitz, the Prussian minister, visits Napoleon in his camp.
 Battle of Austerlitz; the Russian and Austrian armies deftd. by Napoleon, Dec. 2.
 Armistice and interview between Francis and Napoleon on the road to Hollitz, Dec. 4.
 Peace of Presburg: Francis submits to terms dictated by Buonaparte, Dec. 26; to which Alexander of Russia accedes.
 Terms: dissolution of the coalition against France; France acquires the Austrian Venetian territories; Bavaria receives the Tyrol with Vorarlberg; Baden obtains Brisgau, Ortenau, Constance; and Wirtemberg other portions of the Austrian territories.
 Austria obtains the electorate of Saltzburg, and the dignity of Grand Master of the Teutonic order.
 Thus Austria lost more than 1,000 square miles, and nearly 3,000,000 of inhabitants.

Prussia.

- 1805 *Continued from p. 565.*
 Convention with Russia, Nov. 3; hence Silesia is entered by Russians, who are allowed to pass through the kingdom.
 Occupation of Hanover and Bremen by the Prussians.
 After the battle of Austerlitz, the king wheels round to the French; and Haugwitz, the Prussian envoy, concludes The treaty of Vienna with France: Prussia renounces her alliance with England; Hanover and the margravate of Baireuth are annexed to Prussia, in exchange for Anspach (ceded to Bavaria), and Neufchatel and Cleves (to France), Dec. 15.
 Knobelsdorf, in Paris, negotiates for Prussian agrandizement through Fr. success.
 ["The days of retribution for Prussia were coming. That state, by its irresolution, duplicity, and covetousness, had by this time attracted the rabid vengeance of France, and the displeasure of the allies."]

Italy.

- 1805 *Continued* from p. 566.
Treaty of neutrality between Naples and France, Sep. 21.
Treaty of Naples with France, Oct. 8.
A Russian and English army allowed to land on the Neapolitan territory.
The French defeat the Austrians on the Adige, Oct. 20.
Venetian states ceded to France, Dec. 26; by the peace signed at Presburg.
The Venetian Horses (five in number) removed to France by Napoleon.
The king of Naples dethroned, Dec. 27.
Joseph Buonaparte chosen his successor.

Spain.

- 1805 Prohibitory index issued by the Spanish inquisition.
Battle of Trafalgar; defeat of the Spanish and French fleets by the English under Nelson; Nelson killed on the point of victory, Oct. 21.
[It was a terrible conflict. The English force, which numbered 27, was opposed to the combined fleet of 33 sail of the line. The Spaniards fought with the greatest gallantry, led by their brave admiral Gravina, who with Churruca and Alcala Galiano, did all that became men to support the honour of their country. But the French were wanting in their usual spirit, and tarnished the fame they had acquired in many a well-fought action.]

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1806 Disputes between Sweden and Prussia for Lauenberg.
The Bank of Hanover deposits for safety, £400,000 in the Bank of Eng. May 29.
1807 Attack and bombardment of Copenhagen by the English, under Lord Cathcart and admiral Gambier, Sep. 2-7.
Danish fleet (18 line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats) surrenders to the English, Sep. 5.
Alliance of Denmark with France and Russia against England and Sweden.
Bernadotte, with an army of 30,000 French, in Denmark and Swedish Pomerania.
Swedish invasion of Norway unsuccessful.
Vesta discovered by Oibers, March 19.
Professor Oersted of Copenhagen discovers, and makes experiments in electro-magnetism.

Netherlands.

- 1806 Hamburg taken by the French.
Bremen seized by France.
Cape of Good Hope again taken by Eng.
Friesland annexed to Holld. by Napoleon.
Holland is erected into a kingdom, June 5.
Louis Buonaparte proclaimed king of Holland, June 5.
Death of the stadtholder in England.

India.

- 1805 *Continued* from p. 565.
Runjeet Singh's military reforms.
Death of marquis Cornwallis at Ghazapoor, province of Benares, Oct. 5.
Sir Geo. Barlow, deputy governor-general till 1807.
The Mahrattas totally conquered, Dec. 24.
Holkar having come to an arrangement with Lord Lake is allowed to return quietly to Central India.

America.

- 1805 Thomas Jefferson re-elected president; George Clinton, V. P.
Attempt of colonel Burr to raise the standard of revolt in the new western states.
Disputes with England, arising from the capture and condemnation of several American vessels about to enter blockaded ports, and from the assumption by England of the "right of search."
["The British government and the admiralty courts revived the maxim of 1756, which assumed that neutrals, in time of war, could carry on no trade which they had not been accustomed to carry on in time of peace."—*Macgregor*. This neutral trade was, therefore, considered as a cover of enemy's property, and as war in disguise.]
The American ice trade commenced by Frederic Tudor of Boston, who ships a cargo to Martinique.
Australasia and Polynesia.
1805 Flinders surveys Nuyt's Land, and explores the coast to the east, which is called after the explorer.

British Statistics.**POPULATION THROUGHOUT THE LAST CENTURY.****I. England and Wales.**

In the year 1700.....	5,475,000
— 1710.....	5,240,000
— 1720.....	5,565,000
— 1730.....	5,796,000
— 1740.....	6,064,000
— 1750.....	6,467,000
— 1760.....	6,736,000
— 1770.....	7,428,000
— 1780.....	7,953,000
— 1790.....	8,675,000
— 1801.....	9,168,000

II. The Metropolis.**1. London, within the walls.**

In the year 1700.....	139,300
— 1750.....	87,000
— 1801.....	78,000

2. London, without the walls.

In the year 1700.....	69,000
— 1750.....	57,000
— 1801.....	56,300

3. City and Liberties of Westminster.

In the year 1700.....	130,000
— 1750.....	152,000
— 1801.....	165,000

4. Out-Parishes, within the Bills of Mortality.

In the year 1700.....	326,900
— 1750.....	357,600
— 1801.....	477,700

5. Parishes, not within the Bills of Mortality.

In the year 1700.....	9,150
— 1750.....	22,350
— 1801.....	123,000

III. Scotland.

In the year 1801.....1,652,400
Being a clear increase of 13 per cent., on the whole country, upon the previous decennial returns.

Britain.

- 1806 The Patriotic Fund amounts to £75,000.
Cape of Good Hope taken by Baird and Pookam, Jan. 8.
Public funeral of Lord Nelson, Jan. 9.
Death of Mr. Pitt at Wimbledon, Jan. 23.
Vote of £40,000 by House of Commons to pay Pitt's debts.
Grenville administration; Fox, foreign secretary, Feb. 5.
Duckworth's naval victory off St. Domingo.
Fox receives an offer to kill Napoleon.
Windham's plan for army; 7 yrs.' service.
Chancellor Lord Petty's financial scheme.
Supplies, £43,000,000; loan, £18,000,000.
Income Tax raised from 6½ to 10 per cent.
Death of bishop Horsley, June 3.
Mr. Fox's anti-slave trade resolution adopted by the Ho. of Commons, Ju. 6.
Mr. Fox refuses to negotiate for peace upon the terms proposed by Talleyrand.
Government duty on all coals entering the port of London, 9s. 4d. per chaldron.
Trial and acquittal of Lord Melville, April 29—June 12.
Mr. Whitbread's motion respecting the Poor laws.
Stuart's victory at Maida Hill, July 4.
Opening of the West India docks, July 12.
East India docks opened, August 4.
Death of Mr. Fox at Chiswick, Sep. 13, aged 58.
Investigation of the charges of the prince of Wales agst. his consort, by privy council, Sep. 20. "The delicate! investigation."
Lauderdale's negotiations for peace at Paris unsuccessful, Oct. 6.
Sir S. Hood captures a French squadron.
Boulogne attacked with Congreve rockets.
Discovery of a copper mine in Cornwall.
Steel and flint mill for obtaining light in mines. (It proved unsteady.)
Marsland's patent power-loom.
In the parliamentary grant for "miscellaneous services" this year, two weighty items appear, viz.:—£14,698 11s. 6d. for the funeral of Nelson, and £6,045 2s. 6d. for the funeral of Mr. Pitt.

THE ANNUAL STATE INCOME, known as the Revenue, has been estimated as follows—from the time of William the Conqueror:

£	£
William I. 400,000	Hen. VII. 400,000
William II. 350,000	Hen. VIII. 800,000
Henry I. 300,000	Edw. VI. 400,000
Stephen, 250,000	Mary, 450,000
Henry II. 200,000	Elizabeth, 500,000
Richard I. 150,000	James I. 600,000
John, 100,000	Charles I. 805,819
Henry III. 80,000	Cromwell, 1,517,247
Edward I. 150,000	Chas. II. 1,800,000
Edw. II. 100,000	James II. 2,001,155
Edw. III. 154,140	Wm. III. 3,895,295
Richd. II. 130,000	Anne, 5,691,893
Henry IV. 100,000	George I. 6,762,643
Henry V. 76,643	Geo. II. 8,522,540
Henry VI. 64,976	Geo. III. (1788), 15,372,971
Edw. IV. 100,000	(1800), 36,728,000
Edw. V. 100,000	
Richd. III. 100,000	

France.

- 1806 Naples thoroughly subdued, Feb. 13.
Napoleon confers dignities upon his friends:
Joseph Buonaparte, kg. of Naples, Feb. 18.

France.

- 1806 Louis Buonaparte created king of Holland, July 5. And on July 6 he appoints Joseph Buonaparte kg. of the Two Sicilies.
"The Confederation of the Rhine," July 12.
Prussia becomes jealous of France, Sep. 26.
Fourth coalition against France—England, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, Oct. 6.
War declared agt. Fr. by Prussia, Oct. 8.
Battle of Jena; Napoleon victor, Oct. 14.
Battle of Auerstadt; Davoust victorious.
Victory at Halle; the Prussians are routed by the French under Bernadotte, Oct. 17.
Napoleon enters Berlin, Oct. 25.
The Berlin decrees against English commerce, Nov. 21.
Conscription of 80,000 young men voted, Dec. 5. Battle of Pultusk, Dec. 26.
Alliance with Saxony, Dec. 12.
Vienna the capital of the Austrian empire.
Achievements of Murat and Ney.

Germany.

- 1806 Hanover seized by the king of Prussia, April. (See Prussia.)
Confederation of the Rhine formed, Jul. 12. [The minor German princes engaged to raise 250,000 troops in the event of war; the diet is fixed to meet at Frankfurt.]
Murat is created grand duke of Cleves.
The Kingdom of Westphalia formed, by Napoleon, out of the dominions of Hesse Cassel and the duke of Brunswick, three Hanoverian provinces, the principality of Corvey, and other less important places, August 18.
Jerome Buonaparte, kg.—Cassel his capital.
Palm, bookseller of Nuremberg, convicted of a libel (selling patriotic pamphlets), shot, August 26.
["This flagrant sequel to the murder of D'Enghem could not be overlooked," it is said, "by England."] Saxony detached from Prussia, and compelled by Buonaparte to break alliance with the allied powers, Oct. 17.
Prince Hohenloe surrenders to Murat at Prentzlow, Oct. 28.
Magdeburg, with its garrison of 22,000, capitulates to marshal Ney, Nov. 8.
Napoleon sends Junot against Portugal.
Hamburgh seized by Mortier, Nov. 19.
Peace concluded between the French and Saxons, Dec. 11.
The elector of Saxony receives the title of king; he engages to supply 20,000 men.
The Germanic empire dissolved, Dec. 15.
Avalanches at Fettais and Obargestelau: abt. 150 persons killed, 400 head of cattle.

Austria.

- 1806 Vienna evacuated by the French, Jan. 12.
Austria refuses to join Russia and Prussia against France.
[She could not move, if she were willing, because of the French legions at Braunau, and on the Inn.]

Prussia.

- 1806 Frederick William occupies, and then declares himself king of Hanover, April 1.
England declares war against Prussia.
[Napoleon, in order to keep Frederick William in good humour for a time, with one stroke of his pen made Hanover over to him, which, though at peace with England, he accepted.]

Prussia.

- 1806 The French seize Wesel, Elten, Eisen, and Verden.
 War declared against France, Sep. 24.
 Frederick William demands the evacuation of the German towns by the French; Napoleon sneeringly refuses, Oct. 2.
 Manifesto of Frederick William, detailing the encroachments of France, Oct. 8.
 Battle of Jena; the Prussians defeated by Napoleon, Oct. 14.
 Battle of Auerstadt; victory of Davoust over the Prussians, Oct. 14.
 Flight of the king to Königsberg.
 All Prussia is now at the mercy of Napoleon.
 Berlin occupied by the French, Oct. 25.
 Loss of Friesland. (See Holland, &c.)
 Mortier despatched to occupy Hamburg, and to seize all Eng. goods found there.
 Famous decree of Napoleon at Berlin, declaring Great Britain in a state of blockade, Nov. 20.

Italy.

- 1806 The king of Naples compelled to flee; a French army enters, Feb. 8.
Joseph Buonaparte (brother to Napoleon) enters Naples, and is crowned king, Feb. 15.
 Capri taken by Sir Sidney Smith, Ap. 22.
 Annexation of the states of Venice to Italy, May 1.
 Battle of Maida in Sicily; Sir John Stuart defeats the French, July 4.
 The French obtain Gaeta, July 12.
 The Russians lay siege to Ragusa in Dalmatia, July 12.
 Battle of Castel Nuovo; the Russians defeated by the French, Sep. 29.
 They are again defeated by Marmont, Sep. 30.
 La Fantastici, La Bandettini, poetesses, celebrated for their skill in the improvisatorial art; Gianni, a stay-maker, also flourishes as an unequalled impromptu.
 ["An Italian improvisatore has the benefit of a language rich in echoes. He generally calls in the accompaniment of song, a lute or a guitar, to set off his verses, and conceal any failures. If his theme be difficult he runs from that into the nearest commonplace, or takes refuge in loose lyric measures. Thus he may be always fluent, and sometimes, by accident, be bright."—*Forsyth.*]

Poland and Bohemia.

- 1806 Buonaparte, in vain, urges Kosciusko (now residing near Fontainebleau) to join in the approaching campaign.
 ["Kosciusko was not one of those who were dazzled by the splendour of Napoleon's career, and he divined that the military despot would be quite as treacherous as hereditary tyrants."—*Fletcher.*]
 Napoleon enters Warsaw, Dec. 18.
 His bulletins respecting the restoration of Poland are not satisfactory: much distrust is created in the Polish mind.
 Prague occupied by the French.

Spain.

- 1806 Singular manifesto of Godoy respecting an approaching crisis, which gives Napoleon a pretext for demanding auxiliary forces from Spain.
 Buenos Ayres captured by the English, June 27. Retaken by the Spaniards under Leniers, August 12.

Russia.

- 1806 War with Turkey; Moldavia and Wallachia occupied.
 Alexander takes up arms for the protection of Moldavia and Wallachia, and on account of the violation, by Turkey, of the free navigation of the Bosphorus, Nov. [“The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia rather exceed the superficial extent of England. By right of treaty they are no more than tributary to the Porte: in effect, they have been abjectly enslaved and ruinously plundered, even, it is said, to a greater extent, and in a more systematically grievous manner, than any other of the Turkish territories. Thus the population has dwindled to about 900,000; which, under any tolerable species of government, might, it is stated, be at least 15,000,000.”—*De Lacy Evans.*]
 The Russian army engaged against Turkey numbers 55,000 men.
 [“The actual pay of a Russian soldier is little more than half-a-crown a month.”]
 Insurrection in Poland.
 The Poles send to Napoleon entreating him to restore the independence of their country: his answers are cold and evasive.
 The French cross the Vistula; they enter Warsaw, Nov. 28.
 Battle of Pultusk, Dec. 26; the French repulsed; they retire towards the Vistula.
 Deputation of Poles wait on Napoleon at Posen, Dec. Battle of Pultusk.

Turkish Empire.

- 1806 Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt, Moldavia and Wallachia invaded by the Russians; hence the sultan declares war.
 Organization of regular troops.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1806 Loss of Erivan to the Russians.
 Runjeet Singh invades the Punjab; he is victorious over the Affghans.

India.

- 1806 Agreement between the English and Sikhs. The Sikhs nobly maintain their independence. [“Their system naturally resolved itself into a theocratic confederate feudalism. God was their helper and only judge, community of faith or object was their moving principle, and warlike array, the devotion to the steel of Govind, was their material instrument.”—*Cunningham.*]
 Mutiny at Vellore, and massacre of Sepoys by colonel Gillespie, July 10.
 Runjeet Singh crosses the Sutlej and takes Loodiana.
 Akbar Shah II. emperor of Delhi.
 The Pindaree freebooters of the Mahrattas commit great depredations.

America.

- 1806 Lewis and Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
 Buenos Ayres taken by Sir Home Popham, June 21.
 The emperor Dessalines shot at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Oct. 17.
 Christophe becomes “Chief of the Government of Hayti.”
 He introduces many important reforms.
 Civil war; Christophe's accession opposed.
 Disputes with England settled by treaty, concluded by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, U. S. Dec. 31.

Britain.

- 1807 Commercial treaty with America, Jan. 1.
Order in council against the Berlin decree, Jan. 7.
Peace with Prussia, Jan. 28.
The English take Monte Video, Feb. 3.
Duckworth forces the Dardanelles, Feb. 17.
Twenty-eight persons trampled to death in front of the Old Bailey, during the execution of the murderers of Mr. Steale, Feb. 22.
The king dismisses his ministers, for proposing measures of relief for Catholics, March 25.
Discussions on this exercise of the king's prerogative; majorities in both houses approve of the king's conduct.
The corporation of London express their gratitude to the king for his decided support of the protestant religion.
Portland ministry; Canning sec. of state.
Abolition of the slave trade, March 25.
Castlereagh's plan of encouraging the militia to volunteer into regiments of the line.
Sir Arthur Wellesley's coercive measures for Ireland.
Duel between Mr. Paul and Sir Francis Burdett, May 5; latter wounded.
Duel of Colclough and Alcock, June 21; death of the former—the latter becomes insane.
Copenhagen bombarded; the Dutch fleet surrenders, and is brought to England, Sept. 2-5.
Street gas-lights in Golden Lane, London, August 15.
Landing of the count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) at Yarmouth, Oct. 6.
Issue of orders in council for blockading the enemies' ports.
African institution founded.
Anne Moore of Tutbury, Staffordshire, lives twenty months without food. (?)
Lord Minto, governor-general of India.
Knight's factory, near Manchester, lighted with coal-gas by Mr. Clegg.
On the Decomposition of the Alkalies by Sir Humphrey Davy (Philos. Trans.)
Cubitt's patent sails for wind-mills.
A new magnetic chart by Mr. Yeates.
Sanskrit language studied by Europeans.
["The Indian mind has not yet been suffused or saturated by the genius of the English, nor can the light of European knowledge be spread over the country, until both the Sanscrit and Arabic (Persian) languages are made the vehicles of instructing the *learned*. These tongues should thus be assiduously cultivated, not so much for what they contain, as for what they may be made the means of conveying."—*Cumtingham*.]
Brunel's block-making machine.
Steam looms first in use.
The south side of Pall Mall lighted with coal-gas, by Mr. Winsor (1803.)
Aberdeen canal opened.
Gambier and Cathcart's expedition to the Baltic.
Deaths: Mr. G. Atwood, exper. phil. Aug. 1; Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal duke of York, aged 82 (he claimed the crown of England as Henry IX.), Aug. 31; Louis Delolme, Dec.

France.

- 1807 The French in Germany, &c.
Napoleon's victories in Silesia, Jan.
Battle of Eylau; French victorious, Feb. 8.
Reverses of Napoleon at Heilsberg, Ju. 10.
Battle of Friedland; Napoleon victorious.
Interview between Napoleon and the emperor of Russia, June 28.
Treaty of Tilsit, July 7.
Important changes in the government, rendering it more absolute and despotic.
An army sent through Spain to Portugal
Censorship of the press extended, Sep. 27.
Prefects appointed over the departments.
Restoration of hereditary titles.
Law of conscription made permanent.
The code Napoleon published.
Buonaparte's *Continental System*, intended as a check upon England, creates an unfavourable feeling towards himself.
Treaty of Fontainebleau, Oct. 27; at which it is decided that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign.
Invasion of Portugal by Junot.
Insurrection against the French in the peninsula; Junta established at Seville.
The Peninsular war commenced.
Issue of Milan decrees, Nov. 11, Dec. 17.
Austria.
1807 Cautious preparations of the Aulic council for throwing off the French yoke; the army and artillery are increased; horses are provided for the cavalry; the treasury is being refilled by economy, &c.
Insolent messages of Napoleon to the Austrian court, through general Andreosi, the French ambassador at Vienna.
Prussia.
1807 Surrender of Breslau to the French, Jan. 5.
Battle of Eylau, Feb. 8; the French victorious, with a loss of 15,000; the vanquished Russians lose 20,000.
Retreat of Napoleon to the Vistula, Feb. 17.
Dantzic surrendrd. to the French, May 19.
Battle of Heilsberg, June 10; the French defeated. Personal altercation between Napoleon and Lannes on the result of the battle. Koenigsberg occupied.
Battle of Friedland, the Russians defeated by Napoleon, June 13, 14.
[The allies lost 50,000 men and 80 guns.]
The Russians retreat beyond the river Aller; they come to Tilsit.
Prussia humbled, and her ports closed against England, by the
Peace of Tilsit between Prussia, France, and Russia, July 7-9: Prussia is compelled to cede all her territories between the Elbe and Rhine, and all her Polish possessions acquired since 1772, and such part of the new kingdom of Westphalia as belonged to Prussia, and the city of Dantzic and its territory;—thus Prussia loses half her kingdom, and the other half is crushed by levies to raise nearly £27,000,000, arrears of contributions.
Prussia joins the "Continental System," and acknowledges Louis Buonaparte as king of Holland and Joseph Buonaparte as king of Naples.
The circle of Cotbus is given to Saxony; also the
Duchy of Warsaw (Napoleon's creation.)
Frederick Augustus, king of Saxony, duke.

Italy.

- 1807 Napoleon again seizes upon Tuscany, which he annexes to France, Dec.
He commands the pope to declare war against England; the pope refuses.
Buonaparte renews his decrees at Milan, Dec. 17; declaring Great Britain in a state of blockade.

Poland.

- 1807 A "Supreme Legislative Commission" opened at Warsaw, Jan. 14.
[After the peace of Tilsit (July 7) Napoleon began to forget his brave and faithful soldiers the Poles.]

Spain.

- 1807 Dissensions in the Spanish court.
Monte Video taken by the English, Feb. 2.
Gen. Whitelock defeated at Buenos Ayres, July 5.
Treaty with France at Fontainebleau, for the partition of Portugal, Oct. 27, by which a French army was to pass through Spain into Portugal, while another was to occupy the frontier.
Decree declaring the king's son a traitor, Oct. 30.
General outcry against Godoy the queen's paramour.
Junot with 20,000 men arrives at Burgos; and accompanied by Caraffa's division (Spanish) he enters Portugal on the 19th November.
The French army of reserve under Dupont take Irun, Dec. 24.
Confusion of the Spanish court, now bound hand and foot by treaty of Fontainebleau.

Portugal.

- 1807 *Treaty for the partition of Portugal*; concluded at Fontainebleau, between France and Spain; Entre Minho E Douro was to be raised into a kingdom for the king of Etruria; Alentejo and Algarves to be formed into a principality for Godoy; and the other portions to remain in abeyance till the end of the war.
25,000 French troops are detained for service in Portugal.
Peremptory order of Napoleon for the seizure of all English subjects, and the confiscation of their property—obeyed.
Approach of the army of the Gironde under marshal Junot.
Nine Russian ships of the line arrive in the Tagus.
The vanguard of the French and Spanish troops reach Abrantes.
The royal family escape on board Lord Strangford's squadron in the Tagus, Nov. 23; they sail for the Brazils on the 29th.
Marshal Junot enters Lisbon, Nov. 27—the invading army under his command being in a wretched and miserable condition.
Politick and conciliatory measures of marshal Junot; nevertheless
Popular antipathy and dissatisfaction indicate an impending insurrection.

Russia.

- 1807 Defeat at Preussisch-Eylau, Feb. 8—the Russians under Benningsen defeated. (See Prussia.)
[Notwithstanding the victory of Napoleon, he felt he had encountered in the Russian commander a worthy adversary.]
Defeat of Friedland, June 13. (See Prussia.)

Russia.

- 1807 Capture of Konigsberg.
Interview between the emperor Alexander and Napoleon on a raft in the midst of the Niemen, June 26.
Peace of Tilsit: cession of the Ionian Isles by Russia, wh. adopts the "Continental System." (See Prussia.)
Acquisition by Russia of Bialystock.
Napoleon leaves Tilsit for Paris, July 9.
Armed neutrality revived by Russia, Oct. 31.
The Tichvina canal completed.

Turkish Empire.

- 1807 War declared against Russia for its occupation of Moldavia, Jan. 7.
The passage of the Dardanelles forced by Sir John Duckworth, Feb. 17; he is compelled to retreat, March 1.
The Janissaries are jealous of the new Turkish army; hence
Victory of the Servians over the Turks at Nyssa, April 2.
Revolt of the Janissaries; by whom Selim is deposed and imprisoned.
Mustapha IV. (son of Abd-ul-Hamid) is raised to the throne, May 29.
Truce of Sloboja with Russians; the troops return with the view of restoring Selim.
Egypt evacuated by the English, Sep. 23.
The evacuation of the line of the Danube by the Russians is one of the stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit.
["Under various pretexts, however, the Russians evaded the fulfilment of this stipulation, and kept their army in the principalities, until they renewed the war in 1810."—*Str De Lucy Evans.*]

India and China.

- 1807 Expulsion of the chief of Kussoor (a Sikh) by Runjeet Singh.
Lord Minto, gov.-general of British India.
The Pindares under Ameer Khan and Chetoo revolt.
First attempt of protestant missionaries to preach Christianity in China: Dr. Morrison, from the London Missionary Society, arrives at Macao in Sept., whence he proceeds to Canton.
[See on *Sanscrit Language*, under Engld.]

America.

- 1807 Rejection by the president of the U. S. of the Monroe treaty.
Trial and acquittal of colonel Burr for treason—plotting to divide the states.
Assertion of the *right of search* by Britain; the American ship Chesapeake fired into by a British ship of war, June 23.
The British under Whitelock defeated at Buenos Ayres.
Fulton's first successful trial of steam power on the river Hudson; his vessel performing the passage from New York to Albany (120 miles) in 32 hours.
Stevens sails from New York to Delaware in a steam-boat of his own construction—the first sea-voyage by steam.
[He arrived too late in New York for competition with Fulton, &c. on the Hudson; hence he failed in obtaining the government charter of exclusive permission to ply between New York and Albany, which Fulton obtained.]
American embargo act, Dec. 22; the operation of which is severely felt in Engld.

Britain.

- 1808 Loss of the Anson man-of-war, Jan 7.
Imposition of new taxes for the war.
Note and bill taxes increased.
Supply of £58,000,000 for the year.
Local militia act—200,000 men to be trained 28 days annually.
Windham's seven years' enlistment plan abandoned.
The Portland administration.
Tax on armorial bearings.
Great disturbances in the manufacturing districts—higher wages required, June.
Habeas Corpus act suspended.
Peace proclaimed with Spain, July 4.
Victory of general Riding over the French at Baylen, July 20.
Spanish prisoners clothed and sent home.
Petitions for reform and against abuses.
Convention of Cintra, August 30; indignation against Sir Hugh Dairymple for being party to it.
The Dublin Parliament House becomes the Bank of Ireland.
Russian fleet in the Tagus seized, Sep. 3.
Covent Garden theatre burnt down, September 20.
Nathan Meyer Rothschild settles in Manchester as agent to his father at Frankfurt in purchasing cotton goods for the continental markets.
Proposals for peace made by France rejected, Dec. 15.
The Lancasterian system of school instruction becomes popular.
Heathcoat's patent for bobbin-net.
Invention for making fishing-nets rewarded by Society of Arts (1796.)
"From this year to 1813 there were seldom less than from 100 to 106 sail of the line, from 130 to 160 frigates, upward of 200 sloops, besides bombs, gun-brigs, cutters, schooners, &c. in active service. To this enormous service were added another 500 sail in ordinary employed as prison, hospital, and receiving ships."—*G. Harvey.*

France.

- 1808 The French in Portugal, Spain, &c.
The Spanish "insurgents" are aided by the English.
The Spanish royal family come to Bayonne, where Ferdinand abdicates, May 6.
Junot's defeat and capitulation; he evacuates Portugal. Battle of Vimeira.
Conscription of 80,000 young men.
Napoleon's conference with the emperor of Russia at Erfurt, Sep. 27—Oct. 14.
Proposals of peace made to England by both emperors, Oct. 12.
Napoleon sets out for Spain, Oct. 25.
Recall of Napoleon to Paris, Dec. 4.
War with Austria.
Volta, the discoverer of the electric pile, rewarded by Napoleon with 3,000 livres and a gold medal.
Singular mode of duelling: M. le Gunfrere and M. le Pigne fight from balloons in Paris; Le Pigne killed.

Austria.

- 1808 Formation of the Landwehr, or compulsory militia, in Austria, June.
Austria enters the field with an army of 350,000 men.
Great enthusiasm against the French.

Prussia.

- 1808 Levy of 140,000,000 francs by the French; 100,000 French soldiers quartered on the unhappy Prussians.
French garrisons placed in the fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, and Dantzic.
The king dismisses his incompetent, if not treacherous, ministry.
Hardenburg and Stein, Scharnhorst and Gentz, Arnt and Jahn, called to office.
Privileges of the nobility and serfdom of the peasantry abolished; economy in every department of the state; self-dependence and patriotism encouraged—the spirit of resistance to French tyranny is rapidly rising.
Rise of the Tugendbund.

Italy.

- 1808 Correspondence between the pope and Napoleon, Feb.
Sicily garrisoned by a Brit. army, Mar. 24.
The papal dominions annexed to the kingdom of Italy, May 21.
[Napoleon justified this act on the ground that the pope refused to declare war against England.]
Joachim Murat, king of Naples, July 15;
Joseph Buonaparte having resigned.
(See Spain.)

Spain.

- 1808 The Spanish army compelled to co-operate with the French; the Spanish forts, towns, and castles, are seized by the imperial (French) generals.
Pampeluna and Barcelona surprised by D'Armagnac and Lechi; San Sebastian occupied by the French court, and Figuera captured by a trick.
Project of emigrating to Mexico discussed by the royal family.
Rumour of the flight of the royal family.
Attack upon the house of Godoy.
Revolution of Aranjuez, March 17.
Godoy formally deprived of all his titles, &c.
Charles resigns the crown, March 19.
["This reign was remarkable for the rapid decline of the monarchical power and the corresponding elevation of the character of the people. Notwithstanding every obstacle, the resources, knowledge, and energy of the mass, gained ground."] *Ferdinand VII.* proclaimed king; but the assembling of the Cortes and the ancient usual solemnities for the occasion are not observed.
Godoy surrenders to the troops, and is imprisoned.
New and inferior ministry; persecution of Urquijo, Conde de Cabarrus, and Jovelanos.
Don Carlos proceeds to meet Napoleon at Burgos.
The ex-king and queen made prisoners by Murat.
Ferdinand persuaded by general Savary and some of the council to go to Bayonne, April 10.
Wily and perfidious conduct of Savary.
Ferdinand refuses to abdicate, April 16.
Unnatural conduct of Charles and the queen mother.
Ferdinand compelled to abdicate, May 1.
Insurrection in Madrid, and conflict with the French troops under Murat, May 2.

Spain.

- 1808 The queen of Etruria and the infants Don Antonio and Don Francisco carried off to Bayonne, May 3.
 Compulsory abdication of Charles in favour of Napoleon, May 5.
 Ferdinand compelled to renounce his claims as pr. of Asturias at Bourdeaux, May 12.
 Removal of all the royal princes of Spain into France—to the palace of Valency.
 Rise of the Spanish patriots; dreadful commotions and excesses.
 Junta of Seville; delegates to England.
 The Canning ministry decides on supporting the patriots; hence
 League of the Junta with England.
 Spread of the insurrection against the French invaders.
 Assassination of the marquis Solano.
 Popular juntas of Cadiz and Grenada.
 War to the knife decreed agnst. the French; infuriated conduct of the people; excesses and assassinations disgrace the patriotic movement.
 "Uncle George," Palafox, marquis da Lazan, bishop of Oreuse, and other distinguished patriots flourish.
 The Bayonne decree, constituting
Joseph Buonaparte king of Spain and the Indies.
 New constitution by Don Miguel José de Azanza; Urquijo and Romanillos secretaries of state.
 Disastrous conflict with the French at Santander, and defeat at Torquemada.
 Rout of the Spaniards at Cabezon.
 Surrender of five ships off Cadiz to Lord Collingwood, June 14.
 Repulse of the French at Saragossa (first siege), June 15.
 Defeat of the French at Casa Masana.
 Victories of the Bruch over the French.
 Marshal Bessieres defeats the patriots under general Cuesta, at Rio Secco, Jul. 14.
 Victories of the patriots at Baylen over Dupont, July 19.
 Surrender of Dupont to Castanos, July 20.
 Monecy repulsed in Valencia.
 Joseph Buonaparte enters Madrid, July 21.
 Madrid recovered by Castanos and Lamas.
Ferdinand VII. again proclaimed, July 30.
 Retreat of Joseph Buonaparte to Burgos with the crown jewels, August 1.
 Siege of Saragossa still continued; dreadful assaults on the 3d and 4th of August.
 New central govt.; Florida Blanca, ministr.
 Defeat and surrender of the patriots at Logrono, Oct. 29.
 Napoleon heads his army, Nov. 3.
 Repulse of Blake at Zornosa; followed by several losses for want of resources.
 Appearance of the British army in Spain.
 The patriots defeated at Tudela, Nov. 23.
 Madrid capitulates to Napoleon, Dec. 4.
 The inquisition, feudal privileges, and monasteries abolished.
 Losses of the patriots; their cause now seems hopeless.
 Plans of Napoleon to cut off the Brit. army.
 Hazardous retreat of Sir John Moore.

Portugal.

- 1808 Revolt in Portugal, June 19: first rising in Oporto—Oliveiro thrown into prison; rising in Algarve—retreat of gen. Maran-

Portugal.

- sin; restoration of the national arms, &c. at Braga, Coimbra, Leiria, &c.; feast of "Corpus Christi" in Lisbon—alarming panic among the processionists and confusion of Junot; the peasants and others in arms—routed at Castro d' Airo by Loison, June 21; routed again at Alpedrinham, July 4; the Alentejo rises, July 11; also, Beja and other towns.
 1808 Sir A. Wellesley arrives off Oporto, July 25.
The Patriot War begun, July 26.
 Defeat by the French at Evora.
 Manifesto of Sir Arthur Wellesley to the Portuguese from Levaos, August 2.
 Wellesley reaches Leiria, August 13.
 Battle of Roliça, August 17; Wellington defeats Laborde.
 Wellesley arrives at Vimiera, August 19.
 Battle of Vimiera, August 21; Sir A. Wellesley defeats marshal Junot.
 The French evacuate Portugal.
 Sir Arthur Wellesley recommends a forward movement against the French; but his counsel is overruled.
 Convention of Cintra, August 30.
 Council of regency; provisional measures.
 Surrender of the Russian fleet in the Tagus to Sir C. Cotton, Sep. 3.
Sweden and Denmark.
 1808 Finland invaded by the Russians (Feb. 18), and Sveaborg captured.
 Death of Christian VII., king of Denmark, March 11; his son,
Frederick VI. succeeds, Denmark.
Russia.
 1808 War declared against Sweden, Feb. 10.
 Successful expedition against Finland.
 Armistice of Sloboja with Turkey; the Russians evacuate Moldavia.
 Warsaw created a duchy—Frederick Augustus, king of Saxony, made duke.
 War declared against England.
Turkish Empire.
 1808 Murder of Selim by Mustapha's order, before the return of the army.
Mahmoud II. (brother of Mustapha) made sultan by the army.
 Terrible slaughter in Constantinople for three days; the Janissaries revolt against the regular troops, whom they massacre.
 Ali Pacha's dominions greatly extended by conquest—Western Greece, Epirus, and half of Albania.
Persia and Tartary.
 1808 Lord Elphinstone visits Cabul.
India and China.
 1808 Aggressions of Runjeet Singh upon the possessions of the Sikh chiefs of Sirhind, who apply to the English for protection.
 Macao taken possession of by rear-adm. Drury; he is compelled to withdraw.
America.
 1808 Slave trade abolished by Congress.
 The royal family, and most of the nobility of Portugal, arrive in Brazil.
 Arrival of the prince regent of Portugal at Bahia; where he stays a month.
 The *Carta Regia* granted to Bahia.
 The prince removes to Rio de Janeiro.
Australasia and Polynesia.
 1808 Arrest of the governor, captain Bligh, for tyranny, by the commander of the New South Wales Corps, Jan. 25.

Britain.

- 1809 Sinking of Penguin Island, Cape of Good Hope, January 2.
 Peace with Turkey, January 5.
 Death of Sir John Moore. (See Spain.)
 Colonel Wardle's charges against the duke of York, of countenancing and participating in a system of corruption with Mrs. Clarke, January 27.
 Drury Lane theatre burnt, Feb. 24.
 Cayenne and Martinique taken, Feb.
 The duke of York acquitted, he retires from office, March 17.
 Bill to prevent the brokerage of offices.
 Castlereagh accused of parliamentary trafficking—dismissed.
 Supply £53,861,978; loan £11,000,000.
 Lord Cochrane's victory in the Basque Roads, April 11.
 National Vaccine Establishment, April 21.
 Captain Manby's mortar experiments for throwing a line to sailors in distress.
 East India College, Haileybury, finished.
 Sir William Cargoe's life-boat.
 Senegal and Goree taken, July 7.
 Capt. Barclay walks 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours (42 days and nights), each mile within the hour, July.
 Chatham's expedition to Walcheren.
 Covent Garden new theatre built, Sep. 17.
 Attack of the English under col. Keating, on the Isle of Bourbon; it surrenders, Sep. 23.
 The O. P. riots—continued till Dec. 10.
 Pall Mall lighted with gas.
 Jubilee; the king 50 years old, October 25.
 Death of the duke of Portland.
 The Perceval ministry, October 30.
 Total failure of the expedition to Walcheren, November 25.
 Duel between Canning and Castlereagh.
 Treaty of mutual defence with Persia.
 A zinc mine discovrd. at Craven, Yorksh.
 Bundy's pin-making patent.
 Murdoch receives the Rumford medal from the Royal Society (1792).
 Clegg's coal-gas at Harris's, Coventry.
 Mr. Children's galvanic batteries.
 The Post Office, London, built by Smirke.
 Covent Garden theatre, London, opened.
 Bramah's machine for numbering bank notes, set up in Bank of England.
 Heathcoat's patent for an improved lace weaving machine. (See 1805.)
 [The father of the bobbin-net manufacture.]
 Billingsgate market, London, burnt.
 [Fires at this market in 1718 and 1755.]
 Auckland Islands discovd. by cap. Bristow.
 Quarterly Review commenced.
 Dollars issued in 1809 and 1810, 1,073,051.
 [The number of dollars in 1797 was 2,325,099; and in 1804 1,419,484.]
- France.**
- 1809 The states of the church invaded, Feb. 2.
 Fifth coalition against France—England and Austria, April 6.
 Battles of Abensberg, April 20; and of Eckmuhl, April 22. (See Austria.)
 The French occupy Vienna, May 3.
 Napoleon excommunicated, June 10.
 Armistice with Austria, July 12.
 Peace with Austria, Oct. 24.
 The French in Spain, &c.
 Napoleon divorced from Josephine, Dec.
 Painful scene on the occasion.

Austria.

- 1809 Prince Metternich, chief minister.
 War with France renewed, April 6; the Austrians "strike the first blow."
 Battle of Abensberg; the archduke defeated, April 20.
 Battle of Eckmuhl; Napoleon again defeats the archduke, April 22.
 Vienna captured by the French under Napoleon, May 12, 13—the way having been left open by the archduke.
 Battle of Aspern; the archduke defeats Napoleon, May 21, 22.
 Battle of Raab, June 7.
 Decisive battle of Wagram, July 5, 6.
 Francis signs an armistice, July 12.
 Attempt to assassinate Napoleon by a student named Stabs, Sep. 15.
 Austria, humiliated, concludes the Peace of Vienna, with Napoleon, Oct. 10.
 Terms:—Cession by Austria, to the confederated princes, of Salzburg, Berchtoldsgaden, Inn-viertel, half of Hausruck-viertel (to Bavaria); the Illyrian provinces to the kingdom of Italy; West Galicia to the king of Saxony; and a part of East Galicia to Prussia.
 Francis negotiates an amnesty for the Tyrolese with "the conqueror."
 [Soon after the troops of Austria, with those of Prussia, Saxony, and the Rhenish confederacy, were seen marching with the French against Russia.]
 Ramparts of Vienna demolished, Oct. 14.
 The archduke marches into Bohemia.
 Insurrection in the Tyrol under Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger.
 The Tyrolese patriots overpowered by the French under Lefebvre and Beaumont.
- Prussia.**
- 1809 Praiseworthy efforts of the king, aided by the ministers Stein and Hardenburg, to restore confidence and stability in public affairs, continue.
 The Poles again take Cracow.
- Italy.**
- 1809 Rome united to the French emp. May 13.
 Deposition of pope Pius VII., who excommunicates Napoleon, June 10.
 Re-establishment of the inquisition at Rome, July 10.
 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*, March 27.
 Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Sep. 4.
- Poland and Hungary.**
- 1809 The archduke Ferdinand invades Poland at the head of 30,000 men, April 15.
 Battle of Raszyn, near Warsaw, April 19; defeat of Poniatowski, followed by the surrender of Warsaw to the Austrians.
 Poniatowski (on the suggestion of Dombrowski) enters Galicia, and stirs up the people to insurrection; he marches into Lublin, May 14.
 Battle of Thorn, May 14; Dombrowski defeats the Austrians.
 The Poles take Sandomir, May 19.
 They enter Leopil, May 23; hence Provisional government. instituted at Zamosc.
 Flight of the archduke from Warsaw (after exacting 400,000 florins from the citizens) with his troops, June 1.
 The Poles discover to their mortification (by the peace of Vienna, Oct. 14) that Napoleon is not faithful to their interests.

Spain.

- 1809 **Battle of Corunna**; defeat of the French—death of Sir J. Moore, Jan. 16.
The English army quits Spain.
Noble but unsuccessful efforts of the patriots. Joseph again enters Madrid, Jan. 22.
Co-operation of the British fleet under Lord Cochrane at Barcelona, &c.
Second siege of Saragossa; dreadful horrors; 54,000 of the besieged perish by "sword, famine, and pestilence."
Capitulation of Saragossa, by order of the Junta, Feb. 21; Palefox lying ill of fever at the time.
Battle of Medellin; defeat of the patriots. Successes of Soult and Ney.
Indomitable spirit of the patriots.
Guerilla warfare adopted by the patriots. Noble conduct of Reding; he is defeated. Victories of the French under St. Cyr.
The English under Wellesley enter Spain. Passage of the Douro; and repulse of Soult by Sir A. Wellesley, May 12.
Vigo taken by the English, May 27.
Dissensions among the Spanish generals. Unhappy influence of party spirit.
Battle of Talavera; defeat of marshal Victor by Sir A. Wellesley, July 28.
Sir Arthur Wellesley appointed by the Junta to the rank of captain-general.
England confers upon him the title of Lord Viscount Wellington.
The pass of Banos taken by Soult.
King Joseph takes the field against Vanegras, and is defeated at Aranjuez.
Battle of Almonaud; defeat of Vanegras. Wellington retires into Portugal, on account of the extreme scarcity of provisions in Spain.
Tyranny of the French government in Spain; general confiscation; all titles not conferred by the new king abrogated; suppression of all orders of chivalry, except "La Militar de Espana," and "Toison de Oro;" abolition of monkish orders—mendicant and clerical.
The Spanish war a heavy drain upon the resources of France; 2,000,000 francs voted for this year.
Siege of Girona, Montjuish, and other strongholds; heroic conduct of the Spanish generals—Alvarez, Blake, O'Donnell, Rodolph, Marshall, &c.; repeated repulses of the French, who lose 2,000 men.
Extreme sufferings of Girona, now blockaded.
Capitulation of Girona; death of Alvarez. Exploits of Renobales, the Guerilla general. Dissensions among the juntas.
Arrangement for convoking the various Cortes at Cadiz.
Victories of the French under Sebastian, Mortier, Victor, &c.
Retreat of the Spanish generals; Wellington retires to the north side of the Tagus.
- Portugal.**
1809 Oporto taken by marshal Soult, March 29. The English army in Portugal under Beresford; Sir A. Wellesley commander-in-chief, April 22.
- Denmark and Sweden.**
1809 Gustavus IV., the insane king of Sweden, deposed; his uncle, duke of Sudermanna, Charles XIII. succeeds, March 13.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1809 Alteration in the constitution—sovereign power hereditary in the male line—exclusion of the late king's issue—state council and diet.
Tornea and Aland Isles taken by Russia.
Peace of Jonköping between Denmark and Sweden.
Peace of Fredericksham. (See Russia.)
[Cession of about one-third of the Swedish population, and one-fourth of the territory.]
- Russia.**
1809 Congress opened by the Russian court at Jassy, to deliberate on peace, in Feb.
Russia demands of the Porte the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the removal of the British ambassador from Constantinople. Negotiations broken off.
War declared agt. Austria, May 5; hence Russian troops are sent into Galicia.
Peace of Fredericksham with Sweden; Finland, East Bohemia, and Aland, ceded to Russia; also, Tarnopol in East Galicia; and to the duchy of Warsaw West Galicia is ceded by Austr., Sep. 17.
- Netherlands.**
1809 The operation of the "Continental System" creates excess of misery in Holland, where the people live chiefly by trade. Diminution of the population by conscription, flight, and other causes.
- Turkish Empire.**
1809 War renewed with Russia, April. Peace of Turkey with England. Republic of Ionian Islands restored, Oct. 1.
- Persia and Tartary.**
1809 Shah Shooja expelled Cabul by Futteh Khan, by whom Mahmoud is restored. Futteh Khan vizier to Mahmoud.
Treaty of mutual defence with England. [When Napoleon's ambition led him to form projects against British India, both France and England courted the friendship and alliance of Futteh Ali.]
War of the English against the pirates in the Persian Gulf; 81 vessels destroyed; also towns and villages, Nov.
- India and China.**
1809 Runjeet Singh confines the Goorkhas to the left of the Sutlej.
Unsuccessful invasion of Berar by the Pindares under Ameer Khan.
The Sikhs of Sirhind are taken under British protection; hence
Embassy of Mr. Metcalf to Lahore.
An English army advances to the Sutlej, under general Ochterloney.
Treaty with Runjeet Singh, king of Lahore, signed April 25—both parties entertaining distrust of each other.
- America.**
1809 Cayenne taken by the English, Jan. 12.
Non-intercourse act with England, Mar. 1.
Mr. Erskine's arrangement with the American cabinet.
Embargo on British ships repealed, Ju. 10.
Seizure of American shipping in France.
Mr. Erskine's arrangement disavowed by the English govt., which results in the Renewal of the non-intercourse law against England, August 9.
James Madison, 4th president of U. S.
Portuguese Guiana wrested fr. the French.
The trade of Cuba relieved fr. restrictions.

Britain.

- 1810 Resolution of the house for inquiring into the late miscarriages in the Scheldt.
Treaty of peace with Sweden, Jan. 6.
City address to his majesty, calling for a "general inquiry into the national misfortunes" abroad and at home, Jan. 9.
A like address fr. a Berkshire Co. meeting.
Powdermills, Faversham, blown up, Jan. 16.
Lyon Levy, a Jew, throws himself from the top of the London Monument, Jan. 18.
City meeting in consequence of the rejection of their petition: they declare "that such rejection is an additional proof of the shameful inadequacy of the representation of the people in the Commons' House; and more forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a speedy and substantial reform in that honourable house." &c.
Thanks to Sir F. Burdett, &c. Jan. 21.
Freedom of the city is presented to Mr. Wardle, M.P. Jan. 30.
Bequests of £1,200 and £400 by Mr. Burnett of Aberdeen, announced as prizes for essays on the Being of God, Jan. 31.
Court-martial on capt. W. Lake, for having put Robert Jeffery, a seaman, ashore on the island of Sombroero, in Dec. 1807. Lake is dismissed the service.
Amboyna again taken by English, Feb. 17.
Lord Chatham, master-general of the ordnance, resigns.
Petition of the city of London against granting a pension to Wellington, Feb. 23.
Trial of Mr. Perry, of *Morning Chronicle*, for a libel on the kg.; acquitted, Feb. 24.
Debate on the Walcheren expedition.
Discussion on the privileges of the house; committal of J. Gale Jones, president of the "British Forum" club.
Sir F. Burdett denies the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England.
St. Maura taken by the English, March 21.
Tappanool captured by the French, Ap. 3.
Arrest of Sir Francis Burdett; he is sent to the Tower, April 6.
The populace attack the escort, who fire, and several lives are lost.
Addresses fr. both houses on the slave trade.
Westminster meeting in favour of Sir F. Burdett and John Gale Jones, April 17.
The arbitrary proceedings of the House of Commons in the above cases agitate the public mind; meetings are held.
Order in council for the seizure of all such vessels as belong to ports prevented by France from trading with Eng., May 13.
Attempt to assassinate the duke of Cumberland; suicide of Sellis, May 31.
Mr. Grenville's collections purchased for the British Museum for £13,727.
Capt. Dodd, in reply to questions proposed by the duke of Kent, excuipates his royal highness from any participation in bringing forward the recent inquiry into the conduct of the duke of York, June.
Parliament prorogued; Sir F. Burdett liberated; a grand procession waits for him, but he secretly departs by water, June 21.
Wm. Cobbett, for condemning the flogging of English soldiers under a guard of Germans, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fined £1,000, July 9.

Britain.

- 1810 The Ouseleys depart for Persia as British ambassadors, July 12.
Thunder-storm in London, July 14, 15.
Agitation for "Repeal" in Dublin, Sep. 1: counsellor O'Connell declares that catholic emancipation was only a secondary consideration (with the catholics) to that of repeal of the union.
Issue of Bank of England, £23,904,000.
Hassell's improvements in the aquatinta process; reward, 30 guineas and medal.
Suicide of Mr. Abr. Goldsmid, Sep. 28.
Owing to his majesty's illness no new appointment of lord mayor of London is made this year.
The king of Sweden visits England, Nov.
Private interment of the princess Amelia, Nov. 14.
John Gale Jones sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, Nov. 26.
Lord Blaquay's unfortunate expedition to Malaga, Nov. 26.
Embargo on British vessels in U. States.
Guadaloupe, W. I.; Isle of Bourbon, and Mauritius, Africa, captured from the Fr.
The Dutch lose Amboyna, Banda, Ternati, in the Moluccas.
Mental indisposition of the king, Dec. 10.
Bill for settling the powers of the regency.
Great commercial distress—a panic—2,000 bankrupts during the year.
Sentence on 19 printers of the *Times* for conspiracy: 12 months' imprisonment,—fine, 1s. each, Dec. 11.
Fall of part of Dover Cliffs, Dec. 16.
Arrival of Lucien Buonaparte and family at Plymouth, Dec. 18.
Loss of the Satellite (16 guns) and crew, Dec. 20.
Sacrilige and robbery at St. Paul's, London, Dec. 24.
Schmidt's phantasmagoric chronometer patented.
Witty's improvements in rotative steam engines.
Gold and silver coined since the restoration — £139,496,880, viz.: Chas. II. £7,524,105; James II. £2,737,637; William III. £10,511,963; Anne £2,691,626; Geo. I. £8,725,921; Geo. II. £11,966,576; Geo. III. and Regency £74,501,586.
Mr. George Pocock's (of Bristol) patented geographical scales for drawing maps.
Manly's patented "Expedition plough."
The first local gas-light and coke company incorporated by act of parliament.
Dr. Brewster's discoveries in optics.
[His researches on light continued (interruptedly) for at least 14 years. Between 1810 and 1813 he arrived at some very interesting results, which were announced in his "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," pub. in 1813.]
Murdock's patented boring machine for forming stove-pipes.
Experiments in electro-magnetism by most of the philosophers of Europe, from this period.
Professor Cumming's galvanometer pub.
Deaths: adm. Lord Collingwood, May; princess Amelia, youngest daughter of the king and queen, Nov. 2; Charles Grignon, engraver.

France.

- 1810 Napoleon married to Maria Louisa, Austria. ["From this period, in particular, Napoleon laboured to blend the ancient families with the nobility of his own creation."] Dismissal of Fouché.
The dey of Algiers proclaims war against France, May 29.
Fire at Auxonne; twenty-one English prisoners liberated and sent home for their heroism at it, by Napoleon, June 21.
Prince of Schwartzzenburgh's *fete* in Paris; the hall on fire; 70 persons burnt, July 1.
Holland declared an integral part of the French empire.
Abattoirs, or public slaughter-houses, ordered to be erected, by decree of Napoleon. [They were finished in 1818.]
The polarization of light discovered by M. Arago.
Lucien Buonaparte visits Engld., Dec. 18.

Germany.

- 1810 Spread of the Tugendbund, or secret society for resisting the French, among the northern provinces of Germany.
Hanover annexed to Westphalia, March 16.
Louis Buonaparte abdicates, July 1.
Holland and Westphalia united to France; Thus the north of Germany from the Wesel to Lubeck is annexed to Fr., Dec. 13.

Austria.

- 1810 Marriage of the archduchess Maria Louisa, the emperor's daughter, to Napoleon, by proxy, April.
Suppression of the Tyrolese revolt against French domination.
Capture and base execution of the peasant patriot Hofer, April 5.
["Brave hearts will swell at the recital of the noble deeds of these poor peasants, when the portentous career of Napoleon will be consigned to universal execration."] Murder of the English envoy, Mr. Bathurst, near Perleburg.

Prussia.

- 1810 Re-organization and augmentation of the army in Silesia.
University of Berlin founded.

Italy.

- 1810 Union of the city of Rome to the French republic by a "Senatus Consultum" at Paris, Feb. 12.
Neapolitan flotilla taken by the English, July 20.
Murat's attack on Sicily repulsed, Sep. 18.
Pestilence throughout Italy this year.

Spain.

- 1810 Napoleon's army in the peninsula greatly augmented by Italians, Poles, Germans, as well as French; Massena, commander. Granada occupied by the French, Jan. 28.
Preservation of Cadiz, owing to the forced march of Albuquerque, Feb. 3.
Cadiz blockaded, Feb. 6—Aug. 25, 1812. [Raised after the battle of Salamanca.]
Storm at Cadiz from March 6—8.
King Joseph in Andalusia.
His wise and moderate measures.
Fall of Astorga to the French, April 22.
Various successes of the patriots.
Lerida reduced; Suchet's infamous attack on the inhabitants, May 14.
Tortosa besieged; bravery of the besieged and of general Macdonald.

Spain.

- 1810 Efforts of the juntas to rouse the people to general action.
Cuidad Rodrigo, with a garrison of 4,000, surrenders to the French, July 10.
Battle of Vique; O'Donnell compelled to retreat upon Tarragona.
Wellington marches from Celorico, Sep. 14.
Reassembling of the Cortes, Sep. 24.
Guerilla war is now generally adopted; the "partizan warfare" carried on by gen. Mahy in Galicia, Porlier and Muscoso in the Asturias, and O'Donnell and others in Estremadura.
The allied army occupy the lines of Torres Vedras, in front of Massena, Nov. 1.
Retreat of Massena, Nov. 15.
Gardanne harasses his rear.
Defeat of the Portuguese under Silveria by Claparede.
Terror inspired among the French by the indomitable El Empecinado.
3,000 men under gen. Hugo are sent to cut him off.
Hugo fails in every attempt to conquer El Empecinado; he tries conciliatory measures, and offers him rewards and honours, Dec. 7—refused.
["To subjugate the peninsula," says gen. Hugo, "it is first necessary to extirpate the guerilla; yet its destruction is a perfect similitude of cutting off the heads of the hydra."] The guerilla chieftain, Espoz y Mina, scourges the French in Navarre.
The new measures of the Cortes are approved by the foreign residents at Cadiz, as well as by the native inhabitants.

Portugal.

- 1810 Surrender of Almeida to Massena, Aug. 27.
Battle of Busaco; Lord Wellington victorious over Massena, Sep. 27.
Wellington secures the lines in Torres Vedras, Oct. 9.
Earthquake in the Azores; a village sinks.
Junction of Wellington and the marquis de Romana, Oct. 20. Massena retreats.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1810 Peace of Sweden with France; the latter restores Pomerania and Rugen, the former adopts the "Continental System."
Sudden death of the crown-prince of Sweden, prince Augustenberg, May 29.
Outbreak in Stockholm at the interment of the crown-pr.; count Ferzen killed, Ju.
Non-intercourse with England declared by the Swedish government, June 20.
Marshal Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, elected crown-pr. of Sweden, Aug. 21.
War declared by Sweden against England, under the compulsion of France.
Iceland, Faroe, and the Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland, under British protection.
The ex-king of Sweden (Gustavus IV.) goes to England.

Russia.

- 1810 Alexander proposes a convention—that "the kingdom of Poland should never be re-established," Jan. 4.
Defeat at Shumla; victories at Rudshuk, Giurgevo, and Silistria.
The council and titular orders of Russia remodelled.

Russia.

1810 Royal Ukase admitting colonial and other goods into Russia—offensive to Napoleon. Napoleon invites Alexander to a conference at Erfurt.

[Napoleon invited Alexander because it was not yet convenient to attack Austria (the war in the peninsula requiring his best troops), and Alexander came because his time for resisting the French was not yet ripe. The Russian people have acquired a character for simplicity which the opinions of recent travellers in that country do not fully bear out. One writer thus expresses himself:—"It must not for a moment be imagined that simplicity of character is at all connected with the gross ignorance of a Russian; on the contrary, in cunning he surpasses all people. The Greek of Athens, the Jew of Salonica, even the Armenian, so celebrated for his duplicity, must yield the palm of fineness to the bearded Muscovite."]

The Russian army sent against Turkey numbers 115,000 men.

Netherlands.

1810 Bremen annexed to France. Hanover annexed to Westphalia. Abdication of Louis Buonaparte, king of Holland; leaving an increase (to the already overwhelming national debt) of 90,000,000 florins, July 1. Holland united to France, July 10.

Two-thirds of the national debt abolished; conscription laws introduced; heavy and arbitrary taxation, &c.

Turkish Empire.

1810 Reverse from the Russians; who take Gurgevo, Rudshuk, and Silistria.

India and China.

1810 Amboyna taken from the Dutch. The Isles of France, Bourbon, and Mauritius, taken from the French by the Eng. Expulsion of Shah Shooja from Afghanistan by his brother.

Unsuccessful attempt upon Mooltan by Runjeet Singh, Feb.

America.

1810 Intercourse with France, and admission of Fr. and Eng. ships into American ports. [A writer in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" has the following:—"In her intercourse with foreign countries North America (U. S.) has always conducted herself in a way that commands our most unqualified praise. Her policy has ever been straightforward and undisguised, and all attempts at cunning and subterfuge have been utterly banished from her diplomatic intercourse."]

Revolt of the Caraccas against Spain, and beginning of South American revolution. Census of the United States:—whites, 7,239,903; slaves, 1,191,364.

Commercial treaty betw. Brazil and Eng. Father Hidalgo's insurrection in Guana-juato.

Revolt in Chili against Spain.

The Independence of Venezuela declared.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1810 Census of Sydney, 6,158; Paramatta, 1,807; Hawkesbury, 2,389; Newcastle, 100;—one-fifth being convicts, 1,100 soldiers.

British Statistics.**ACRES.**

	Cultivated Lands.	Wastes capable of improvement.	Unprofitable Acres.
England,.....	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400
Wales,.....	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000
Scotland,....	5,265,000	9,950,000	8,523,930
Ireland,.....	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664
Brit. Islands,	383,690	166,000	569,469

COALS CONSUMED IN LONDON.

Years.	Chaldrons.	Population.
1801,.....	859,738	818,129
1802,.....	881,031	831,628
1803,.....	902,324	845,127
1805,.....	944,910	872,125
1806,.....	966,203	885,624
1807,.....	987,496	869,123
1808,.....	1,008,789	912,622
1809,.....	1,030,082	926,121
1810,.....	1,051,375	939,620
1811,.....	1,072,668	953,276

CRIME IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.—"The criminal calendar of London and Middlesex exhibits, for the respective years, from 1811 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1827, an average increase of committals in the latter seven years, equal to 48 per cent. The convictions during an average of the same periods have increased 55 per cent. The population of London and Middlesex has been computed to have increased 19 per cent.; therefore, of the convictions, 36 per cent. remains to be accounted for by other causes than the increase of population. That large increase, afflicting as it is, may be attributed to the large increase of petty offences, and to the greater vigilance of the police, which renders prosecutions more certain. In the Report on the Police of the Metropolis, published in 1828, we find a valuable table of the classes of criminal offences in the years 1811 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1827 respectively. The following are a few of the most important results:—

"1. While the average of convictions from 1821 to 1827 has increased 55 per cent., as compared with the former period, the number of those sentenced to death has increased 4 per cent.; but the population having increased 19 per cent., there is thus a positive diminution of 15 per cent. upon the higher offences, subject to the penalty of death, generally.

"2. For the higher crimes against the person, such as murder, manslaughter, shooting, stabbing, and poisoning, the number of convictions, followed by sentence of death, has decreased 70 per cent.

"3. For some of the most atrocious against property, such as arson and maiming of cattle, the number of convictions, followed by sentence of death, has decreased 50 per cent.

"4. For the offences of coining and forgery, uttering base coin, &c. the number of convictions has decreased 22 per cent., and the number of those sentenced to death has decreased 43 per cent. This particular decrease is principally to be attributed to the withdrawal of small notes of the Bank of England from circulation.

"The great increase of convictions has, therefore, been in the class of frauds and larcenies of all descriptions."—See *Companion to the Almanac* for 1829.

It seems to us to be no unfitting time, now that the Chronology of the Peninsular War is passing under our review, to take a slight retrospective and prospective glance at the Life of the Peninsular Hero—ARTHUR WELLESLEY. On the 1st of May, 1769, Arthur Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington, son of Lord Mornington, an Irish nobleman, was born. His elder brother, Richard Colley Wellesley, became gov.-general of India, and was ultimately raised to the peerage, first as Baron Mornington, and lastly as Marquis of Wellesley. Arthur received his early education at Eton, but was subsequently sent to the military academy of Anger to increase his knowledge of the art of war, for which, even at an early age, he had manifested considerable aptitude. He purchased a commission in the 33d regiment of foot—now honoured, from this circumstance, by the title, "Wellington's Own"—and in 1793 was ordered abroad along with the British contingent, which, under the command of Lord Moira, was to join the army of the allies in Flanders. In this campaign, though only holding the rank of captain, he distinguished himself considerably; and here he first beheld the tactics of war exhibited on that gigantic scale with which his own later exploits were destined not only to compete but which they were ultimately to overtop. This expedition eventually ended disastrously, and it was not till 1799 that his regiment was called into active service again. The regiment was sent to reinforce the troops engaged under his brother, governor-general Wellesley, in attempting to subdue the hero of India—Tippoo Saib. The order and discipline of his regiment during debarkation attracted the special notice and commendation of commander-in-chief general Harris. At the siege of Seringapatam captain Wellesley made an accidentally unsuccessful attack upon an outwork of the city, but was next day permitted to attempt the retrieval of his honour, which he nobly accomplished. Some jealousy was at this time occasioned in consequence of his having been appointed governor of Seringapatam, although he had not contributed to the success of the siege, or been engaged in the assault by which it was captured. Notwithstanding the evident partiality thus exhibited to the brother of the Indian governor-general, captain Wellesley soon showed himself not undeserving of the "honour thrust upon him." Seringapatam became a model of discreet government; and when the freebooter, Doondiah Waugh, having collected the *reliquia* of Saib's army, began to levy "black mail" upon the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, Wellesley, although with an exceedingly inferior force (about one to five), met him in battle, and signally defeated the Mysore chieftain. He was in consequence promoted to a generalship, and in 1803, war having broken out in the Mahratta territory, he stormed the fortress of Ahmednagher, and at the village of Assaye achieved one of the most celebrated of his early victories. This event greatly tended to the attainment of a beneficial peace with the Mahrattas, while it was more substantially rewarded by his being made a Knight of the Bath. In 1807 he commanded a division of the army under Lord Cathcart at Copenhagen, although he took no part in the siege operations, but in 1808 he was appointed *pro temp.* commander of an expeditionary force,

whose object was to preserve the territories of the peninsula from the domination of the emperor Napoleon. Opposed by Junot, he entered at once on the conflict, and defeated him near Torres Vedras; but Sir H. Burrard, the actual commander-in-chief, arriving, stopped him in the mid-career of victory, and the convention of Cintra having been concluded by Sir H. Dalrymple, the French evacuated Portugal. Sir John Moore's successful though glorious campaign rendered more energetic measures than heretofore necessary, and Sir Arthur Wellesley received the chief command of the British army in Portugal. He crossed the Tagus under the very guns of the enemy, ejected marshal Soult from Oporto, and sat down to dine on the mess prepared for the retreating marshal. He afterwards entered Spain, and defeated the French at Talavera. In 1810 he made a noble stand at Busaco, and effected an ably managed retreat towards Torres Vedras, which he defended for five months, at which time the French raised the siege and retreated, followed closely by (now) Viscount Wellington, in which retreat Massena was defeated at Fuentes d'Onore. In 1811 occurred the Battle of Albuera, near Badajoz. Then followed the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as well as the victory of Salamanca (1812.) 1813 was a year of continuous successes—the plain of Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, the blockade of Pampeluna, and the investment of Bayonne. In 1814 the Battles of Orthes and Toulouse closed the peninsular campaign. On Napoleon's return from Elba, 1815, the Duke of Wellington received the command of the allied army of Britain, Hanover, and Belgium. Napoleon soon entered the Netherlands, and at Quatre Bras a desperate action with the French under Ney took place. Napoleon's fate was on "the hazard of the die," and he appeared in person with 80,000 men upon the field of Waterloo. On this field his good fortune forsook him, he was totally defeated, lost half his men, and all his guns. He fled to Paris, but speedily left it to resign himself a prisoner to the nation of his conqueror, and the Peace of Paris followed. To Wellington the command of 150,000 men was intrusted, to keep the frontier fortresses; this command, however, he resigned in 1818, and devoted himself as ardently to statesmanship as he had formerly done to war. His counsels in the senate, and his keen-sighted management of the wars in which this country subsequently engaged—viz., the Indian, the Chinese, and the Caffre wars, as well as the Canadian revolts—were alike invaluable; and sincere grief was felt over all the land, aye, over all Europe, when the news of his death—at Walmer Castle, Sep. 18, 1852—was bruited abroad. He was honoured with a public funeral, and was accompanied to his grave, beside that of our naval hero NELSON, in St. Paul's Church, by her most gracious majesty, the nobility, the parliament, deputies from many nations, and the chiefs of the military departments. A million people looked upon the mournful though gorgeous procession in solemn sadness. He was a man to whom the word DUTY—so far as his idea of it went—had a sacredness and significance *not* too common in our day. He sleeps among the worthies of Britain in the National Pantheon, but his name is a *sound* and a spell to the world.

Britain.

- 1811 Commencement of the regency of the prince of Wales, Feb. 5.
 The prince regent's fete at Carlton House; 2,000 present, Feb. 20.
 Dispersion of the Dublin catholic committee by the magistracy.
 Parliamentary discussions respecting the "Catholic Standing Committee;" the conduct of the Irish executive approved.
 Sir Samuel Romilly's efforts for the amelioration of the criminal code.
 Inquiry into commercial distress, March 1.
 Action between the "Little Belt" and the American frigate "President," Mar. 10.
 Captain Hoste's victory over the French fleet off the Dalmatian coast, March.
 Nelson's statue in Guildhall opnd. Mar. 27.
 First stone of Vauxhall bridge laid, May 9.
 Discussions on the currency, May 6—13.
 Bill establishing bank notes of equal value to gold, and authorizing them as legal tenders.
 The duke of York replaced as commander-in-chief, May 25.
 Drakard, a printer, fined £200 and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, for a "libel" on military flogging, May 25.
 Aggregate meeting of catholics in Dublin; Dr. Sheridan tried and acquitted, July.
 The Barham, 74 guns, founders off Corsica, July 20.
 Surrender of Batavia, August 8.
 Capture of the Dutch settlements in Java by Sir S. Auchmuty.
 Meeting of catholic delegates; Lord Fingal in the chair, Oct.
 Sidmouth's Dissenting Ministers limitation bill.
 Act for exchanging the militias of England and Ireland.
 Loan, £6,000,000.
 Prisoners of war, 54,517.
 First stone of Wellington bridge, London, laid, Oct. 11.
 "Luddite" riots in Nottingham and other places, Nov. 14, &c.
 Catholic committee again assemble, Dec.
 Williams, the murderer of the Mar family, commits suicide, and is staked in his grave, Dec. 8.
 Serious riots in Edinburgh, Dec. 11.
 Loss of the St. George, 98 guns, and the Defence, 74 guns, off Cape Rysenstein, Jutland, Dec. 24; also,
 Loss of the Grasshopper and Hero.
 Aggregate meeting of catholics in Dublin, Dec. 26.
 Great improvements in the machinery at the mint.
 Clegg illuminates Stoneyhurst College and Delphinhelme with coal-gas.
 Dickinson's paper-making inventions.
 Dr. Fond succeeds Dr. Maakeleyne, astronomer royal.
 New building for the mint erected, and a new process of coining introduced.
 The Glasgow and Ardrossan canal opened.
 Five-shilling bank tokens raised in value to 5s. 6d. (1798.)
 Adult schools first founded—by the Rev. T. Charles, of Bala, Wales.
 Mr. Abraham's proposals for alleviating the evils incident to needle grinding.

Britain.

- 1811 [So injurious is the effect of needle grinding upon the health of the workmen that few of them (it is said) reach more than the age of forty, from constantly inhaling the dust thrown off from the needle points and from the grindstone.]
 Death: Robert Raikes, Esq., Gloucester, aged 75; founder of Sunday schools.
 1812 Riots, frame-breaking, &c. in Nottingham, Yorkshire, and other counties, Jan.
 Discovery of a treasonable conspiracy in Dublin, for separating Ireland from England by force of arms, Jan.
 Manilla frigate wrecked off the Texel, Jan. 20.
 Stipends of the Scottish clergy not to be under £150 a-year from henceforth; according to decision of court of teinds, Ja.
 "Allowances" of the princesses augmented.
 The regent "reimbursed" for conducting the government of the country.
 Restrictions on the prince regent cease, Feb. 1.
 Dissenting *itinerant* preachers refused licenses by the Leeds' magistrates, Feb.
 Ryder's act, constituting frame-breaking a capital instead of a transportable offence, Feb.
 Daniel Isaac Eaton convicted of publishing blasphemous publications, March 6.
 Act for insolvent members of parliament to vacate their seats.
 "Luddite" riots and incendiarism by unemployed workmen in Leeds, Manchester, and other manufacturing places.
 Outbreak of the miners of Cornwall.
 War with U. S. of America.
 Baron Geramb ordered to quit England.
 Peace with Russia and Sweden, July 18.
 Sir R. Ker Porter married to the princess Maria Scherbatoff, at Petersburg, Ap.
 Assassination of Mr. Percival by Bellingham, May 11.
 Fearful colliery explosion at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 93 lives lost, May 26.
 Distress in the manufacturing districts.
 Riots in Manchester, &c.; eight men hanged, June 8. Discontent increases.
 The prince regent in search of a cabinet: Lord Liverpool's attempt to form one unsuccessful; Lord Wellesley's a failure; Lord Moira's fruitless.
 Earl of Liverpool (supported by parliament) at length becomes premier, Ju. 9.
 Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, publishes his safety lamps for mines.
Continued on p. 582.
- Francee.
- 1811 The empress gives birth to a son, March 20; he is styled "King of Rome."
 War in Spain (which see).
 Ecclesiastical council at Paris, June 17.
 Eight newspapers suppressed at Paris, August 8. Censorship established.
 Regnier's victory over Ballasteros, at Ximena, Sep. 10.
 Napoleon refuses to accede to the demands of Russia, and prepares for contest.
 Census:—48,937,144; of which number 20,000,000 speak French, 6,453,000 Italian, 4,063,000 Dutch or Flemish, 967,000 the Breton, and 106,000 the Basque languages.

Germany.

- 1811 **Hamburgh annexed to France, Jan. 1.**
Revival by Napoleon of the title "King of Rome," which he confers upon his infant son, April.
Berzelius' chemical discoveries, &c.

Prussia.

- 1811 **Antipathy to French domination increases, especially in Silesia.**
University of Breslau founded.

Italy.

- 1811 **Birth of the king of Rome, March 20.**
Eruption of Vesuvius, June 12.

Spain.

- 1811 **The French army in three great divisions:**
1st in Portugal, 2d in Andalusia, and 3d in Catalonia.

Tortosa, besieged by Suchet since July, 1810, falls into his hands, Jan. 1.

Andalusia abandoned by Soult to assist Massena—(A fatal error.)

Olivenza falls before Soult, Jan. 22.

Heroic exploits of Ballasteros, &c.

Badajoz besieged by the French, Jan. 26.
Mendizabal comes to the relief of the city, but is routed, Feb. 18.

Victory of Ballasteros over the French at Palma, Spain, March 2.

Surrender of Badajoz by Imaz, March 11.

Campomayor taken by Mortier, March 22.

New expedition of Spaniards and English opened at Tarifa, March 28; they march towards Barossa.

Battle of Barossa; defeat of Victor, and death of Ruffin; during which battle the skill of gen. Graham and the bravery of col. Ponsonby were exhibited, Mar. 5.

Cautious movements of Lord Wellington.

Wellington drives the enemy from Sabugal del Coa, April 3.

Massena enters Spain fr. Portugal, Ap. 5.

Beresford harasses his rear.
Wellington goes into the Alentejo.

Beresford takes Olivenza, April 15.

He next lays siege to Badajoz, May.

Battle of Fuentes d' Onore; Wellington repulses Massena, May 5, 6.

The French cross the Agueda on the 10th.

Battle of Albuera; Soult, who had come to the relief of Badajoz, is defeated by Beresford, May 13.

The guerilla chieftains gain several advantages over the enemy: they give them no rest.

Contreras surrenders Tarragona (besieged since May 2) to the French under Suchet, June 23.

Sanguinary affair on the Mount of Montserrat, July 25; Suchet victorious.

Battle of Mulviedro; Suchet repulsed.

Storming of Cuidad Rodrigo, fails, Oct.

Battle of Saguntum; defeat of Blake by Suchet, Oct. 25.

General Hill surprises Gerard at Aroyo de Molinos, Oct. 28.

Portugal.

- 1811 **Retreat of Massena upon Mondego, Mar. 6.**
Massena's retreat from Santarem, Mar. 8.

Denmark.

- 1811 **Anhalt taken by the English.**
Attack of 4,000 Danes on Anhalt repulsed by 150 English, March 14.

Loss of the "Defence," 74 guns, off the coast of Jutland, 6 persons only saved.

Russia.

- 1811 **The Russians are driven across the Danube.**
Peace with England.

Netherlands.

- 1811 **Naval and military force of Holland, numbering 18,000 men, in the pay of Napoleon.**

Turkish Empire.

- 1811 **Mohammed Ali destroys the last of the mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, having had them decoyed into his power.**

The Russians driven across the Danube.

Defeat of Rudshuk by the Russians, June 4.

Congress of Bucharest for peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, Dec.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1811 **The Persians defeated at Herat by the Affghans; but these are defeated by the Sikhs at Chooch.**

Peace with Russia at Goolistan; Persia cedes Shirwan, Daghestan.

India and China.

- 1811 **The English governor gives permission to Runjeet Singh to chastise the Nepaulese.**

The island of Java surrendered by the Dutch to Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Aug.

Dr. Morrison's Chinese grammar and translation of Luke's gospel published.

Birth of the "Siamese Twins," of Chinese parents, near Baukok.

- 1811 **Fire at Serampore Baptist Mission House; loss, £12,000, March 12.**

America.

- 1811 **Non-intercourse act agt. Britain, Mar. 2.**

Encounter between the English sloop of war, "Little Belt," and the American frigate, "President," May 16. († Mar. 16.)

Gov. Harrison defeats the Indians on the Wabash.

New Grenada declared independent.

Henry I. (Christophe) elected king in Hayti (1806.)

Fire at New York play-house, Dec. 27—120 persons perish, including the governor and his lady.

- 1812 **Henry's secret mission from England to undermine the American confederation discovered, Feb. 25.**

Earthquake in South America, March 26; the cities of Caraccas and La Guayra, and thousands of persons, destroyed.

[The earthquake in the Caraccas continued from March to December.]

Embargo for 90 days on English shipping; commenced April.

War declared against England, June 18.

American army under Hull invade Canada.

Battle of Brownstown; Americans defeated, August 8.

Eruption of the Soufflier mountain, island of St. Vincent, April 30. Followed in May by a devastating eruption of boiling water, &c.

The Americans in Canada under Hull surrender, at Detroit, Aug. 16.

Capture of the "Guerriere" by the American ship "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, August 19—the first American check to British naval supremacy.

The Chesapeake and Delaware blockaded by an English fleet.

Continued on p. 583.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1811 **An English force sent to Banjarmassin in the island of Borneo.**

Britain.

- 1812 *Continued from p. 580.*
 Execution of 12 rioters at Manchestr., Ju. 15. [Four for mill-burning; three for breaking into a house, merely to obtain some food; and one woman for stealing a small quantity of potatoes at Bank Top, Manchester.]
 Orders in council against American shipping conditionally revoked, June 23.
 [Before any notification of this had reached the United States war was proclaimed by congress.]
 Disturbances in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, on account of machinery continue.
 The regent asks the parliament for additional powers to suppress rioters, Ju. 27.
 Act agt. the rioters—of 9 months' duration. Prisoners of war in England in June—French, 52,649; Danish, 1,868.
 Peace with Russia, July 18
 The first stone of the Plymouth break-water lowered, Aug.; Rennie, architect.
 Since the abolition of the slave trade, 2,000 negroes, captured by the British cruisers, have been landed at Goree.
 Sadler's balloon ascent from Liverpool, August 12; and from Dublin, Oct. 1.
 New course of the river North Esk, Kin-cardineshire, Oct. 26.
 Drury Lane theatre opened, Nov. 10.
 Estimates for the year, £58,000,000.
 Chain cables first used in the British navy.
 Catholic claims advocated by Mr. Canning; Resolution to consider them next session lost by one vote in the Lords.
 Townley statues placed in Brit. Museum.
 Ireland groans under the oppression of English coercive laws and executive tyranny. Hatred to England increases.
 English arms victorious in Spain, &c.
 Lee's patent for dry-dressing cotton.
 Huge animal bones dug up at Stoke Ash.
 Bank notes in circulation, £29,947,600.
 Bank tokens issued since July, 1811, £1,785,473 15s. 6d.
 Mr. Wakefield's exposure of the enormous wealth of the Irish protestant church, and the inconsiderable services rendered the people by the hierarchy of that establishment.
 [Mr. Wakefield found that eleven of the prelates (numbering 4 archbishops, and 18 bishops at this time) were brothers of peers; and he boldly published their names, which had the effect of greatly diminishing this evil.]
 Excommunication of a young woman in Liverpool for slander; her victim having died.
 A copy of Boeccacio's Decameron purchased by Marquis of Blandford for £2,260.
 First successful experiment in steam navigation is made on the Clyde in Scotland, by a boat for the conveyance of passengers; engine, 3 horse pr.; (Bell's *Comet*.)
 Bethlem Hospital, Surrey, built by Mr. Lewis.
 Mendicity Society in London commenced.
 Deaths: Dr. And. Burnaby; John Horne Tooke, Feb. 18, aged 76; Rev. Louis Dutens, royal historiographer.
 Death of Richard Kirwin, the Irish meteorologist, mineralogist, &c.

France.

- 1812 Overtures to England rejected, April 14.
 War with Russia; vast preparations.
 National guards greatly increased.
 Napoleon leaves Paris for Russia, May 9.
 Invasion of Russia, June. (See Russia.)
 Napoleon passes the Niemen with an army of 570,000 men and 1180 cannon; occupies Wilna. Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17.
 Battle of Borodino; French victor. Sep. 5.
 The French enter Moscow, Sep. 14.
 Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, Oct. 19.
 Escape and conspiracy of Malet, Oct. 23.
 Napoleon defeated at Witepsk, Nov. 14.
 Battle of Beressina; defeat of the French, and loss of 20,000 men, Nov. 28.
 Napoleon leaves his army at Smorgoni, Dec. 6. He returns from Russia, Dec. 19.
 [Thus miserably ended Napoleon's invasion of Russia, which cost France the lives of 257,000, and the liberty of 193,000. Bontourlin's calculation of the French losses gives the following result: killed in battle, 125,000; died from hunger, fatigue, &c. 132,000; prisoners (comprehending 48 generals and 3,000 officers), 193,000.]
 Iodine discovered by M. de Courtois of Paris, manufacturer of saltpetre.
Germany.
 1812 30,000 Bavarians join the French in their invasion of Russia.
 [Before the first action on the Dwina, 13,500 Bavarians had fallen a prey to sickness and want of food.]
 Death of Christian Gottleib Heyne, classical profes. at Gottingen, July, aged 83.
Austria.
 1812 Treaties of alliance concluded with France and Prussia, March 14.
 The Austrian army, under prince Schwartzenberg, join the French in their invasion of Russia.
 Victory over the Russians under Tormasoff.
Prussia.
 1812 Compulsory treaties of alliance with France and Austria, March 14.
 A Prussian army joins the French in their invasion of Russia; they are employed against Riga.
 The Poles abandon all hope of seeing their country restored to its independence by Napoleon.
 Dantzie besieged by the allies (1814.)
 Death: Dr. C. L. Wildenow, "Flora Berlinensis;" also, Dandon, the miser, a schoolmaster of Berlin.
Italy.
 1812 New constitution for Sicily, granted by Ferdinand, under the auspices of Lord Wm. Bentinck, representative of the British government.
 To prevent the renewal of queen Caroline's intrigues with Napoleon she is removed to Vienna.
 Researches of the Abbé Romanelli among the Neapolitan catacombs.
Poland and Hungary.
 1812 By the peace of Vienna (March 14) Napoleon guarantees to Austria the possession of Galicia.
 Willy policy of Alexander towards the Lithuanians, in order to secure their allegiance to Russia.
 Napoleon enters Wilna, June 26.

Poland and Hungary.

- 1812 Evasive answer of Napoleon to a deputation of Polish patriots; hence Distrust of Napoleon in Poland; the people view him and his army more as enemies than friends; preference to Alexander. The remains of Napoleon's "grande armée" pass through Wilna, Dec. 9. The Russians enter Wilna, Dec. 10. Immigration into Hungary of 5,000 Servian families, 2,000 Bosnian families, and many more from Moldavia and Wallachia, to escape the horrors of war.

Spain.

- 1812 Valencia surrendered to the French under Suchet, Jan. 8, 9; dreadful destruction caused by the shells. Ciudad Rodrigo stormed and taken by Wellington, Jan. 19; for which Portugal makes him duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and England confers on him an earl's title and a pension. Pensicola besieged by Severoli, Jan. 20; it surrenders, Feb. 4. The new constitution is finally settled by the Cortes, March 16. General rising of the people; hope urges them on ward. BadaJoz stormed by Wellington, April 6. [Open crime of every dye disgraced the victory of the British.] Almaraz taken by general Hill, May 19. Treaty of alliance with Russia, July 8. King Joseph quits Madrid, July 21; but soon after returns. Battle of Salamanca; defeat of the French, July 22; Wellington is honoured with the order of the "Golden Fleece." Burgos entered; its castle besieged. Wellington enters Valladolid; July 30. Genl. Maitland lands at Alicant, Aug. 10. King Joseph evacuates Madrid, Aug. 11. The English under Wellington enter Madrid, August 12. The French raise the siege of Cadiz, Aug. 25; having occupied their lines before it two years and a-half. King Joseph enters Valencia, August 26. Chinchilla surrenders to Dronet, Oct. 3. The siege of the castle of Burgos abandoned by the allies, Oct. 22. Joseph again visits Madrid, Nov. 2; but quits it again on the 7th. Wellington retreats into Portugal, Nov. 19, 20. Joseph enters his capital, Dec. 3. Wellington appointed generalissimo by the Cortes, Dec. 12.

Portugal.

- 1812 Massena's evacuation of Almeida, and retreat, May 10. Generosity of Great Britain: £100,000 voted by parl. for the Portuguese sufferers. Battle of Villa Franca, April 10; Sir Stapleton Cotton defeats marshal Soult.

Sweden.

- 1812 Sweden refuses to declare war against Russia, whereupon Napoleon seizes Pomerania and Rugen, Jan. 9. Alliance of Sweden with England, July 12. Forty-nine persons killed at Bergen, Norway, by the falling of a huge stone from a mountain. Great increase of the Norway Maelstrom.

Russia.

- 1812 The island of Rugen seized by the French, which precipitates war with Russia. Victory over the Turks at Rudshuk. Alliance with Sweden agt. Fr., March 24. Peace of Bucharest with Turkey. The French army (500,000 men) under Napoleon, cross the Niemen, June 23. Battles of Witepsk and Mohilow. Battle of Smolensko, August 17, 18. Battle of Valontina, August 19. Battle of Borodino, Sep. 7; Kutusoff, the Russian commander, defeated. The French army enters Moscow, Sep. 14. Burning of Moscow, Sep. 15, 16. [7682 houses, 4-5ths of the town, destroyed.] Ineffectual efforts of Napoleon to come to terms with Alexander. Commencement of the Fr. retreat, Oct. 19. [It is estimated that 240,000 of the French and auxiliaries perished in this campaign.] The French are overtaken by a Russian winter, Nov. 6. The French leave Smolensko, Nov. 14, being 40,000 in number. Great floods in Silesia and Poland; about 10,000 lives lost. The French lose half their number in the passage of the Berezina, Nov. 27, 28. Napoleon comes to Malodeczno. He issues his famous 29th decree. Napoleon abandons his army at Smorgoni. The Prussians, under M'Donald, break up from before Riga, Dec. 18, and retreat towards Konigsberg. General D'York (Prussian) surrenders to general Wittgenstein, Dec. 30. The Russian army engaged in Turkey reduced to 65,000 men. 2,322 manufactories in the Russian empire. The number of French cannon which have fallen into the hands of the Russians up to Dec. 25 is 1,131; of which two pillars, one at Moscow, and one at Petersburg, are to be constructed.

Turkish Empire.

- 1812 The integrity of the Porte is guaranteed by France and Austria, March 14. Treaty of Bucharest; the Pruth acknowledged the boundary between Russia and Turkey. Peace with Russia, May 28.

India and China.

- 1812 Imperial edict agnst. Christianity in China. Dethronement of Hamangkubwana II., sultan of Java, by the British, June 11.

Africa.

- 1812 A new island near St. Michaels rises, but gradually disappears, Dec.

America.

- 1812 *Continued* from p. 581. Battle of Queenstown; gen. Wool (American) victorious, Oct. 12, 13. Capture of the "Frolic" by capt. Jones, commander of the "Wasp" Oct. 18. Capture of the British frigate "Macedonia" by capt. Decatur, of "The United States," Oct. 25. Capture of the British frigate "Java" by Bainbridge, of "The Constitution," Dec. 29. The "Code Henri" published in Hayti. Defeat of gen. Miranda. Venezuela returns to its former political dependence till 1821. Louisiana admitted into the Union.

Britain.

- 1813 Fourteen "Luddites" executed at York, Jan. 10. [With all the boasted humanity of the British laws, we find them characterized, so late as this period, with an utter contempt for the sanctity of human life.]
- Explosion of the timber-impregnating machine in Woolwich dockyard; 8 persons killed, Jan. 20.
- Experiments in cutting iron at Glasgow commenced, Jan. 27.
- Charter of East India Co. renewed till 1834.
- Church establishment and 20,000 soldiers voted for the service of the E. I. Co.
- Discussions in parliament on the American war.
- First application of the sinking fund to the supplies, March 3.
- Treaty signed with Sweden, March 3.
- Funeral of duchess of Brunswick; Mar. 31.
- Funding exchequer bills; scramble of merchants to have their names set down, April 7.
- [The £12,000,000 required were subscribed very early in the day.]
- City demonstration to congratulate the princess of Wales on her "recent escape from the conspiracy aimed against her honour and life," April 12.
- Balloon ascent by Mr. Cameron at Glasgow, April 17.
- Anne Moore, the fasting woman of Tisbury—an impostor, flourishes.
- Catholic emancipation bill lost by the speaker's vote, April 25.
- First vice-chancellor of England appointed, May 5.
- The *Dædalus* frigate lost off Ceylon, Jul. 2.
- Bishop of Calcutta appointed, July 21.
- Aiken, the pedestrian, walks 108 miles in 24 hours for 200 guineas—from Westminster bridge to Ashford, Kent, July 31.
- The Order of the Garter conferred upon the emperor of Russia, August 9.
- Robert Southey, poet-laureate, Aug. 12.
- Hounslow powder mills blown up, Aug. 21.
- Young Sadler's ascent from Cheltenham, *Sixth* great coalition against France.
- Expenditure of the year, £120,000,000.
- The misunderstanding between the prince regent and his consort brought before parliament; the restrictions on the intercourse of the princess Charlotte and her mother removed.
- Unitarian relief act.
- Drury Lane theatre opened, Oct. 10.
- The prince of Orange embarks at Deal for Holland, Nov. 25.
- Union of the two systems of free-masonry, under the auspices of the dukes of Kent and Sussex (1718.)
- Supplies, £75,000,000; loans, £43,000,000.
- Lord Castlereagh proceeds on a diplomatic mission to France, Dec.
- Howard's patent for sugar refining.
- Thomson's patents for dyeing (and in 1815.)
- Colonel Beaufoy's variation compass.
- Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp.
- Deaths: Dr. And. Marshall; gen. Close; Granville Sharp, July 1, aged 79; Dr. George Shaw, nat. hist.; Henry James Pyc, poet-laureate; David Hartley; James Wyatt, Esq., architect, Nov.

France.

- 1813 The senate place 350,000 men at the disposal of Napoleon, Jan. 11.
- Concordat with the pope, Jan. 23.
- Threatened opposition to the rule of Napoleon from all sides.
- Sixth coalition against France*—Russia and Prussia, March 16; accordingly Prussia declares war against France.
- Napoleon leaves Paris, April 15.
- Battle of Lutzen, *Ma. 2*; of Bautzen, *Ma. 21*.
- Victory of Napoleon over the Prussians and Russians at Wurtzen, *May 21*.
- Armistice of Pleschnitz.
- Congress of Prague.
- Battle of Dresden, August 27.
- Reverses of the French arms, Aug. 23, 26, Sep. 6, and Oct. 15.
- Napoleon loses the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16.
- Downfall of the French continental power, Oct. 21.
- Battle of Haynau; Napoleon vict., Oct. 30.
- Napoleon returns to Paris, Nov. 9.
- France menaced by the English under Wellington, Nov. 14.
- New levy of 300,000 conscripts, Nov.
- The royalists and republicans become bolder—great dissatisfaction of the nation.
- The English invasion under Wellington, from the side of Spain, Dec.
- Treaty of Valency between Ferdinand and Napoleon, Dec. 8.
- Napoleon dissolves the legislative council, Dec. 31, because of their remonstrance against his military and agrandizing policy.
- St. Jean de Luz, Nov. 10, and the passage of the Neve, Dec. 10, 13; Wellington succ.
- [“The Romans retained for many centuries their hatred to royalty and their republican zeal; but the French, after the lapse of only 7 years, resigned their commonwealth to the ambition of a Corsican adventurer.”—*D. C. Coote.*]
- Germany.**
- 1813 Bavaria joins the alliance against France.
- [Germany now saw the favourable moment arrive of which she must avail herself, at once, in order to throw off the tyrant's yoke, and reconquer her liberty.]
- War for German independence:—
- Prince Mecklenburg abjures the "Confederation of the Rhine."
- Lunenburg follows his patriotic example.
- An anti-Gallic spirit rapidly spreads.
- French and Prussian campaign in Germany.
- Battle of Lutzen between the Prussians and French, May 2; victory claimed by both sides. The allies retreat across the Elbe.
- Battle of Bautzen, May 5 (121, 22); indecisive. The allies again retreat.
- Napoleon enters Silesia.
- Battle of Wurtzen, May 26.
- Hamburg restored to independnc. May 26.
- Armistice of Pleschnitz for 6 weeks, Jul. 4.
- Meeting at Toplitz: war is arranged by the plenipotentiaries of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, July 27.
- Termination of the armistice, August 10.
- Congress of Prague, July 25—August 11.
- Peace denounced by both parties (French and allies), August 11.
- War re-commenced.

Germany.

- 1813 **Battle of Gross-Beeren, Aug. 23;** Oudinot defeated.
- Battle of Dresden, August 26, 27;** defeat of the allies under Schwartzberg by Napoleon; Moreau, however, is mortally wounded, and Vandamme having pursued the allies into Bohemia is made prisoner, and most of his army cut to pieces by Miloradowitch, Aug. 29, 30.
- Battle of Dennewitz;** defeat of marshal Ney by Bernadotte, Oct. 8, 1 Sep. 6.
- Davoust evacuates Mecklenburg, and falls back on Ratzeburg.**
- Loison quits Wiemar for Schoneburg.**
- The Cossacks sweep round Napoleon's flanks, and do him much injury.**
- Platoff's army on the Saale and Molda.**
- The Cossacks (a mere handful under Czernischew) advance upon Hesse Cassel; a panic seizes the government; hence**
- Flight of Jerome Buonaparte from Cassel, Sep. 30. Two hours afterwards**
- Czernischew enters Cassel; by whom the Kingdom of Westphalia is dissolved; and a Cossack provisional govmt. appointed.**
- Hanover erected into a kingdom, Oct. 12.**
- Battle of Leipzig;** Napoleon commanded 160,000 French, the allies numbered 240,000; defeat of the French, and loss of more than 40,000 men, Oct. 16, 18, 19.
- Death of the brave Poniatowski.**
- Disorderly retreat of the French, on the anniversary of the retreat from Moscow.**
- Battle of Haynau, Oct. 30;** defeat of the Austro-Bavarians by the disjointed and retreating army of Napoleon.
- Dissolution of the confederation of the Rhine, and revival of a national spirit.**
- Restoration of the ancient governments of Hesse, Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick; Bremen is liberated, and Frankfort is restored to Germany.**
- Napoleon arrives at Mayence, Nov. 2, with 600,000 men; the greater part of whom soon perish of disease.**
- Allied armies at Frankfort, Dec. 1.**
- The allies cross the Rhine, Dec. 21.**
- Geneva admitted to the Swiss confederatn.**
- Rise of the Waag, Vistula, and other rivers; hence**
- Inundations in Hungary, Austria, Silesia, and Poland: great injury to property; villages swept away; many thousand lives lost. Fall of a mountain, &c.**
- [2,000 Turks perished on an island near Widdin.]**
- Death of Christian Martin Wieland, "the Voltaire of Germany"—"the head of that constellation of eminent persons, who of late years have contributed so much to the literary fame of Germany," Jan. 21.**
- Duke of Cambridge arrives in Hanover, Dec. 19.**

Austria.

- 1813 **The Austrians under pr. Schwartzberg evacuate Russia, Jan. 7; immediately**
- Complaints against Napoleon's violation of his engagements are made by the Austrian court.**
- National bankruptcy of Austria.**
- Francis of Austria mediates at the congress of Prague between Napoleon and the**

Austria.

- kings of Prussia and Russia: Napoleon refuses to listen to any proposal of concession to be made on his part.**
- 1813 **Austria declares war agt. France, Aug. 12.**

Prussia.

- 1813 **M'Donald arrives at Konigsberg with the remnant of his shattered army, Jan. 3.**
- Prussia takes the initiative, for Germany, in arming against the French.**
- The king goes into Silesia to review a large army there collected, under Scharnporst and Gneisenau, Jan. 22.**
- Treaty of Kalisch between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 28.**
- In Berlin Hardenberg publishes an address to the "Youth of Prussia," Feb.**
- The French evacuate Berlin, Mar. 4; and The Cossacks under Czernischew enter it the same day. Wittgenstein's corps arrive shortly after.**
- The French viceroy, Eugene de Beauharnois, retreats beyond the Elbe and Saale. War declared against France, March 16.**
- Order of the Iron Cross instituted, Mar. 17.**
- Great excitement in Silesia, &c. against France; militia called out; patriots and volunteers press into the service.**
- The Prussians under Tettenbourne occupy Hamburg, March 24.**
- Prussian campaign in Germany, under Blucher, Bulow, and Gneisenau. (See Germany.)**
- Napoleon invades Silesia; he enters Neumarkt, May 31.**
- Breslau surrendered to the French, June. Napoleon proposes an armistice from Breslau to the emperor of Russia.**
- Treaty of Reichenbach with England.**
- Convention with England, June 14; the latter power engaging to supply Prussia with £666,666 in monthly payments.**
- Battle of Goldberg; Blucher defeated.**
- Battle of the Kutzbach; defeat of M'Donald by Blucher, August 26, 27.**
- The French retreat from Silesia, leaving about 17,000 prisoners.**
- Advance of Blucher; he encamps at Gorlitz in Lusatia, Sep. 2.**
- The king of Saxony brought prisoner to Berlin after the battle of Dresden.**

Italy.

- 1813 **Pope's concordat with Napoleon, Jan. 23.**
- Prince Eugene Beauharnois' unsuccessful efforts to retain Italy under French yoke. ["Along the coasts, and upon every side, Italy was attacked by the allies; and though at the head of 60,000 men, prince Eugene was wholly incapable of effecting any decided movements."]**
- Excavations at Pompeii; new discoveries, and interesting antiques dug up.**
- Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.**
- 1813 **Dreadful inundations in Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and Austria, owing to an extraordinary rise of 6 or 7 feet in the rivers Waag, Vistula, &c. in Aug. and Sep. [Many thousand lives were lost, and nearly the entire harvest, with a large number of villages and towns, were swept away, &c.; 2,000 Turks on an island near Widdin perished. The mischief was incalculable.]**
- Battle of Toplitz, in Bohemia, August 30.**

Spain.

- 1813 Battle of Miyares; Suchet victor., Mar. 12.
 Battle of the Vale of Castalla; indecisive; yet Suchet is compell'd. to retrt., Mar. 14.
 King Joseph takes a final farewell of Madrid, March 17.
 Soult abandons Spain with 6,000 troops in the end of March.
 Treaty for mutual humanity to prisoners. General actions avoided by the Catalanians on Wellington's advice.
 Wellington begins his march fr. Freinada, his head-quarters, May 22.
 He is at Salamanca on the 27th.
 He passes the Ebro, June 15.
 The enemy march from Pancorbo towards Vittoria, June 28; hence
 Battle of Vittoria; Wellington victorious; flight of Joseph Buonaparte, June 21.
 Immense booty obtained by the allies.
 The castle and fortifications of Burgos blown up by the French.
 Retreat of Suchet from Valencia, July 5.
 Soult supersedes Joseph in commd. Jul. 12.
 Lord William Bentinck lays siege to Taragona, July 28.
 Victory of the Pyrenees by Wellington over Soult, August 4.
 Storming and capture of St. Sebastian by Wellington, August 31.
 [Horrid conduct of the English and Spanish soldiery towards the inhabitants.]
 Earthquake at Teneriffe, Sep. 18.
 Soult is driven from his post at St. Jean de Luz, Oct. 6.
 The advance army of the allies enter France by crossing the Bidosa, Oct. 7.
 Wellington crosses the Bidosa river, Oct. 17.
 Pampeluna surrenders to the allies, Nov.
 Wellington drives the French from St. Jean de Port, Nov. 10.
 General march and pursuit of the enemy; Wellington passes the Neve on the 10th and 13th Dec., driving Soult before him.
 Defensive warfare of Soult.
Ferdinand VII. liberated, Dec. 11.
 The regency departs from the Isle de Leon for Madrid, Dec. 19.
 Paraguay, Sth. America, revolts from Sp.
- Sweden and Denmark.**
- 1813 Peace of Orebro betw. Sweden and Engd. Conference between marshal Bernadotte, the crown prince of Sweden, and the Russian emperor Alexander, at Abo.
 Sweden, on condition of obtaining Norway, joins the alliance against France.
 One Swedish army in Germany, under Bernadotte; another at Leipsic, against Napoleon.
 3,000 copies of the Icelandic Bible forwarded by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for gratuitous distribtn. in Iceland.
 Alarm of fire at the Copenhagen theatre; 16 persons trodden to death, Feb. 15.
 Died at Copenhagen, Sep. 24, the rich Jew-banker, Meyer; leaving to the Danish government 13,000,000, and to his heirs 60,000,000 of paper money.

Russia.

- 1813 The French invaders and their allies evacuate Russia, Jan. 19.
 [500,000 crossed the Niemen in June, 1812, 20,000 only returned. It has been said,—
 "It was Napoleon who saved the crescent

Russia.

- by advancing upon Moscow. Pressed by the 'grand army,' the czar was compelled to relinquish the advanced positions in Turkey which he had so long striven, both by negotiation and war, to maintain,—but not without some equivalent, viz., the mouths of the Danube, (including the fortresses of Ismail, Kilia, Khotin, and Bender), Bessarabia, and part of Moldavia."—*Designs of Russia.*]
- 1813 [Napoleon did all he could to induce the Porte to continue the war with Russia; but unsuccessfully.]
 Russia assists in the German war of liberation. (See Germany.)
 Treaty betw. Sweden and Russia, March 3.
 Armistice of Poischewitz with Napoleon, which is signed June 4.
 Convention with England, signed at Reichenbach, June 3 (15); the latter power engaging to supply Russia with £533,334.
 "Federative" paper money to be issued.
 Peace of Goolistan with Persia; Russia gains Daghistan, Shirwan, &c.
 Escape of gen. Vintzengerode and major Narishkin from the French.
 Honours conferred upon Lord Cathcart and Sir C. Stewart, Sep. 15 (27.)

Netherlands.

- 1813 Deplorable state of Holland; the ancient laws subverted by the Code Napoleon; severity of the execution of the conscription laws; oppressive taxation (£3,000,000, or about £1 13s. 4d. from every individual); restriction of commerce; almost total ruin of trade and manufacture; rapid depopulation of the country; the dykes being neglected the sea inundates various and large districts; houses demolished by hundreds in Amsterdam, at the Delft, the Hague, &c., the owners being unable to keep them in repair, or to pay the taxes levied upon them. Woe overspreads the whole land.
 The Dutch revolt against the French.
 The burghesses and other inhabitants of Breda shut out the French garrison.
 Bremen restored to its independence.
 The French evacuate the Hague, and Belgium is annexed to Holland, Nov.
 Return of William, the son of the stadtholder, who is declared sovereign of the United Netherlands, Dec. (1795, 1815.)
 Death of Moses Gomez Carvalho at Amsterdam, a Portuguese Jew, aged 107, who had lived to see his fifth generation, July 26.
 Great fire at Gottingen, Sep.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1813 Servia overrun by a Turkish army of 100,000 men, under Chourshid Pasha.
 Two thousand soldiers, on an island near Widdin, drowned by a rise of the Danube, Sep. 14.
 The plague rages in Malta.
 Caravan from Mecca to Aleppo, numbering 2,000 souls, overwhelmed in the Arabian desert, Aug. 23; 20 persons escape.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1813 Kamvan, son of Mahmood of Cabul, governor of Candahar, is jealous of the vizier Futteh Khan; he poisons the mind of his father against the vizier.

India and China.

- 1813 The sultan of Java formally cedes his dominions to Eng. for a pension of £2,500. Dr. Milne arrives at Canton as coadjutor to Dr. Morrison (1807.)
Offensive measures of the Canton viceroy against the English factors.
The Pindarrie war.
English East India trade thrown open, but the China trade is still in the Co.'s hands.
Alliance of Shah Shooja and Runjeet Singh; they defeat the Cabul vizeer at Attok.
Lord Hastings, gov.-gen. of British India.

America.

- 1813 Battle of French-town, Canada, Jan. 22.
Battle of Ogdensburg, Feb. 22.
The "Hornet" (American ship) captures a British sloop of war, Feb. 25.
York in Upper Canada taken by the army of the republic, April 22.
York in Upper Canada taken by the army of the republic, April 27.
Naval fight between the U. S. frigate "Chesapeake" and the English frigate "Shannon;" the former struck, June 2.
The "Growler" and "Eagle," American ships, taken by the English, June 3.
Battle of Craney Island, June 21.
The legislature of Massachusetts remonstrates with congress agt. the war, June.
Great rise of the Mississippi in June and July; frightful damage.
Battle of East-port in July.
Awful hurricane in the Bermudas, July 20.
The Argus (Amer.) taken by the Pelican (Brit.)—both sloops, August 14.
Repulse of the British in their attack on Fort Stephenson
Perry's victory on Lake Erie; defeat of the British flotilla.
Battle of the Thames; the British defeated; Tecumsel killed.
British sack and burn Frederickton, Kempton, Havre de Grace, and Georgetown.
Battle of Fort Niagara, November 11.
Battle of Black-rock, Decem. 3.
The Americans defeated on the Niagara frontier, Dec. 30.
Louisiana admitted into the Union.
Battle of Sachett's Harbour.
Bolivar drives the Spaniards fr. Caraccas.
Independence of Paraguay asserted:—Francia and Yegros, consuls; pop. 200,000.
Importation of slaves to Buenos Ayres prohibited, and all children born after Jan. 30, 1813, to be declared free.
Deaths: gen. Clinton, Orange Co., Feb. 27; Dr. Benjamin Rush, April 26.

Australasia and Polynesta.

- 1813 First successful attempt to cross the Blue Mountains of New South Wales.
[For many years the attempts of the settlers to cross those mountains had been baffled; "not so much by their height, which is inconceivable, as by the steep rocks which form the highest summits, and because they, probably, had never been passed by the natives."]

NAPOLÉON BUONAPARTE.

In this year the fortunes of Napoleon Buonaparte reached their culmination. Amid the contending elements of revolution, regicide, and loyalist insurrections, he set his soul to becom-

ing the soldier-sovereign of Europe. To quick passion and fiery energy he united caution and calculating forethought. Ready in invention, fertile in devising expedients, he seldom failed in the hour of need for want of resources. His rapidity of thought enabled him almost to *improvise* a plan of action, and his fearless audacity seldom failed to disconcert, if not to defeat, his opponents. We may here bring into one view a few of the multitudinous facts in his "strange eventful history."

Napoleon Buonaparte was born in Ajaccio, in Corsica, 5th February, 1768, and received his early education there. In his twelfth year he entered the military school at Brienne, in Champagne, and remained in it till he had completed his sixteenth, at which time he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the artillery. In 1794 he made himself noticeable for talent, bravery, and generosity, at the siege of Toulon. During a few years he lived in Paris, in great poverty, engaged in coquetting with the various revolutionary parties, and learning in the ranks how easy it is to dazzle the eyes of the mobs of mankind by the glitter of daring, and the audacity of talent. He was employed by the Directory to quell the insurrections of Oct., 1795, which he did effectively, and for which he was rewarded by being made commander of the army of Italy. In this army all was want, misery, and disorder; these things he soon rectified, and quickly led his soldiery from their dangerous perch on the maritime Alps to victory in Italy. Having defeated several times the armies of the Piedmontese, he exacted a treaty of peace and the cession of their fortresses, then turning against the Austrians he forced "the terrible bridge of Lodi," in the face of an army 25,000 strong, shut up its commanders in Mantua; and, after numerous attempts, as frequently defeated, to raise the siege, compelled them to capitulate. The archduke Charles and he contested for a while, but ineffectively; victory smiled on the standards of Napoleon, and Austria sued for peace. Then followed the Egyptian expedition and his attempt to en throne himself in the East, the *coup d'etat* of 1799, and his elevation to the consulate. He crossed the Alps and conquered at Marengo, concluded a peace with Britain, and issued the *Code Napoléonienne*. He sought to invade Britain in 1803, but was unsuccessful, as well Trafalgar testifies. The siege of Ulm, the capture of Vienna, the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, were followed by the defeat of Eylau, then the victory of Friedland and the peace of Tilsit. Then came the peninsular war, with its panorama of armed combatants, the battle of Aspern, the field of Wagram, the peace of Presburg, his elevation to the emperorship; Josephine's divorce, his marriage with Maria Louisa of Austria, the invasion of Russia, the burning of Moscow, the retreat of the Berisina, and the victories of Wellington in Spain. A formidable coalition arose, Europe became insurgent, and Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipzig shed their lurid glories round his tottering power; the invasion of France, the capture of Paris, his imprisonment in Elba, his return, Ligny, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and St. Helena, are the concluding scenes of an unexampled ambition, colossally maintained, yet unsuccessful. The world does not willingly witness the rise of the low-born, the triumph of surpassing skill, the glory of power, unless justice is its foundation, and freedom its design.

Britain.

- 1814 Mr. Grattan's Catholic Relief bill fails.
Treaty with Naples, January 5.
Custom House, London, burnt, Feb. 12.
Proposals for peace with America.
Treaty of Chaumont, March 1.
The "Great Insolvent Act" passed, Mar.
Battle of Toulouse; Buonaparte defeated,
April 10; hence
Embarkation of Louis XVIII. for Calais,
April 24.
Preliminary treaty with France signed.
Disturbances in manufacturing districts.
Lord Wellington created a duke, May 1.
Suppression of the Catholic Board in
Dublin.
Visit of the allied sovereigns, June 8.
Peace proclaimed in London, June 20.
Prince of Wales sets; 2,500 present, Jul. 21.
Public appearance of Johanna Southcote,
August; died Dec. 27, aged 62.
Tax on notes and bills increased.
Copy-right act amended.
London streets first lighted with gas-lights.
Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain
and America, December 24.
Supplies for the year £75,000,000.
Loan of £40,000,000.
Unredeemed debt £644,168,170.
First Savings Bank in Edinburgh.
Pitcairn's island visited; it had been colonized
by ten of the mutineers of the
"Bounty." (See 1789.)
The Townley collection of bronzes, coins,
gems and drawings, purchased for the
British Museum.
Owen, R.A., flourishes (b. 1769.)
The Kaleidoscope first suggested by Dr.
Brewster of Edinburgh.
["In the memory of man no invention, and
no work, whether addressed to the imagi-
nation or the understanding, ever pro-
duced such an effect. A universal mania
for the instrument seized all classes, and
every person not only felt, but expressed
the feeling that a new pleasure had been
added to his existence."] **Deaths:** Charles Burney Esq. (musical
writer), April 12, aged 88; Sir Francis
Bourgeois, R.A. (painter in 1792 to the
king of Poland), leaving a fine collection
of paintings which now form the public
gallery of Dulwich College.
- France.**
- 1814 The allies crossed the Rhine, Jan. 2.
Battle of Brienne; indecisive, Feb. 1.
Negotiations at Chatillon, Feb. 4.
Battle of Janvilliers; Blucher deftd. Feb. 14.
Armistice of Lusigny, Feb. 24.
Murat deserts Napoleon for the allies.
Battle of Orthes; defeat of Soult by Wel-
lington, Feb. 25, who soon after takes
possession of Bourdeaux.
Treaty of Chaumont, March 1.
Aire taken by gen. Hill, March 2.
Capitulation of Soissons to the Prussians,
March 3.
Battle of Laon, March 9, 10.
Battle of Craone; Blucher repulsed by
Buonaparte, March 10.
Augereau defeated by Bianchi at Macon,
March 11.
Soult evacuates Toulouse, March 11; Wel-
lington enters it on the 12th.

France.

- 1814 Defeat of the French at St. Georges by
Bianchi, March 18.
Surrender of Lyons.
Negotiations at Chatillon, March 18.
Rheims taken by Napoleon.
Buonaparte falls in the rear at St. Dixier,
March 22.
Flight of the empress to Blois, March 29.
Siege and surrender of Paris, March 30.
The allies enter Paris, March 31.
Buonaparte departs to Fontainebleau.
A provisional government formed, Apr. 1.
Decree of forfeiture of the crown passed
against Napoleon, Ap. 2, by the Senate.
Abdication of Napoleon in favour of his
son at Fontainebleau; he bids his army
farewell, April 4.
Battle of Toulouse; Wellington victorious
over Soult, April 10.
Unconditional abdication demanded by
the allies, April 11. Elba assigned to N.
[There were furnished to Napoleon, while
he was emperor, 2,300,000 conscripts, of
whom 2,200,000 perished in his service.]
Napoleon sets out for Elba, April 20.
Arrival of Napoleon at Elba, May 4.
Restoration of the Bourbons.
Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.
Treaty of Paris, signed May 30.
Constitutional charter, June 4.
Elements of discord—censorship of the
press; the claims of the emigrants; the
elevation of many of the noblesse; court
favour to the priesthood; the exertions of
Carnot and Fouché to act upon the re-
publicans, &c. produce great agitation
upon the public mind.
Lucien Buonaparte created a Roman
prince, August. Josephine dies, May 29.
[He patronized the French poet Beranger,
and was himself the author of several
works, of some merit.]
A family in the Garonne poisoned by eat-
ing mushrooms which grew at the foot of
some poplar trees, Dec. 17.
- Austria.**
- 1814 Meeting of congress at Vienna, Nov. 1.
- Prussia.**
- 1814 Dantzic surrendered, Jan. 2.
Friesland again annexed to Prussia (1806.)
Prussian troops in France; victory of Blucher
at Brienne, Feb. 1.
Blucher defeated at Montmirail, Feb.
Battle of Janvilliers; defeat of the Prus-
sians under Blucher—they retreat to
Chalons, Feb. 14.
Victory of Blucher at Laon, March 9, 10.
The king visits England, June 6.
- Italy.**
- 1814 Treaty between Joachim Murat of Naples
and the English, Jan. 5.
Buonaparte no longer king of Italy, Ap. 4.
Surrender of Genoa to the English and
Sicilian armies, April 18.
Napoleon lands at Elba, May 4.
Pius VII. restored to his dominions.
Restoration of the Jesuits to Rome by the
pope, August 7 (1773.)
Venice restored to Austria.
Restoration to Venice of the Venetian Hor-
ses, which Napoleon had fixed on the
Place Caroussel in 1805.
Death of queen of the Two Sicilies, Oct. 11.

Italy.

- 1814 Return of Victor Emmanuel from the island of Sardinia to Turin.
 Francesco returns to Milan.
 Ferdinand is restored to Tuscany; Pius VII. re-ascends the papal chair; and Parma is transferred to Austria.
 Genoa annexed to Sardinia, Dec. 26.

Spain.

- 1814 Opening of the Cortes in Madrid, Jan. 15.
 Jaca surrenders to the allies, Feb. 17.
 Bayonne invested by the English, Feb. 25.
 Ferdinand liberated, March 7.
 He reaches Spain (Figueras), March 23.
 Suchet evacuates France, April 5.
 The king enters Madrid, May 13.
 Ferdinand VII. dissolves the Cortes, and abolishes the constitution of 1812, May 14.
 Absolutism again restored.
 Lord Wellington visits Madrid, May 25.
 He recommends moderation; the despotic Ferdinand disregards the advice.
 Mexico declares herself independent.
 La Plata, Sth. America, revolts fr. Spain.

Portugal.

- 1814 Guiana ceded to France.
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.
 1814 Peace of Kiel; Denmark joins the allies, and cedes Norway to Sweden, in exchange for Pomerania and Rugen, Jan. 14.
 The Norwegians refuse to submit to Sweden, and proclaim prince Christian Frederick of Denmark regent.
 Frederick proclaimed, kg. of Denmark., May 19.
 Norway blockaded by the English, and invaded by the Swedes.
 Convention of Moss; Christian Frederick resigns, August 14.
 The Norwegian diet assents, Oct. 20.
 Heligoland ceded to England.
 Treaty of commerce between Denmark, Russia, and Prussia.
Union of Sweden and Norway.
 Constitution of Norway, Nov. 4.

Russia.

- 1814 Russian troops in Paris and Amsterdam.
 Visit of the emperor to England, &c.
 Holy Alliance: Russia, Prussia, Austria.

Netherlands.

- 1814 The French evacuate Brussels, Jan. 31; and armies of the allies enter next day.
 Gallant but unsuccessful attempt of col. Graham to take the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom. His party are nearly all cut off or made prisoners, March 8.
 Prince of Orange, sovereign of the Netherlands, April 5.
 Treaty between Holland and England: Cape of Good Hope finally ceded to England; also, Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo.
 Curacao surrendered to the Dutch (1800.)
 England builds a line of fortresses on the French frontier.
 Peace between America and England, signed at Ghent, Dec. 24.
 Hanover created into a kingdom, Oct. 18.
 The Netherlands erected into a kingdom by the congress of Vienna, Dec. 16.

Turkish Empire.

- 1814 Malta falls to England.
 Renewed efforts to organize a regular army in Turkey.
 The army in Egypt remodelled.

India.

- 1814 War with the Ghoorkas of Nepal.
 Runjeet Singh obtains the "Koh-i-noor diamond" from Shah Shooja.
 [This great diamond had long adorned the throne of the Moguls.]
 Runjeet's unsuccessful attempt on Cashmere.
 Calcutta erected into a bishop's see.
 Capture of the king of Kandy by general Brownrigg, Sep. 26.
 An Arabian philosopher at Bassora transmutes, by means of a white powder, four melted pistol bullets into a piece of gold, of the same weight, and valued at 90 piastres, in the presence of Mr. Colquhoun, acting resident. (!)

America.

- 1814 Fort Erie taken by the Americans, July 3.
 Battle of Chippewa; English defeated, July 5 and 25.
 Battle of Bridgewater (Amer. and Eng.), July 25.
 Battle of Fort Erie, August 15.
 Insurrection of Indians in the south suppressed.
 A British flotilla ascends the Connecticut, and destroys 25 vessels.
 City of Washington burned by the British, under General Ross, August 24.
 Capture of Alexandria on the Chesapeake river.
 Battle of Bellair, August 30; the British defeated, and gen. Parker killed.
 British repulsed on Lake Champlain, Sep. 11. General Ross slain, and the British repulsed at Baltimore, Sep. 12.
 Battle of Fort M'Henny, Oct. 13.
 Pensacola taken by gen. Jackson, Nov. 20.
 The Hartford convention oppose the war, Dec. 15.
 Peace concluded between England and the United States at Ghent, Dec. 24; conquests mutually restored.
 ["OUR COUNTRY ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.—A hundred years hence, and the population of the United States, if it increases as it has in times past, will be about three hundred and seventy-nine millions. That will be equal to one-third of the present population of the whole globe. Where there is one person now, there will be sixteen then. What a teeming host! And yet there will be room for all. Uncle Sam is rich in lands, and all may have land and employment. But what will be the state of the country then? Will education be far advanced? Will virtue and religion be generally extended? Where will the seat of government be? Washington will be about as far from the centre as Boston would have been from that of the thirteen original States. What will be the state of politics? What will be the honour of the President? But it is useless to ask questions in regard to these matters. Time will bring forth. Our duty is to be good and do good. Thus we may lay the foundation for good in the future."] Power-loom first introduced into America.
 Final cession of Guayana, &c. (See 1776) to England by Holland.
Independence, of La Plata (Argentine repub.)
 Parado, director; population, 700,000.

Britain.

- 1815 Prince Regent augments the number of the order of Knights of the Bath, Jan. 2.
 Income tax continued for another year.
 Duel between Daniel O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre; the latter mortally wounded, February 1; he died on the 3d.
 Duke of Dorset killed by a fall from his horse at Powerscourt, in Dublin, Feb. 13.
 The Corn laws introduced, February 17.
 The English capture Candy, February 19.
 Popular demonstrations against the Corn tax; the soldiery fire and many lives are lost in February and March.
 War again with Napoleon, March.
 Tumultuous assemblages and riots in London in consequence of the Corn laws; the houses of the most obnoxious members are assailed, especially that of Mr. Robinson, by whom the corn "regulations" were proposed, while the people cry "no corn bill," March.
 Popular demonstrations against the corn bill in various places throughout the country.
 Johanna Southcote's will passes the seal of the prerogative court, April 30.
 First stone of Southwark bridge laid, May 23.
 Surrender of ships of the line in the Bay of Naples, May 18.
 Opening of the statue of Geo. III. in the Guildhall, London, June 3.
 City of London Mansion House rated at £1,500 per annum parish rates, June 10.
 Sixty boats lost in the Ganges by a sudden storm, June 6.
 War with the French in Belgium, June and July.
 Surrender of Napoleon to captain Maitland, July 15.
 He arrives at Torbay, July 24.
 Napoleon sails for St. Helena in the Northumberland, capt. Cockburn, Aug. 8.
 A female tar (an African woman who had served 11 years in the navy), is discovered on being paid off, as seaman Wm. Brown of the Queen Charlotte, August.
 Remarriage of the duke and duchess of Cumberland, August 29.
 Suppression of ten-shilling notes.
 Serious disturbances in Tipperary and other parts of Ireland.
 The assize of bread abolished.
 Napoleon lands at St. Helena, Oct 15.
 Loans for carrying on the war against Napoleon since 1803—£206,300,000.
 Great distress; numbers emigrate to America from England.
 Commercial embarrassments; 1,285 bankrupts.
 Fire at the Mint, October 31.
 Building of the London Institution commenced, November 4.
 Baker, pedestrian, walks 1,000 miles in 20 days at Rochester, November.
 Execution of Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlow, for treason at Derby, Nov. 6.
 The *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* commenced (1845.)
 The Ionian islands taken under the protection of England, November 5.
 Civil list augmented to £1,030,000.
 Supply for the year £100,000,000.

Britain.

- 1815 £12,500,000 to be raised on exchequer bills according to act of parliament.
 Expenditure of the year £116,500,000; grants to Austria, Russia, and Prussia, £5,000,000.
 Voted to Wellington £300,000 as an additional remuneration.
 Prize money to the army £940,000.
 Cost of the French war to the English nation, from 1793 to 1815, £1,427,219,964.
 Loans since 1803 for the war against Buonaparte £206,300,000.
 Unredeemed debt £649,074,235.
 Juries in civil cases first in use in Scotland.
 Martineau's patented invention for clarifying vegetable substances.
 Ionian islands under the protection of England, by treaty with Russia.
 A free-hold farm value £10 granted a serjeant of the Coldstream guards for valorous conduct at Waterloo, by the Rev. Mr. Norcross of Framlingham, Dec.
 Vast increase in the emigration from Ireland, both to the U. S., and the British settlements of North America.
 ["The defects in the Irish character are attributable to local, and, let us hope, transitory influences, not to an idiosyncrasy of race, as some would compendiously account for them, is very manifest. Look at the change that takes place in them when they leave their own country, and emerge into freedom from the deadly influences that cling round their nativity. A great proportion of the most influential and prosperous citizens of the United States are of Irish birth or extraction. The immigrants from Ireland, who arrive there in thousands every year, soon feel the genial influence of that liberty of thought, action, and belief, which pervades American society; they throw off, as if by magic, their squalid habits and cringing dependency. They become a hard-working and prudent people, characterized by great economy and forethought. Above all, they are endowed with the strongest natural affection; for the gratification of filial, fraternal, or paternal love, they exhibit the most extraordinary and self-sacrificing devotion."
 —*M. A. Garvey, L.L.B.*]
 British Nautical Society, and British and Foreign School Society founded.
 The Philæan sculptures purchased for the British Museum.
 Excise duties on Irish glass.
 Issue of Bank of England £26,823,520.
 Massacre on Dartmoor of 64 American prisoners.
 [During a considerable part of this year 1,000 muskets were manufactured daily in Birmingham.
 The allies received 500,000 muskets.
 Calling in of the gold coin: coining of the sovereign and half sovereign as substitutes for all the other coins commenced.
 Edmund Bird, R.A., fl. (died 1819.)
 Deaths; Sir Bysche Shelley, aged 65; Lady Hamilton, at Calais, in a state of destitution; Smithson Tenant, chemist; Dr. William Vincent, dean; Dr. Colin Milne, botanist; S. Whitbread, M.P.]

France.

- 1815 Conspiracy for overthrow of the Bourbons. The sums to be paid Napoleon not remitted by the French government.
- The Trappists solemnly installed at Port Ruigard, depart. of Mayence, Feb. 21.
- Napoleon returns from Elba, arriving at Cannes with 1,000 followers, March 1.
- At Grenoble 2,000 men, under col. Labedoyère, join Napoleon, March 7.
- The troops desert to Napoleon from all quarters.
- Napoleon comes to Lyons, where he frames several counter decrees, March 13.
- Napoleon's message to the allies, announcing his willingness to adopt the treaty of Paris. The allies declare against him.
- Ney joins Napoleon with his army, Mar. 14.
- New treaty between Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, agt. Napoleon, Mar. 15.
- Gen. Lallemand attempts to seize Louis, but fails.
- Louis XVIII. quits Paris for Ghent, March 19. Napoleon enters Paris.
- Murat's reverses in Italy.
- The king's army at Melun desert to Napoleon, March 20.
- Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, Mar. 29.
- Popular procession to the Tuileries, Ma. 14.
- New constitution framed by Napoleon, Benjamin Constant, &c., which is sworn to in the Champ de Mars;—ceremony "Champ de Mai!" June 1.
- Meeting of the Chambers, June 4.
- Extensive preparations for war.
- Napoleon departs for his army, June 12.
- Belgium invaded, June 15.
- Battle of Ligny, June 16.
- Battle of Quatre Bras, June 16.
- Battle of Genappe.
- Retreat of the English to Waterloo, Ju. 17.
- Battle of Waterloo, June 18, and total rout of the French under Napoleon.
- Napoleon arrives in Paris, June 20.
- The Chamber of Representatives declare against him.
- He abdicates a second time in favour of his infant son, June 22.
- Two frigates got ready to send Napoleon to America.
- Cambray taken by Sir Charles Colville, June 28.
- Napoleon arrives at Rochefort, July 3, with the intention of proceeding to America.
- Convention for the evacuation of Paris, July 3.
- Louis XVIII.'s public entry, July 6.
- Surrender of Napoleon to capt. Maitland, July 15.
- Napoleon at Torbay; he is transhipped on board the Northumberland, which sails for St. Helena, August 8.
- Napoleon arrives at St. Helena, Oct. 15.
- The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the kings of Prussia and France, sign *The Holy Alliance* at Paris, Sep. 26.
- ["Coupling the slavish maxims of the Roman imperial law, and of the Jewish dispensation, with some random texts of Christianity, those kings established a crowned junta, which they blasphemously named the Holy Alliance; and under its assumed sanction they proceeded to parcel out whole territories, and trans-

France.

- fer whole populations, without deigning to consult the interests, or collect the wishes of the people themselves."—*Gratian.*]
- 1815 Second treaty of Paris, Nov. 20.
- Marshal Ney shot, Dec. 7.
- Escape of M. Lavalette from Paris a few days before the day appointed for his execution for treason, Dec. 20.
- Germany.**
- 1815 New confederation of the German states, June 8; "for the maintenance of internal and external security to Germany, and of the independence and inviolability of the German states; all the members to defend the whole of Germany; no partial negotiations; each state to have a representative government (recommended only); religious toleration; a free press and free trade; an annual federative diet to meet at Frankfort, consisting of seventeen voices, under the presidency of Austria.
- Battle of Ligny; Blücher defeated retreats upon Wavre, June 16.
- Battle of Les Quatre Bras; rout of the Prussians, and death of the duke of Brunswick, June 16.
- Battle of Waterloo; total rout of the French army under Napoleon by the allied armies, commandd. by Wellington, Ju. 18.
- Austria.**

- 1815 The congress of Vienna closed, May 25; a congress "which admitted the element of constitutional liberty as developed in Great Britain." France re-entered her former limits; the German states, though independent, are united by a federative league; the Austrian monarchy is restored; Prussia returns to her limits of 1805; Hanover becomes a kingdom, &c.
- Holy alliance with Rus. and Prus., Sep. 26.
- Prussia.**

- 1815 Blücher in Belgium—Ligny, &c.
- Congress of Vienna closed, May 25; by which Prussia acquires the Rhenish provinces (1795), half of Saxony, Posen, Dantzic, and Thorn; Swedish Pomerania and Rugen from Denmark in exchange for Luxemburg. Cleves and Berg are substituted for Anspach and Baireuth, still retained by Bavaria.
- Holy alliance with Austria and Russia, Sep. 26.
- Explosion of powder magazine at Dantzic; about 400 persons killed, and nearly 700 houses ruined, Dec. 6.
- Italy.**

- 1815 Murat defeated by the Austrians at the Po, April 9. He retreats from Italy, May 10.
- Surrender of Naples.
- Ferdinand Bourbon restored to Naples, June 17.
- Bologna restored to the pope.
- Murat assassinated, Oct. 15; legally!
- Most of the works of art removed by Napoleon to Paris are being returned, Oct.
- The remains of Murat disinterred and burned by a ruthless mob at Pizzo; the Syndic who remonstrated is killed and his corpse burned, Nov.
- Since the arrival of the Corinthian Horses the people cease not to press in crowds,

Italy.

daily, to kiss with enthusiasm those ancient monuments of Venetian glory.

- 1815 An ancient building in Palestrina discovered.

The works of Cornelius Fronti discovered by abbot Angelo Majo in the Ambrosian library of Milan.

Spain.

- 1815 Porlier makes an ineffectual attempt to restore the constitution; he is taken and shot, Sep. 19.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1815 Congress of Vienna: Denmark exchanges with Prussia—Swedish Pomerania and Rugen (1814) for Lanenburg and a large sum of money.

New Danish fleet built.

Demolition of the magazines and barracks of Huningen, Nov. and Dec.

Russia.

- 1815 *Kingdom of Poland*: united to Russia under one sovereign, consisting of the duchy of Warsaw and other districts; it received a representative constitution, and was guaranteed security of person and property, liberty of the press, and responsibility of ministers, independence of her judges, a national force, and permission to use the national language.

Viceroy of Poland, the grand duke Constantine.

[Russia did not fulfil her engagements to Poland; hence the revolution of 1830.]

Rebuilding of Moscow. (In December the Kremlin was nearly built.)

Casan nearly destroyed by fire, Sep. 5.

Alexander (czar) proclaimed king of Poland, June 20. He enters Warsaw in Nov. Constitution completed, Dec. 21.

Netherlands.

- 1815 *The first king of the Netherlands*—William I. (stadtholder) proclaimed king of Holland and Belgium, Feb. 23. He is also created grand duke of Luxemburg.

War between the allies under Wellington, and the French under Napoleon:—

The French re-enter the Netherlands—30,000 men under Napoleon, in March. Napoleon returns to France.

The French, numbering 150,000 strong, pass the Sambre, June 15.

Blucher and the Prussians are driven back upon the plains of Fleurus.

Battle of Ligny; defeat of the Prussians, June 16.

Battle of Quatre Bras; the French under Ney, the allied army under prince of Orange and Wellington; indecisive.

Retrograde movement of Wellington for the improvement of the position of the allied army, June 17.

Battle of Waterloo, June 18; total rout of the French; terrific sacrifice of human life; Wellington victorious; the power of Napoleon annihilated.

Constitution of the Netherlands.

Liberty of the press established.

The bishop of Ghent opposes the proposed measures of religious liberty, August.

Inauguration of William at Brussels, September 21.

Letters of thanks to the people of Brussels, from the king of Prussia, July 19, and

Netherlands.

from Wellington, prince of Waterloo, August 13.

- 1815 Great increase in the commerce of Holland since its restoration to independence last year.

Population of the Netherlands, 5,424,502.

Turkish Empire.

- 1815 The Servians again in revolt; hence Treaty with the Servians, conceding to them civil and religious privileges.

Belzoni comes to Egypt: he submits the plan of an irrigating machine to Mohammed Ali.

India.

- 1815 Candy, the capital of Ceylon, taken.

War of Runjeet Singh upon the chieftains of the hills.

Escape of Shah Shooja from Lahore; having perceived it to be Runjeet Singh's design to detain him prisoner.

Maranham cotton, from the Brazils, transported into the East Indies.

America.

- 1815 Battle of New Orleans (intelligence of peace not having arrived), Jan. 8; death of Sir Edwd. Pakenham; 2,800 British soldiers killed; gen. Jackson, Amer. commander.

Fort Boyer, on Mobile Point, surrendered to the British, Feb. 15.

Ratification of the peace of Ghent, Feb. 17. War declared against Algiers.

Brazil erected into a kingdom;

John VI. king of the united kingdom of Portugal, Algarves, and Brazil.

The Algerine admiral captured by an American squadron; the Dey makes peace on terms advantageous to America, July 4.

Dreadful fire at Port Royal, Jamaica, July 13.

Death of the Indian peace prophet at Onandago castle, August.

Tea plants introduced into Brazil.

Hurricane in Jamaica; awful loss of life (1,000 persons) and property—ships wrecked, houses blown down, &c. Oct. 17.

Africa.

- 1815 Great mortality in the Mauritius, June.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1815 Eruption of Mount Tomboro, in the isle of Sambaroa, May 30.

British Statistics.

LOSSES OF BRITISH TROOPS IN WAR.—It has been estimated that from 1793 to 1815 there were killed in war 1,160 officers (240 naval, 920 military), and 18,636 petty and non-commissioned officers and men (3,422 naval and 15,214 military.) The number wounded during the same period has been estimated thus—officers 5,350 (665 naval, 4,685 military), petty and non-commissioned officers and men 74,359 (9,720 naval, 64,639 military.) We must add to the number reported as killed a vast proportion of those returned in the lists of wounded, who never recovered, besides a large increase for those who perished in sickness. The missing, which also makes a very large item, is not to be lost sight of. In the 14 years, from 1801 to 1814, the British navy, army, and ordnance, cost £630,000,000.

Britain.

- 1816 Arrival of Laplanders with game, Feb. 8.
Departure of Lord Amherst from Portsmouth on an embassy to China, &c.
Repeal of the property and income tax; ministers defeated, March 19 (1806.)
Earthquake felt in England, March 20.
Punishment of the pillory abolished, except for perjury.
Tuckey's unfortunate expedition, for exploring the river Congo, departs, March.
Act for retaining Napoleon in Helena, Ap. 9.
Insurrection of blacks in Barbadoes; nearly 4,000 killed, April 14.
Alien bill passed. Nepaulese war.
Act for augmenting the civil list.
Princess Charlotte and prince Leopold married, May 2.
Their annual allowance, £60,000.
Serious bread riot at Bridport, May 4.
Erection of a statue of Charles James Fox in Bloomsbury Square, June 19.
Agricultural riots in various parts of the country; provisions scarce, and dear.
Riots in London, Glasgow, and the manufacturing districts, on account of the dearness of provisions, machinery, reduction of wages, &c.
Marshal Soult's mortar is placed in St. James's Park, August 8.
Lord Exmouth bombards Algiers; treaty with the Dey; Christian slavery abolished, August 27.
Cast-iron road-way on the Surrey side of Blackfriars' bridge laid, Sep. 19.
Congress and convention of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 9.
Spafield's riot; distressed mechanics assemble to petition the regent; gunsmiths' shops rifled; Mr. Platt, of Snow Hill, killed, Dec. 2.
Oliver the spy plies his vocation.
Meetings to petition parliament for reform—universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and cheap government, &c.
The sale of "Cobbett's Register" increased to 50,000 weekly.
The English and Irish exchequer courts consolidated.
Povey's patent for making coats without seams.
The Guelphic order of knighthood introduced by the regent.
Hague's patent for expelling molasses or syrup from sugar.
The Elgin marbles deposited in the British Museum at the public expense (£36,000.)
Board of Agriculture dissolved.
Duty on soap, 3d. per lb.
Deaths: Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, Feb. 4; Mrs. Jordan, actress, July 5; Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan, July 9; Ant. Cardon, junior, engraver (born 1773.)
- France.**
1816 Decree of the allied sovereigns against the family of Buonaparte, excluding them for ever from the throne of France, Jan. 12.
Baptism of the great bell of Notre Dame in Paris by the name of "Duke of Angouleme."
Duke de Berri married in Paris, June.
Gen. Boyer condemned to 20 years' imprisonment, for having surrendered Martinique to Napoleon.

Germany.

- 1816 Codification question—"The propriety of making one general code for the whole of Germany," discussed by MM. Thibaut and Savigny, professors of law at Heidelberg and Berlin respectively, the former in favour of such a code, the latter agt. it. Savigny publishes his "Vocation of the Present Age for Legislation."
1,152 students in university of Gottingen.
Ernst Schultze (elegies, 1787-1817), F. Schlegel (novels, &c. 1773-1829), E. T. W. Hoffinan (tales, d. 1822), Schopenhauer (novels, d. 1838), L. von Arnim (poems, &c. d. 1831), A. G. H. Lafontaine (tales, 1760-1831), and Körner and Tieck, poets, &c. flourish.
- Italy.**
1816 Genoa annexed to Sardinia.
The spirit of the papacy revived; intolerance of the priesthood; discontent.
- Portugal.**
1816 John VI. proclaimed king of Portugal. [He had been regent since 1792, his mother Maria having become deranged and imbecile. He was now in Brazil, whence he returned in 1821.]
- Denmark and Sweden.**
1816 The Norway titles of nobility abolished by the Storting.
The trade of Iceland thrown open to foreigners on the purchase of a license (1787.)
Prize offered by the Royal Society of Denmark for the best essay on the connection between the Scandinavian religion and Indo-Persian.
[Gained by Finn Magnussen, author of "The Edda Doctrine and its Origin."]
- Russia.**
1816 Locusts in Warsaw in June.
- Turkish Empire.**
1816 Belzoni at Thebes; he removes the "Young Memnon," and ships it for England.
Bombardment of Algiers by the English, under Lord Exmouth, August 27.
- India.**
1816 Peace with the Ghoorkas; Kumaon and the mountain passes ceded to the Engh.
Lord Amherst's unsuccessful mission to China; his lordship having refused to perform the ceremony Ko-tou, lest it should compromise the dignity of Engh.
Java restored to Holland (1811.)
Shah Shooja (the ex-king of Cabul) is requested to leave Loodiana by the English government, who increase the annual pension of his family from 18,000 to 50,000 rupees.
Insurrection at Barilla, East Indies, Ap. 21.
- America.**
1816 Incorporation of the United States Bank; capital, 35,000,000 dolls.; second charter for 20 years.
Indiana a state of the Union.
American Colonization Society founded.
La Plata provinces revolt.
Buenos Ayres declared independent, July 19.
Bolívar defeated by Boves.
- Africa.**
1816 Tuckey's expedition to explore the river Zaire (Congo), South Africa.
Port Louis in the Mauritius nearly destroyed by fire; 20,000 persons reduced to beggary.

Britain.

- 1817 Johanna Southcotianism in Leeds, &c. Prince regent fired at on his return from opening parliament, Jan. 28.
 Regent's proclamation against rioting, unlawful assemblages, &c. Jan. 29.
 Treaty with Spain, Feb. 2.
 The prince of Wales's "green bag," full of seditious papers, presented to parliament, Feb. 2.
 New gold coinage issued, Feb. 3.
 Spa Fields' petition, signed by 24,000—for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, financial reform; and Manchester petition, signed by 30,000 persons, presented by Lord Cochrane, Feb. 6—rejected.
 Also the British petition, 20,000, Feb. 11.
 Six hundred petitions for reform, signed by thousands in all quarters.
 Watson, sen., Preston, Hooper, and Keen, alias Kearns, committed for treason, Feb. 14.
 Riots in Radstock, Paulton, and other places in Somersetshire, from Feb. 27—Mar. 24.
 The prince regent surrenders £50,000 per annum of his "allowance."
 Marquis Camden, teller of exchequer, surrenders £27,300 per annum.
 Charles Manners Sutton, speaker; successor to Mr. Abbott.
 Suspension of Habeas Corpus act, Mar. 4.
 Brougham's disclosures of the frauds in public charities.
 Duel between lieutenants Hindes and Gilbert Conroy, at Plympton, March 8; Hindes killed.
 Great excitement in Manchester, Stockport, &c.; thousands assemble with the intention of proceeding to Lond., Mar. 10.
 Wm. Cobbett sails for America, March 16. [Pecuniary embarrassments, owing to the fire of 1809, rendered this step necessary. During the time he remained in America (24 years) he kept up his "Register," exposing "the sons and daughters of corruption."] Seditious meeting act, March 31.
 New Custom House, Lond., opnd. Ap. 12.
 Persecution of Mr. John Wright by the mayor, town-clerk, and magistrates of Liverpool, for preaching unitarian doctrines, April 14.
 Grattan's bill for catholic emancipation lost by a majority of four—245 to 241, May 9. And on the 16th inst.
 Lord Donoughmore's motion for the same purpose is lost in the Lords—142 to 90.
 Sir F. Burdett's motion for parliamentary reform negatived—265 to 77, May 20.
 Suicide of capt. de Achen in Pall Mall, May 23.
 First survey of wreck of the Royal George by means of a diving bell, May 24.
 Gift of £20,000 to Peter's College, Cambridge, May 28.
 Napoleon in St. Helena; Santini, his valet, publishes documents in England, exposing the illiberal treatment of his master, May.
 Trial and acquittal of Watson, Thistlewood, &c. for high treason, June 6.
 Waterloo bridge, Lond., opened, June 18.
 Lord Castlereagh offends the Irish presbyterians.

Britain.

- 1817 Launch of the Royal George at Deptford, July 17.
 Vauxhall bridge, London, opened, July 25.
 Lord Amherst returns from China, July 30.
 Logier's (of Dublin) system of musical instruction; introd. by Webbe into Londn.
 Acquittal of Roger O'Connor, August 5.
 Partial resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, Sep. 22.
 [They were fully resumed in 1821.]
 Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed at Derby for rioting, Nov. 6.
 Death of the princess Charlotte, Nov. 6; a few hours after her delivery of a still-born male child. (Interred Nov. 18.)
 Printing by steam comes into use.
 Steam-boats ply on several rivers.
 Acquittal of Wm. Hone, bookseller (three trials) for libel, Dec. 18, 19, 20.
 Return of the magnetic needle (which had for many years taken a westerly declination) to its northerly direction.
 Lithographic printing introduced into England, by Messrs. Ackerman and Willich, Strand, London.
 Zincography also introduced.
 Daniel Wilson's patent for boiling sugar. Fever, in several parts of England and Ireland, greatly reduces the population.
 Sir Montague Roger Burgoine prosecuted by the Rev. Ed. Drake Free, of Sutton, for non-attendance at divine worship—acquitted on the ground of ill-health.
 Scotch colonists at Pillau, on the estate of the Polish count Poe.
 Steam applied for the heating of rooms—at Shute's silk factory, Watford.
 Sir David Brewster's kaleidoscope perfected. [The principal use of this optical instrument is to suggest to artists beautiful forms and patterns.]
 Fr. Jeffrey, critic, &c. (1773-1849); Arch. Alison, essays (1757-1839); Thos. Mitchell, clas. crit. (1783-1845); J. Dalton (d. 1844), and J. F. Daniell (d. 1845), chemists; R. Mudie, scientific miscel. (1777-1842); Chas. Bonycastle, math. (d. 1840); Thomas Chalmers (d. 1840); Sydney Smith (d. 1845); Ralph Wardlaw (d. 1853); Robert Vaughan, F. A. Cox (d. 1853); Herbert Marsh (1778-1839), theolog. polem., scrip. interpr., &c. flourish. Also, Hannah More (1744-1833), Jane Porter (d. 1849), and Robert Southey (d. 1843), flourish.
 Deaths: Dr. Wm. Saunders, John Philpot Curran.
- France.**
- 1817 Freycinet's voyage round the world till 1820, by order of the government.
 ["During the revolutionary war the French improved the construction and management of their field-pieces, and introduced flying artillery, with which they made a great impression."—Coote.]
 French clergy and income:—3 cardinals, 90,000 francs; 9 archbishops and 41 bishops, 912,198 francs; Chapter St. Denis, 200,000 francs; 109 vic.-gens. and 416 canons, 867,000 francs; 2,885 parish priests, 2,940,000 francs; 26,152 inferior priests, 15,000,000 francs; about 4,000 vicars, 1,840,000 francs; 1,216 dioc. bourses (fel

France.

- lowships) and 2,218 demi-bourses, 940,000 francs; 183 Calvinistic pastors, and 174 Lutheran, 485,000 francs.
- 1817 Population, 29,219,465; revenue, 866,000,000 francs; national debt, 3 milliards, 468 million francs (four times its revenue.)—French statistics.

Germany.

- 1817 Union of the Reformed and Lutheran churches in Nassau.
- Madame Krudner expelled Wurtemberg and other places.
- The depredations of the Barbary corsairs call forth memorials from the Hanse Towns to the German diet, for the adoption of measures to repress piracy and protect commerce, June.
- Furious hurricane in Martinique, Oct. 21; nearly 1,000 lives lost.
- Financial and general distress in Switzerd.
- Popular cry for financial retrenchments and public control over the expenses in Saxony.

Austria.

- 1817 Frightful avalanches in the Grisons in March; villages, &c. destroyed.
- Cast-iron tomb-stones at Vienna.
- Population, 28,000,000; revenue, 300,000,000 francs; national debt, 900,000,000 francs (3 times its revenue.)—French estimate.

Prussia.

- 1817 Riots in Breslau; many of the landwehr refuse to take the new oath, Aug.; the commotion suppressed with grt. severity.
- Berlin theatre destroyed by fire, July 29.

Italy.

- 1817 Catania and Syracuse greatly injured by an earthquake, Feb. 22.
- The allied powers refuse passports for Lucien Buonaparte and family to remove to North America, March 18.
- Papal concordat with Bavaria, June 5. [Not announced in the allocution of the pope till Nov. 15.]
- Piracy off the Sicilian coast, accompanied with acts of the greatest atrocity.
- The pope condemns Bible societies.
- Sicily divided into Intendancies, Nov.
- Tommaso Syrici, improvisatore, flourishes at Rome. Also, Rosa Taddei, improvisatrice, at Naples, and Signore Biondi, an improvisatrice, flourish.

Spain.

- 1817 The congress of Vienna acceded to.
- Dreadful thunder-storm at Treves, Mar. 1.

Sweden.

- 1817 Stuhr's "Northern Antiquities" published.
- Abo raised to an archiepiscopate, July 8.
- The states of Sweden are henceforward "charged with the responsible care to maintain the currency in its full value," crown declining to do so in future, Dec. 26.

Russia.

- 1817 Ukase in favour of Jews converted to the Christian church, April 12.
- Ukase forbidding the clergy to speak of the emperor in extravagant praise, Oct. 27.
- Union of ministry of public instruction to that of religious affairs, Dec. 27.
- The sect of the Duchoboozi (a branch of the Greek church) is removed, by a decree of Alexander, from the Ukraine to the circle of Melitsholk in the Tauris.

Russia.

- 1817 Rescript of Alexander to the military governor of Cherson, recommending to his superintendance and particular care the heretical sect of the Duchoboozi.
- Living authors in Russia, 350; one-eighth of whom are ecclesiastics.
- Population (Fr. estimate), 52,000,000; revenue, 350,000,000 francs; debt, 600,000,000 francs (or nearly twice its revenue.)
- [“A few centuries ago the Russian territory formed a fourth part of the present European Russia, and about a seventeenth of the present Russian empire.” Ivan III. added to it 10,000 square miles; Vassili, 14,000 square miles; Ivan IV. tripled the extent of his dominions, and Theodor I. further extended them. Alexis added 257,000 square miles; Theodor III. added Nova Zembla; Peter the Great extended his dominions 280,000 square miles; the empress Anne enlarged them to 325,000 square miles; while from the time of Paul to the present time (1817) they have been enlarged to no less than 345,000 geographical square miles—of which 85,000 belong to Europe and 260,000 to Asia.]

Turkish Empire.

- 1817 Belzoni succeeds in finding the entrance to the rock-cut temple of Abousambul in Egypt.
- Capture of the chief of the Wahhabites; he is tortured and put to death before the eyes of the sultan at Constantinople.
- Plague in Constantinople, &c. Aug.

India.

- 1817 Eruptions of Mount Idjing, Batavia, in Jan. and Feb.
- Madras public schools commenced, Feb.
- Alliance of the Mahrattas with the Pindarees; hence
- War of the British with the Mahrattas.
- Several victories gained by the English; the progress of their arms is checked by Sudden appearance of the cholera at Jessore, Aug. 28—6,000 die in 10 weeks.
- [It prevailed in Bengal in 1762, when 30,000 negroes and 800 Europeans died. It visited Madras in 1774; the Mauritius in 1775; Hurdwar in 1780; Ganjam in 1781; Arcot in 1787.]
- The cholera in Calcutta, Sep.
- Frightful mortality among the Eng. army. [In 10 days, in November, 764 officers and 8,500 men died of cholera.]
- Increase of protestant missionaries at Malacca.

America.

- 1817 James Monroe, 5th president U.S.
- The Mississippi received into the Union.
- De Witt Clinton's canal fund; act for making a canal betw. N. York and Erie.
- Victory of San Martin; the insurgent Chilians rout the Spanish army, Feb. 12.
- Republican insurrection in Pernambuco.
- Mutual dismantling of the British and American ships on the American lakes.
- Steam-boat explosion in Philadel., June 4.

Africa.

- 1817 Lancasterian schools established in Senegal.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1817 Eng. settlement at Banjarmassin, Borneo.
- River Lachlan, Australia, traced by Oxley.

Britain.

- 1818 Celebration of the third centenary of the reformation, January 1.
 £3,000 subscribed for Mr. Hone in the city of London, January, 7.
 Fatal duel; Lieut. Bayley shot by Mr. O'Callaghan, near London, January 12.
 Habeas Corpus act restored, January 28.
 Ministerial indemnification act for their abuse of power during the suspension of Habeas Corpus act.
 Sir Samuel Romilly's act for improving the criminal code.
 Act for building churches £1,000,000 exchequer bills granted.
 Murder of Mr. Bird and his servant at Greenwich, February 12.
 Suicide of Sir Richard Croft, M.D., at the lodgings of Rev. Dr. Thackeray, London, whither the deceased had come for the purpose of attending Mrs. Thackeray in her accouchement, Feb. 12.
 [Several medical gentlemen stated (in evidence on the inquest), that it was their opinion the decease of the princess of Wales had seriously affected the mind of Dr. Croft. See 1817.]
 Ecclesiastical return in February: benefices, 10,421; sinecures, 38; churches, 10,192; chapels (episcopal), 1,551; glebe-houses, 5,417; glebe-houses out of repair, 2,183—population, 9,940,391; church accommodation, 4,770,975.
 Hurricane throughout England, March 4.
 Introduction of the Pestalozzian system of instruction.
 Gen. Hialop depts. the Peishwah, Mar. 23.
 Two expeditions to discover a N.W. passage unsuccessful.
 £5,000,000 lent the king of Prussia by the city of London, April 1.
 Cowper and Applegath's improvements in printing by steam.
 Lieut. Davis fires at Lord Palmerston in the war office, April 8.
 Appeal for murder, Ashford against Thornton; wager of battle permitted by the court—declined by the appellant, Apr. 16.
 Prince Leopold costs—Sykes, Esq. in ls. damages for shooting on his grounds, April 20.
 Ratification of a constitution for the Ionian Isles by the prince Regent.
 German Velocipedes introduced into Eng.
 Insurrection of the scholars in Westminster School, May 7.
 Typhus fever rages in Ireland.
 Heron's motion for repeal of septennial act negatived—116 to 41, May 19.
 Disturbances in the manufacturing districts.
 Resolution for universal suffrage and annual parliaments, by Sir F. Burdett, lost by 106 to 2, June 2.
 Marriage of the duke of Clarence and princess Adelaide, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, July 13.
 Duke of Kent married to a princess of Saxe-Coburg, July 13.
 Resignation of lord chief justice Ellenborough, October 21.
 Houses first heated by steam.
 "Wager of Battle" abolished.
 Opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution.
 Manchester riots and bank note forgeries.

Britain.

- 1818 Captain Lyons travels in Africa till 1828.
 Sir Samuel Romilly commits suicide in a paroxysm of brain fever, November 2.
 Death of queen Charlotte at Kew, Nov. 17, aged 75.
 Horrid scene in Edinburgh, on the occasion of the execution of a man named Johnstone, for robbery, Dec. 31; the populace attack the police, cut down the body, and are carrying it away, when it is rescued by the authorities and again suspended.
 Revenue for the year, £47,260,000.
 National expenditure, £65,000,000.
 Regular steam communication by means of the "Rob Roy," 90 tons, 30 horse power, between Glasgow and Belfast first established by Mr. David Napier of Glasgow.
 [* It is to this gentleman that Great Britain owes the introduction of deep-sea communication by steam-vessels, and the establishment of Post Office steam-packets.—Scott Russell.]
 Forgery prosecutions at Old Bailey, Sep. [Since 1790 no fewer than 145 executions for forgery had been perpetrated.]
 Agitation agt. capital convicts for bribery. The Edinburgh and Glasgow union canal.
 Calcium discovered by Berzelius.
 Dr. Burney's lib. purchased for Brit. Mus.
 Sir R. Phillips's new theory of physical philosophy published.
 The trees in several places blossomed twice or thrice this year.
 Deaths: Right Hon. Warren Hastings, aged 89; Sir Philip Francis, supposed author of *Juntas*; John Gifford, &c.

France.

- 1818 Congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, Feb. 14. Army of occupatn. withdrawn.
 Awful catastrophe at Villiers-le-Bel, occasioned by the fall of a church bell, 6,000 lbs. weight, which workmen had been lowering; many lives lost, March 25.
 Tacit suspension of the concordat of 1817. mutually agreed to by the courts of France and Rome, Nov.

Germany.

- 1818 Representative governments demanded by petitions submitted to the diet, Jan.
 Union of the Lutheran and Reformed confessions in Bavaria, Nov. 15.
 Griesbach (d. 1812), G. A. Faust (d. 1841), Buttman (d. 1841), H. J. Klaproth (1784-1835), F. Passow (d. 1833), Gail (d. 1829), Grotefend (d. 1836), and E. Bekker, philologists; Rosenmuller, critic (d. 1835); Thaer, agriculturist (d. 1828); Mohs, mineralogist (d. 1839); F. Accum, chemist (d. 1838); Hegel, metaphysician (d. 1831); C. F. Follen, essayist (d. 1840); Olbers, astronomer (d. 1840); A. W. Schlegel, critic (d. 1845); Hahnemann, physician (d. 1843); Liebig, chemist; and Humboldt, mathematician, &c. flourish.
 Assassination of the popular dramatist, Kotzebue, by Sandt, a Wurzburg student, at Mannheim, April 2.

Austria.

- 1818 Prohibition of Polish, Netherland, and some Ger. newspapers, in Austria, Jan.
 Napoleon's son created duke of Reichstadt, July 22.
 Plague at Vienna, Nov. and Dec.

Prussia.

- 1818 New tariff till 1827.
Population (French statistics), 11,000,000; revenue, 170,000,000 francs; and debt, 676,000,000 francs (or 4 times its revenue.)
Two of Luther's descendants placed in the Orphan Institution of Halle by command of the king, Jan.
Loan of £5,000,000 contracted in London with Mr. N. M. Rothschild by M. Rother, the king's privy councillor of finance, April 1.

Italy.

- 1818 Earthquake near *Ætna*, Feb. 20.
Plague at Venice, October and November.

Spain.

- 1818 The government demand £400,000 from Great Britain, as compensation for the partial abolition of the slave trade, Jan.
The king appeals to the sovereigns of Europe against his rebellious subjects in South America, June 12.
Cadiz, Corunna, Santander, and Alicante, declared free ports; Chili independent.
The king obtains permission from the pope to suspend filling vacant sees for 2 years, and to apply their revenues to public use.
Decree agt. offensive publications, Nov. 19.
Painters in Spain—Goya, Lopez, Velasquez, Aparicio, Madrazo, Rivera (historic); Montalvo Sanchez (landscape and marine); Parra, Lacomia (flowers); Rivelles, Galvez, Branvilla, Angel, Antony Tadei (scenery), &c.
Population, 17,000,000 (besides 13,000,000 in the colonies); revenue, 160,000,000 francs; national debt, 3 milliards francs (19 times its revenue)—French estimate.
Spanish sculptors—Gines, Agreda, Alvarez, &c.; architects—Perez, Aguado, Moreno, &c.; engravers—Carmona, Esteve, Amulleer, Blanco, &c.; medallists—Sajan, Sepulveda, &c.; Cardano, lithographer.

Poland.

- 1818 Vassalage abolished in Courland.
Congress of the great continental powers at Carlsbad, for the suppression of popular liberty.

Sweden.

- 1818 Death of Charles of Sweden, Feb. 5.
Charles XIV. (Bernadotte) Sweden (1810.)
Cilium discovered by Berzelius.
Peace of Abo: Sweden cedes the Finnish province of Kymmenegord, with the cities and fortresses of Fredericksbam and Wilmanstrand, and the city and fort of Nyslot.

Russia.

- 1818 First constitutional diet of the "kingdom of Poland," opened by the king (the emperor Alexander), March 15.
The Panopticon, near St. Petersburg, burnt, March 28; several lives lost.
[The architect of this building was the English general Bentham.]
A constitution promised the Poles.

Netherlands.

- 1818 Population (including the colonies), 6,000,000; revenue, 168,000,000 francs; debt, 3 milliards and a-half francs (or 20 times its revenue.)—French estimate.

Turkish Empire.

- 1818 The fanatic Wahhabees finally subdued.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1818 The Sikhs conquer Cashmere and Mooltan from the Afghans.
Futteh Khan, vizer of Cabul, murdered by order of Mahmoud; hence revolt against Mahmoud, who escapes to Persia; his brother,
Ayub, ascends the throne of Cabul.
The power of the Sikhs greatly increases; Runjeet Singh annexes Cashmere, &c.

India and China.

- 1818 The revolt of Nagpoor Rajah suppressed; and the rajah himself deposed.
The cholera reaches Bombay in September; having visited the Dacca, Patna, Dinna-pore, Nudder, Calcutta, Bahar, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Hussingabad, Nagpoor, Aurangabad, Panwell, and Poonah, since its outbreak in Jessore in Aug. 1817.
The cholera in Madras, Oct. 8.
Mooltan conquered by Runjeet Singh.
Shah Shooja's expedition against Peshawur, &c. unsuccessful.
Anglo-Chinese college established by Drs. Morrison and Milne (1813.)
The Himalaya mountains first declared to be the highest in the world.

America.

- 1818 The state of Illinois admitted; U. S. War of the United States with the Seminole Indians.
First passage of the Atlantic by steam:—the Savannah steam-ship sails from New York to Liverpool.
Revolutionary outbreaks in Brazil.
Morillo deftd. by the Venezuelans, Feb. 10.
Battle of Sombrero; Bolivar again defeats Morillo, Feb. 17.
Coronation of Don John VI., king of Brazil (1815.)
Battle of Maypu; final defeat of the Spaniards by the Chilians; hence
Independence of Chili declared:—*O'Higgins*, director; population, 1,400,000.
The powder-mills at Brandywine explode; 30 persons killed, March 19.
The New York state abolish imprisonment for debt, June.
Exportation of slaves from New Jersey made penal, Nov.
U. S. navy—6 ships, 11 frigates, 22 sloops.
Treasury, U. S.: receipts, 16,794,107 dollars 60 cents; disbursements, 16,871,534 dollars 72 cents; leaving a balance (Sep. 30) of 1,950,000 dollars.
Population of U. S. (French estimate), 12,000,000; revenue, 130,000,000 francs; debt, 463,000,000 francs (or 3 times its revenue.)

Africa.

- 1818 Murder of the Dey of Algiers by his own troops, March 1.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1818 The course of the Macquarrie river, Australia, traced by Mr. John Oxley.
[Mr. Oxley was the first who constructed an Australian map, the materials for which were obtained during his expeditions which he commenced in 1815, by order of government. The discovery of the Blue Mountain chain, which divides the eastern from the western waters, was completed by him.]

Britain.

- 1819 Queen Caroline's will proved in Doctors' Commons; personal property under £140,000, Jan. 8.
- Commission of inquiry for checking the circulation of forged notes, Feb. 15.
- Opening of Burlington Arcade, Mar. 20.
- Southwark iron bridge opened, Mar. 23.
- Duke of York's arm broken by a fall in Windsor Castle, April 12.
- £10,000 granted the duke of York for taking care of his father ("custos"), in lieu of the queen, deceased.
- Appropriation of £12,000,000 of the sinking fund to bring the state income equal to the expenditure, April 14.
- Grattan's catholic relief bill lost — 243 against 241, April 14.
- Demand of the Bank of England on the government for £10,000,000 debt, May.
- Capt. Franklin's expedition to the shores of the polar sea till 1822.
- Peace estabmt.; 90,000 soldiers, 20,000 navy.
- Birth of princess Victoria (our present queen), only daughter of the duke and duchess of Kent, May 24.
- Riots by non-employed weavers in several places.
- Meetings for parliamentary reform.
- Duke of Marlborough's copy of Boccaccio sold for 875 guineas.
- Engraving on steel introduced by Heath and Perkins of Philadelphia.
- Napoleon's carriage and other relics sold in London at a high price.
- Right of appeal for murder annulled, June.
- Attainder against Lord Edward Fitzgerald's children repealed, July 1.
- A bright comet in the north, July 3.
- Newhall Hill meeting, near Birmingham; Sir C. Wolseley elected "legislatorial attorney and representative," July 12.
- Arrival of the Savannah steam-ship from New York, July 15; being the *First passage across the Atlantic by steam.*
- Great political excitement and discontent throughout the country.
- Conviction of R. Carlile for selling Thos. Paine's "Age of Reason," July 15.
- Reform meeting in Smithfield; 6,000 special constables sworn in to assist the military in preserving the peace, July 21.
- Parry discovers Barrow's Straits, Aug. 2.
- The Sheffield canal completed.
- Bills of indictment against Sir Charles Wolseley and Jos. Harrison, for seditious speeches, at Chester.
- Meeting to petition for reform in St. Peter's field, Manchester (100,000 present); dispersed by yeomanry and hussars—several killed, and hundreds wounded, Aug. 16.
- Riots in Macclesfield, Paisley, &c.
- Cape colony founded by indigent persons, under the superintendance of government.
- Several prosecutions for bribery at elections.
- Election bribery at Grampound; conviction of Sir M. M. Lopez, who is fined £10,000, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, Oct.
- Return of Wm. Cobbett from America.
- Prosecutions on Hunt, Burdett, &c.
- Sir Humphrey Davy's paper on the magnetizing influence of galvanism, Nov. 10.
- R. Carlile sentenced to 3 years' imprison-

Britain.

- ment, and fined £1,500 for selling Paine's "Age of Reason," Nov. 16.
- 1819 Petitions from city of London, Westminster, &c. against the bills for restricting public liberty.
- The six acts passed, Dec.
- Petition from the Irish residents of St. Giles, London, to government for employment on the Irish bogs, in extent 4,000,000 acres, Dec. 30.
- Severe winter; great distress among the poor throughout the kingdom.
- Perkins's improvements in steel-plate engraving.
- Capt. Parry's voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage (and in 1820), with H.M.S.S. Hecla and Griper.
- Deaths: Dr. J. Wolcot (Peter Pindar); Sydenham Edward; Dr. John Playfair, Edinburgh; Harlow the painter.
- France.**
- 1819 Final abolition of Droit d'Aubaine, Jul. 14.
- Ministry of Mons. de Cazes.
- Prussia.**
- 1819 Congress at Carlsbad.
- Death of marshal Blucher, Sep. 12, aged 77.
- Discontent in Prussia, the king not having fulfilled his promise of 1812 to grant a constitution. Kotzebue assassinated.
- Italy.**
- 1819 Earthquake throughout Italy; many lives lost.
- Death at Rome of Maria Theresa, Feb. 4.
- Spain.**
- 1819 Death of the queen in childbed, Jan.
- An epidemic fever rages in Spain.
- Execution of above 50 officers, who had been implicated in Lacy's conspiracy.
- Desertion of 20,000 troops in Madrid, destined for service in South America, July.
- Russia.**
- 1819 Establishment of military colonies; the standing army is increased to upwards of 1,000,000 men.
- University of St. Petersburg founded.
- The liberty of the press in Poland nullified by imperial edicts, July 31.
- India and China.**
- 1819 Earthquakes throughout India; district of Kutch swallowed up, and 2,000 persons destroyed.
- Runjeet Singh conquers Cashmere, and annexes it to the dominions of Lahore.
- Dr. Moorcroft's journeys in the Punjab.
- Runjeet Singh bestows the village of Mowran on Dhunna Singh.
- The cholera in Arracan, Siam, Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Penang, &c.
- America.**
- 1819 Alabama received into the Union.
- The Floridas purchased from Spain.
- Porto-Bello re-captured by the Spaniards under general Hare, May 1.
- Bolivar's victory at Boyaca.
- Savannah S. S. reaches Liverpool, July 15.
- Barrow's Straits discovered by captain Parry, August 2.
- Independence of Colombia*—the states of New Grenada, Quito, and Venezuela, united, Dec. 17; Bolivar, president.
- Act for the suppression of the slave trade; some of the navy of U. S. are to be employed for this purpose.

Britain.

- 1820 Death of the duke of Kent, Jan. 23.
King George III. dies at Windsor, Saturday, Jan. 29, aged 81.
George IV. (regent) succeeds, Jan. 30.
Lord Cochrane captures Valdivia, Feb. 12.
Indictment against the queen, for misconduct abroad, abandoned by the crown lawyers, Feb. 15.
The queen's name erased from the liturgy.
Arrest of Cato-Street conspirators, Feb. 23.
Forged notes in extensive circulation.
Radical meet. at Bonnymuir, Scot. Ap. 5.
"Ribbon-men" in Ireland, March.
Prosecutions of Burdett, Hunt, &c.
Disturbances in Yorkshire, Scotland, &c.
Messrs. Brougham and Denman, queen's attorney and solicitor, April 19.
The 23d of April to be observed as the king's birth-day, instead of 12th August.
Execution of Thistlewood, and his associates Brunt, Davison, Ings, and Tidd, (the Cato-Street conspirators,) May 1.
Numerous petitions from the mercantile and commercial interests for free trade.
Arrival of queen Caroline, June 6.
Protest of Mr. Brougham against a secret tribunal for the trial of the queen, Jun. 7.
Commercial panic in Ireland; twenty banks stop payment, June 21.
Proposals of Lord Liverpool rejected by the queen, who demands a public trial, Ju. 22.
Public sympathy in the queen's favour.
Messrs. Brougham and Denman plead for the queen at the bar of the House of Lords, June 22.
Secret charges against the queen examined by a secret committee, June 24.
[Sealed bags containing them had been forwarded.]
Bill for abolishing naturalization of aliens.
Liverpool's bill of pains and penalties, Jul. 5.
Arrival of Majocchi, &c. July 8.
The Lords refuse to furnish the queen with a list of charges against her, July 24.
Opening of the Regent's canal, from Paddington to Limehouse, August 1.
Accusation of the queen opened by Sir R. Gifford, August 19.
Franklin, alias Fletcher, a spy and hired instigator to sedition, charged at Bond-Street—escapes, Oct. 10.
Return of Parry from South Seas, Nov. 3.
Abandonment of the bill of pains and penalties against queen Caroline, Nov. 10.
Queen goes in state to St. Paul's, Nov. 29.
Freedom of the city presented to the queen's counsel—Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Dr. Lushington, Dec. 7.
Expenditure of the year, £70,850,742.
Astronomical Society of London founded.
Issue of Bank of England, £27,174,000.
Population (as estimated by a French writer), 17,000,000 (besides 51 millions of subjects in Asia and America); revenue, 1 milliard 156 million francs; debt, 19 milliards (or 18 times its revenue.)
Duty paid on 949,000,000 bricks this year.
Capt. Basil Hall's expedition to the coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, till 1822.
Mr. Barlow's experiments in magnetism.
Warming by the circulation of hot-water through pipes adopted at the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.

Britain.

- 1820 Meteorological observations of Mr. Fox, of Falmouth (temperature of mines.)
Deaths; Benjamin West, pres. R.A., aged 65; Dr. Isaac Milner; Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, pres. Royal Society; H. R. H. the duchess of York.
France.
1820 Assassination of the duke de Berri, Feb. 13.
Duchess of Berri attempts suicide in Paris, May 12.
The Parisian Council of Health discover a new fermented liquor called "Claret."
Germany.
1820 Torture abolished in Hanover.
Belladonna discovered to be a preservative against scarlet fever by the Faculty at Leipsic, Dec.
Austria.
1820 The "Quereographe," an instrument for perspective drawing, invented by general M. J. Aueracher d'Aurach.
Death of Fouche, duke of Otranto, at Trieste, Dec. 26.
Prussia.
1820 Rhenish West India Company, August 1.
Italy.
1820 Insurrection at Naples under Pepe, Jul. 15.
The Sicilians revolt; they demand a limitation of the royal prerogatives.
The Carbonari suppressed in Italy, Sep.
Introduction of the Lancasterian school system into Italy.
Spain.
1820 Military revolution in Cadiz, Jan. 1.
The inhabitants of Cadiz massacred by the soldiery, March 10.
The Cortes again re-opened.
1,800 convents suppressed.
Free export of grain and flour permitted.
Portugal.
1820 Revolution in Portugal, August 29.
Constitutional junta formed, Oct. 1.
Russia.
1820 Expulsion of the Jesuits.
Billinghausen's voyage of discovery.
Four papers published in St. Petersburg.
The northern canal (commenced by Catharine I.) finished.
Netherlands.
1820 Victory of the Dutch at Sumatra.
Turkish Empire.
1820 The Mahmoud canal, connecting Alexandria with the Nile, constructed.
Excommunication of Ali Pacha.
India and China.
1820 *Taou-Kwan*, emperor of China.
Shah Shooja and his brother, the blind Shah Zuma, are settled at Loodiana, under British protection.
The cholera in China; frightful mortality in Peking and Canton. Thence it passes to the Spice and Philippine Islands.
Goldingham's acoustic exprmts. at Madras.
Failure of crops in the Bombay presidency.
America.
1820 Maine admitted as a state of the U.S.
Number of slaves U.S., 1,538,064.
Suicide of Henry (Christophe), king of Hayti, Oct. 20 (1811.)
The Republic of Hayti; union of the northern and southern departments.
Boyer elected president.
Revolt of Peru against Spain.

Britain.

1821 Addresses to the queen, and petitions in her favour. Pension of £50,000 granted.
 Petitions agt. the ministry fr. various places.
 Mr. Peel refuses the office of president of Board of Control, vacated by Mr. Canning; it is filled by Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, Jan.
 Shock of earthquake felt in Surrey, Feb. 1.
 Sentence of two years' imprisonment on Jane Carille for libel, Feb. 5.
 Birmingham Society of Arts, Feb. 7.
 Sir F. Burdett fined £2,000, and to be imprisoned three months, for a letter condemnatory of the "Manchester massacre," Feb. 8; paid by the country.
 Mr. Hunt fined £200 for selling dried rye, Feb. 9.
 Plunket's cath. relief bill carried, Feb. 28.
 Hume's motion for a reduction in the army of 10,000 lost, March 10.
 Several meetings to raise subscriptions for paying the fines on Burdett and others.
 Petition of a tradesman, who had in one week taken 25 forged notes, March 27.
 Reward of £15,000 to the explorer of the Arctic Circle offered.
 Napoleon Buonaparte dies at St. Helena, from a cancer in the stomach, May 5.
 Sovereigns issued by the Bank of England, May 8.
 Bank restrictions finally removed.
 Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures realize the sum of £15,000.
 T. Spring Rice's charges against chief baron O'Grady, June 22.
 Grant of £6,000 a-year to duke of Clarence, with £1,800 arrears, June 24.
 The queen's memorial claiming to be crowned queen consort, July 5.
 The privy council rejects the queen's claims, July 10.
 Coronation of Geo. IV., July 19.
 [Queen Caroline attempted to gain admittance to Westminster Abbey, but was denied.]
 The Bridge-Street association suppressed for extortion, &c. July 21.
 His majesty's levee; 2,000 present, Jul. 25.
 Queen Charlotte taken ill, July 30.
 Death of queen Caroline, August 7.
 Funeral procession of the queen's remains from London to Harwich; conflicts between the soldiery and populace; two men shot, August 14.
 Conviction of Rev. Mr. Blacow, for a libellous sermon on the queen, at Lancaster, August 15.
 Public entry of George IV. into Dublin, August 17.
 Verdicts of wilful murder against the two life-guards who shot Honey and Francis at the queen's funeral procession.
 Geo. IV. dismisses Sir R. Wilson from the army, without charge or trial, Sep. 20.
 [Subscriptions were immediately commenced for the families of the two murdered men, and to indemnify Sir R. Wilson—which realized in Dec.—for the former £150, for the latter £9,000.]
 Disturbances in Ireland, executions, &c.
 Mary Anne Carille fined £500, and to be imprisoned one year, for a "theological" libel, Nov. 15.

Britain.

1821 St. James's Park first lighted with gas, Dec. 23.
 Buschman's "Terpodium" introduced.
 Lester's discovery for drawing off the hydrogen gas from coal mines published.
 Naphtha lamps—Lord Cochrane's patent.
 A steam coach to run on common roads constructed in Dublin.
 Field's new "Madder Lake" introduced.
 Rev. George Croly, "Angel of the World," "Tragedy of Catiline," &c.; Mrs. Joanna Baillie, "Metrical Legends;" Rev. R. Maturin, "The Universe;" John Dunkin, histor.; Miss Pardoe, "Third Crusade;" Sam. Merriman, "Midwifery," &c. flourish.
 Society for promoting the Science of Political Economy, headed by Messrs. Ricardo, Malthus, &c.
 Royal Society of Literature founded.
 Lady Isabella King's "Female Convention Association" at Bath.
 Apparatus for walking on water invented by Mr. Kent of Glasgow.
 The journey from London to Dublin, *via* Holyhead, occupies 45 hours.
 Mr. Britton's personal survey of the English cathedrals commences in Sep.
 Riot in the Isle of Man in consequence of the high price of corn, Oct. 5.
 Capt. Parry's second voyage till 1823 (1819.)
 Capt. Beechey's expedition to explore the northern coast of Africa (till 1822.)
 Incorporation of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts; Fr. Johnson, Esq., architect, first president.
 Griffith's locomotive for common roads.
 Capt. Sabine's experiments and observations on the dip of the needle.
 Mr. Barlow's experiments to discover the effects of iron on chronometers.
 Deaths: John Rennie, civil engineer; Dr. Vicesimus Knox, Sep. 6; Mrs. John Hunter, poetess, Jan. 7, aged 79; Mrs. Piozzi, aged 82; Dr. Gregory, Edinburgh.

France.

1821 Disaffection with the ministry; and a desire for change manifested.
 Khorassan visited by Mr. Frazer.
 French navy, 76 war vessels, carrying 10,000 seamen and 1,029 guns, stationed in different parts of the world, for the protection of commerce, abolition of the slave traffic, and prevention of contraband trade.
 Change in the administration; the ultra party lose their influence, August.
 Death of Napoleon Buonaparte, of cancer in the stomach, at St. Helena, May 5; interred on the 9th.
 M. Fresnel's general theory of double refraction.
 Death of Charles Vauloo, painter of snow-pieces, in July, aged 89.

Germany.

1821 Population of the Tyrol and Voralberg, 782,082.
 Treaty between the Austrians and Swiss; "unworthy the nation of the heroes of Morgarten." The latter agree to deliver up the refugees from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.
 Moritz Retsch, engraver and painter, fl.

Austria.

- 1821 Treaty of Navarra, July 20, between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia; an Austrian corps of 12,000 men is to form a line in the Sardinian states.

Prussia.

- 1821 Concordat with the pope.
Improved sawing-mill, threshing mill, and newly-invented astronomical watch, by M. Kuhaiewsky of Warsaw.

Italy.

- 1821 Piedmontese insurrection; hence Abdication of Victor Emmanuel; his brother succeeds, viz.:—
Charles Felix, king of Savoy, March.
Canova's "Theseus" completed.
Pius VII. grants a new constitution to the states of the church.

The Neapolitan *Constitution!*—the *king is to choose* the national representatives, and promises pensions to those of them who may deserve rewards.

Spain.

- 1821 Frightful ravages of fever; medical assistance is of no use except in preventive remedies; 360 a-day perish.
The club "Fontana d'Oro" at Madrid.
Great excitement throughout the country; gen. Riego and Mina are accused of conspiracy against the government.

Portugal.

- 1821 The court returns from Brazil to Lisbon, July 4. Pedro regent of Brazil.
Insurrection at Lisbon, August 21.

Russia.

- 1821 Patriotic societies spring into existence in several parts of Poland.
The czar instructs baron Strogonoff to propose to the Porte—the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Turks, free passage of the Dardanelles, and amnesty to the Greeks.
150,000 Russians advance to the Dneister.

Netherlands.

- 1821 Tax on the grinding of corn—inflicted on Belgium—a grievance.

Turkish Empire.

- 1821 Revolt of Moldavia and Wallachia.
Commencement of the Greek insurrection; revolt of the Morea.
The Greek patriarch, at Constantinople, put to death; 10,000 Christians slaughtered at Cyprus; massacre of Christians at Constantinople, Bucharest, &c.
Battle of Dragatschan; Moldavians routed.
Ypsilanti, the leader of the Moldavian revolt, subdued, and the revolt quelled.
Ali Pacha driven from Jannina.
Battle of Ampli, and defeat.
Odysseus, the head of the insurgent Greeks, obtains many advantages over Omer Vrione Pacha. Foreigners flock to the aid of the Greeks.—*Philhellenes*.
Guerilla Greek warfare successful.
Baron Strogonoff's remonstrances against the arbitrary imprisonment of the banker Danesi are treated with contempt; the baron quits Constantinople; soon after The Russian armies advance to the frontiers. (See 1854.)
["Whether Russia has conducted herself without interested views in her conduct towards the Ottoman Porte is doubtful. Constantinople has long been an object

Turkish Empire.

- of her ambition. The cause of humanity will have reason to triumph, should the Greeks become free, or only exchange the government of Turkey for that of Russia."—*New Monthly Magazine*, Aug.]
1821 "The Ottoman Porte receives from all the great powers of Europe most energetic remonstrances on its cruel conduct towards the Greeks, and on the attitude which it seems disposed to assume with regard to Russia, now in strict alliance with Austria, Prussia, England, and France. The Porte denies that the punishment of several Greek ecclesiastics proceeded from a system of persecution against the Christian religion and the Greek nation."
["The first year of the war, though marked by atrocities on both sides, was eminently successful on the part of the Greeks."]

Persia and Tartary.

- 1821 War of Persia with Turkey.
The cholera in Arabia in July; and in Bender-Abassi, Persia, in August; in Shiraz and Ispahan, &c. in September.

India.

- 1821 Cholera in Muscat; it passes into Persia. Treaty with the Imaum of Senna negotiated by captain Wm. Bruce, Jan. 15.

America.

- 1821 *James Monroe* re-elected president, U. S.
Ratification of the sale of Florida to the United States by the kg. of Spain; hence Cession of Florida by the Spanish government to the United States.
Missouri received into the U. S. Union.
Slavery compromise; Liberia purchased.
Critical position of the court of Don John in Brazil; he appoints a commission to draw up a constitution, Feb. 18.
Don Pedro appntd. regent of Brazil, Ap. 22.
Departure of court for Portugal, Ap. 24.
Battle of Caabobo; defeat of the royalists by Bolivar, June 24.
The remains of Major André transferred from America to Westminster, Aug. 10.
Callao surrenders to San Martin, Sep. 21.
Failure of an attempt to crown Don Pedro emperor of Brazil, Oct. 4.
Brazil reduced to a colony by the decrees of the Cortes at Lisbon.
Don Pedro prepares to return.
The Brazilians indignantly refuse submission to the decrees of the Cortes; they solicit the prince to remain.
Independence of Peru and Guatemala.
San Martin, protector; population about one million and a-half.
Isthmus of Panama asserts independence.
Iturbide enters Mexico.
The Hudson's Bay Fur Company foundd.
Revolution in Brazil.
Captain Scoresby kills whales in the polar regions with Congreve rockets.
New Southern lands explored.
Negro conspiracy in Jamaica discovered and suppressed.
Australasia and Polynesia.
1821 First stage coach in Australia—between Sydney and Paramatta, March 8.
It is discovered that the wool of this colony is superior to all other wool.
Population of New South Wales, 23,783.

Britain.

1822 Resignation of viscount Sidmouth, secretary of state for the home department; Mr. Peel succeeds, Jan. 17.
 Angerstein's pictures purchased for the public for £60,000, Jan. (See 1824.)
 Post per steam fr. Calais to Dover, Jan. 22.
 Great distress in Ireland; also serious disturbances in the south and south-west.
 Numerous executions; 39 sentenced in Cork.
 Subscriptions commenced for Irish relief.
 Testimonials, services of plate, &c. voted to Mr. Joseph Hume by public meetings held in several places, Jan. 31.
 Martin's act against cruelty to animals.
 The House of Commons refuse to deliberate on the distresses of the country; Mr. Brougham's motion to that effect rejected, Feb. 11.
 An injunction refused in favour of the publishers of Byron's "Cain," Feb. 12.
 Surrender of £30,000 from the civil list by the king, March 12.
 The "Insurrection Act" (Ireland) passed. Many agricultural and other meetings on parliamentary reform and national distress, March, &c.
 Duel between Sir Alex. Boswell and James Stuart, Esq.; the former killed, Mar. 26.
 Canning apptd. gov.-gen. of India, Mar. 27.
 Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland.
 Important decision: a coroner's jury decide that publicans are bound to admit those into their houses found in a state of extremity, April 9.
 The king's levees; 1,300 present, April 11.
 Motion for reform by Lord John Russell lost, April 25.
 Mr. Denman appointed common serjeant to the city of London, April 26.
 Duel between the dukes Bedford and Buckingham, May 2.
 Bank charter extended to 1844.
 (Gas in St. Paul's cathedral, May 6.
 Great distress in Ireland; £300,000 subscribed, and £50,000 granted by parlt., for the relief of the sufferers, May.
 Revision of the criminal code: Sir James Macintosh's motion for, rejected, Jun. 4.
 Application of Mrs. Olivia Serres, *alias* princess Olive, rejected, June 19.
 Bank discount interest reduced to 4 per cent., and the time extended to 96 days, June 20.
 Irish catholic relief bill lost in the Lords, June 21. (The opponents of *all* reform.)
 Marriage regulation act, July 1.
 Statue of Achilles in Hyde Park, July 10.
 Affair of Percy Jocelyn, the bishop of Clogher; he is suffered to escape, July 20.
 Movelly, the soldier, is arrested.
 The "Alien" bill passed, July 30.
 Green and Griffith's unfortunate balloon ascent at Cheltenham, July 30.
 Election bribery; Sir James Hulse convicted, August 7.
 George IV. departs for Scotland, Aug. 11.
 Castlereagh's suicide at North Cray, Au. 12.
 George IV. in Edinburgh, &c. Aug. 14-30.
 Executions of the populace at the public funeral of marg. Londonderry, Aug. 20.
 A soldier flogged to death at York.
 Civic banquet to the king in the hall of the Parliament House, Edinburgh, Aug. 24.

Britain.

1822 An iron steamer sails fr. London to Paris. Collections in England and Scotland for the Greeks.
 Agricultural riots in Norfolk and other counties; several thrashing machines broken.
 County agricultural meetings for reform.
 Griffith's steam carriage invented.
 Return of Geo. IV. from Scotland, Sep. 2.
 Mr. Canning secretary of state, Sep. 17.
 Welsh bards; the *fourth* Eistedfodh at Brecon, Sep. 25.
 Day patrols first estab. in London, Oct. 11.
 Several convictions for libels.
 Arrest of Dr. Bowring at Calais, Oct. 15.
 Liberation of Mr. Hunt from Ilchester jail (24 years' imprisonment), Oct. 30.
 Opening of the Caledonian canal, Oct. 31.
 Prohibition of the Orange decorations of the statue of William III. in Stephen's Green, Dublin, Oct. 31.
 Orange outrage on the marquis Wellesley in Dublin, Dec. 14.
 The "Tread-mill," invented by Mr. W. Cubitt, comes into use.
 Wollaston on Meteorology in *Phil. Trans.*
 Gordon's patent locomotive steam carriage.
 Captain Scoresby's artificial magnets.
 Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., f. (d. 1823.)
 Deaths: Thomas Coutts, Esq., banker; Sir W. Herschel, astronomer; Mrs. Garrick, widow of late David Garrick, aged 99; Dr. Whitaker, antiquarian; Percy Bysshe Shelley; A. W. Devis, landscape painter.
 1823 The salt tax reduced, Jan. 5.
 Further subscriptions on behalf of Greeks.
 Yorkshire reform meeting; requisition for holding it signed by 2,000 freeholders, Jan. 22. Held Feb. 22.
 Spilisbury's patent for tanning.
 [Knowles's and Dewesbury's patent soon followed—for improvements, &c.]
 Mr. Foaber obtains the first premium offered by the committee for rebuilding London Bridge, Feb. 20.
 Several meetings on agricultural distress.
 Election of col. White, Dublin; fatal to many, Feb.
 Church Reform: Mr. Hume's motion negatived in the Ho. of Commons, Mar. 4.
 Catholic question "shelved" by adjournment, April 17.
 Hume's motion for reform in Irish church.
 Peel's currency bill in operation.
 Lord John Russell's motion for representative reform lost, April 23.
 Continued on p. 604.
France.
 1822 Post office communication betw. Calais and Dover by steam-vessels, comnd. Jan. 22.
 Earthquake at Lyons, Feb. 18.
 Suppression of general Berton's insurrection, Feb. 26.
 The French press shackled, March 10.
 Insurrection at Colmar; suppressed July 9.
 Berton executed at Poitiers, Sep. 16.
 Acoustic experiments of Arago, Bouvard, Matthieu, Prony, Humboldt, and Gay Lussac.
 Death: Rene Just Haiy, mineralogist.
Germany.
 1822 The king of Wurtemberg refuses to place additional restriction on the press, Feb.
 The Swiss subscribe for furnishing Irish, Jul.

Austria.

1822 The Jesuits restored to Austria, Feb.

Prussia.

1822 Encke's comet; its orbit, motions, perturbations, &c. detected.
[Seen in England 1795, and in France 1805. Its revolution is performed in 3 years and 15 weeks.]

A diet is granted the grand duchy of Posnania (Poland), which shall meet every second year.

Italy.

1822 Eruption of Vesuvius and earthq., Feb. 13. Thirty-one patriots condemned to death at Naples, Sep. 25; and nine at Rubiera in Modena, Oct. 11.

Terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, "the most tremendous since 1794," Oct. 22.

Poland and Bohemia.

1822 Freemasons' Lodges in Russia and Poland closed by an imperial Ukase, Jan.
Celakowsky's collection of Bohemian ballads and light literature published.

Spain.

1822 The king opens the Cortes, March 1. Conflict in Madrid between the royal guards and national militia, July 7. The "Army of the Faith" defeated in several engagements with the constitutionalists, Sep.

Battle in Navarre between the armies of Quesada and Espinosa, Oct. 27.

A corps of "boys" formed in Madrid.

Portugal.

1822 The Cortes pay a high compliment to Jeremy Bentham for his patriotic writings, Jan. 17.

Republic of Chili acknowledged, Jan. 25. The Cortes refuse to acknowledge the independence of Brazil; they request the prince royal to return home, Sep. 4.

Revolution in Brazil, Oct. 12. (See Amer.)

Norway.

1822 The Norwegian diet protests against the creation of an official nobility.

Netherlands.

1822 Transit duties reduced in Holland. Moll, Vanbeck, and Kuytenbrouwer's experiments on sound.

Turkish Empire.

1822 Independnc. of Greece proclaimed, Jan. 27. The Greeks capture Napoli, and expel the Turks from the Morea.

Corinth besieged, Feb.

Jannina possessed by the Turks.

Ali Pacha murdered; his head is sent to Constantinople, Feb.

[Notwithstanding his usurpation and tyranny he protected the Christians from Turkish persecution.]

Victory over the Greeks in gulf of Patras, March 3. *Independence proclaimed.*

Assassination of Christians at Constantinople, March 25; at Scio (15,000) Ap. 12.

The Greeks take Trikali by storm; they murder both Turks and Jews, March 27.

Bombardment, capture, and most horrible massacre of Scio, April 23; 40,000 Greeks slaughtered and 30,000 made captives.

Athens capitulates to the Greeks, June 22. Several Greeks under British protection put to death at Constantinople.

Loss of the fleet, admiral, &c. off Scio; the Greeks having fired the fleet, July 1.

Turkish Empire.

1822 The Greeks defeat the Turks at Larissa; Thermopylae, and Salonica, July 8.

Exposure of 800 Greek virgins in the Asiatic slave markets by the Turks; and murder of 20,000 Christians—slaughtered in the towns and villages, July.

Victory of Greeks at Thermopylae, Aug. 10.

Chourchid Pacha again defeated, Sep. 18. Edict of the sultan for the immediate execution of all Christian prisoners.

Victory attends the Greek arms.

Fortress of Corinth taken by Colocotroni, Oct. 2.

Arta surrenders to the Greeks.

They also take Tripolizza, and put the Mohammedans to the sword.

[The second campaign of the Greeks scarcely yielded to the first. Against the successes of the patriots the Turks could place no countervailing advantage but the horrible massacre of Scio.]

Conquest of Nubia by the Turks.

The Greek insurrection pronounced a rebellion by the congress of sovereigns at Verona, Dec. 14.

1823 The Greeks rise superior to the Turks in naval warfare.

Greek national congress at Argos, Ap. 10.

"Phillehenes"—foreign Greek sympathizers, arrive in large numbers.

Continued on p. 605.

Persia and Tartary.

1822 The cholera in Persia; following (as it invariably did, whether in Asia or Europe) the great commercial lines of intercourse. It passes on to Syria, &c.

India and China.

1822 Fire at Canton; 15,000 houses destroyed. The French officers, Allard and Ventura, in the service of Runjeet Singh.

Africa.

1822 M. J. Raymond Pacha's journeys in Egypt. The Banana Isles annexed to Sierra Leone, Feb. 8.

Death of Muley Soliman; succeeded by Muley Aderaman (nephew) emperor of Morocco.

America.

1822 First cotton factory at Lowell erected. Liberia colonized; Jehudi Ashmun, superintendent.

Excitement in Brazil; Don Pedro announces to the municipality of Janeiro that he would remain in the country.

Independence of Brazil declared.

Don Pedro, emp.; population, 5,130,000.

Departure of the Portuguese troops.

Arrival of a large armament from Portugal to enforce the authority of the Cortes;

Don Pedro sends the armament back.

The U. S. government recognise the independence of Columbia, Mexico, and Peru, March 19.

San Martin, protector of Lima, resigns, June 19.

The claims of Russia on the north-west coast denied by the U. S.

Execution of 11 negroes for insurrection, July 5.

Cavern near Black River discov. July 10.

Iturbide (general) emp. of Mexico, July 20. Conspiracy against Iturbide (denominated usurper) of Mexico detected, August.

Britain.

- 1823 *Continued from p. 602.*
Witchcraft in Somersetshire: Eliz. Bryant and two daughters imprisoned for four months, for injuring Ann Burge, aged 69, who, they believed, had bewitched one of their family.
 Mr. Owen's social system in Ireland; the "Irish Philanthropic Society" formed.
 Mr. Brougham's motion for admitting a petition from the catholics of Ireland lost.
 Lord Portsmouth of unsound mind since 1807—the unanimous opinion of his jury, April 28.
 Institution of the Society of British Artists, May 21.
 Raw cotton from Egypt first imported.
 Royal Literary Society's first meetg. Ju. 17.
 Important improvement in lithography.
 Petition of 200 ministers, and 2,000 laity, agnst. government prosecutions for blasphemy, July 4.
 Two votes of £1,000 each by the Common Council of London for Greeks and Spaniards, July 10, 12.
 Orange outrage at the fair of Maghera, county Derry, July 12.
 Dublin Academy of Painting and Sculpture founded.
 Public sympathy with the suffering "Constitutionalists" of Spain; large sums freely and generously subscribed.
 New marriage act repealed.
 First tithe-commutation act.
 Relaxation of the navigation laws.
 Meeting in London Tavern to consider the social plans propounded by Mr. Owen, August 8.
 Petty sessions first estab. in Ireland, Aug.
 Meteorological Soc. of London fdd. Sep. 16.
 Diorama of London opened, Sep. 29.
 Return of cap. Parry fr. North seas, Oct. 18.
 Birmingham great musical festival, at which £10,500 was realized, Oct. 23.
 Murder of Mr. Weare, near Watford, Herts, Oct. 24. (See Jan. 1824.)
 Experiments on the air of London by Mr. Howard: he states that its temperature is raised 2 degrees above that of its neighbourhood by artificial sources of heat.
 Several county and city petitions this year for parliamentary reform.
 Anti-Slavery Society founded.
 The library of George III. presented to the British Museum by the king.
 Shipwrecked Mariners' Assoc., Norwich.
 Edinburgh Royal Institution founded.
 Increased emigration from the north of Ireland to Upper Canada.
 Demolition of queen Caroline's residence—Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith.
 Experiments on sound by Dr. Gregory at Woolwich.
 Mr. Barlow's experiments at Woolwich on the needle in different observations, assisted by Mr. Christie.
 Daniell's essays on meteorology published.
 Ivory on meteorology, in *Phil. Trans.*
 Revival of engraving on steel by Mr. C. Warren; he receives a gold medal.
 [Some of the earliest engravers, particularly Albert Durer, used steel plates for engraving, but they were afterwards wholly rejected for those of copper.]

Britain.

- 1823 Lotteries sanctioned by law for the last time.
Confession of Faith of the Welsh or Calvinistic Methodists published.
 Deaths: Dr. Ed. Jenner; Jos. Nollekins; William Combe, Esq.; David Ricardo, Esq.; Robert Bloomfield, author of the "Farmer's Boy"; Dr. Ledwich, Irish antiquary; Dr. Charles Hutton; Mrs. A. Radcliffe.
 1824 *On p. 606.*
- France.**
 1823 Invasion of Spain by 100,000 French. Retreat of Ballesteros before the French, August 30.
 1824 Suicides in Paris this year, 371. Chambers opened March 23; the king declares against a "liberal policy." Revenue, 899,610,383 francs. Chateaubriand dismissed, June 5; M. de Villèle takes the portfolio of foreign affairs. Attempts of the government to suppress an obnoxious newspaper unsuccessful. Censorship of the press restored by the king, August 15; eleven days after the close of the session. Remains of James II. of Engl. discovered; they are re-interd. with great pomp, Sep. 5. Death of the king, (Louis XVIII.) Sep. 16. Charles X. (brother) succeeds. The king enters Paris in state, Sep. 27. Censorship of the press removed, Sep. 29. *Continued on p. 606.*
- Germany.**
 1823 Acoustic experiments by general Myrbach and Professor Stampfer, Saltzburg.
 1824 The Frankfort diet limit the privilege of publishing its debates to two Frankfort papers only.
 The plot of 1823 against the life of the elector of Hesse Cassel, proved to be a state trick by M. de Horn.
 Great depression of trade in Germany. Approximation of catholic and protestant modes of worship in Germany. Luther's wedding ring, dated June 13, 1525, deposited in the museum of Darmstadt. Attempt of the Bavarian chamber to repress the licentiousness of the priesthood. *Continued on p. 606.*
- Austria.**
 1823 The emperor countenances the invasion of Spain by the French.
 1824 Prince Metternich prohibits Lord Holland, Lady Oxford, Mrs. Hutchinson, Comtesse Bourke and Lady Morgan, from entering the emp. as "suspicious persons," Ju. 14.
- Prussia.**
 1823 Provincial parliaments established.
- Italy.**
 1823 Church of St. Paul's, Rome, burnt, Jul. 15.
 1824 Death of Pius VII.; Leo XII. succeeds. Death of the grd. duke of Tuscany; hence Leopold II. grand duke of Tuscany, Ju. 18. Death of the widow of "the last of the Stuarts" at Florence, who, it is said, secretly married Alfieri the poet after the Pretender's death in 1783. Death of the ex-king of Savoy. Foggo's experiments on mineralogy. Punishment of count Fred. Gonfalonieri and seven other "conspirators" against the Austrian yoke in Italy. Bible societies condmd. by the pope (1817.)

Spain.

- 1823 The ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, recalled from Madrid, Jan. 5. Treachery and base infidelity of the king; he abrogates the constitution; while his "sottish ambition of autocracy is pandered to by the French king." (See France.)
Melita defeats Ballasteros in Granada. Defection of Morillo and Ballasteros from the service of the Cortes; they seduce their armies to join the king, August.
Corunna lost to the Cortes, Sep. 29; Pam-peluna and Santona surrender; Cadiz taken by assault; gen. Riego taken and executed, but Mina escapes from Barcelona to England, and O'Donnell to Fr. The Cortes banished from Madrid for ever. Victor Saez, minister, displaced. Surrender of Cadiz to the French, Oct. 3. Free export to all agricultural productions.

Portugal.

- 1823 Constitution withdrawn by the king, Ju. 5.
1824 Outbreaks in Lisbon.
Conspiracy of prince Miguel and the queen, April 29.
Persecution of freemasons; "die all infamous freemasons," exclaims the prince. The king a prisoner at Bemposta. Numerous arrests by order of Miguel. The conspiracy is rendered abortive through the interference of France and England; the prince is pardoned by his father, but allowed to travel; the queen is banished, May.
Excessive heat in Lisbon, July 18-20. Shock of earthquake on the 19th.

Norway.

- 1823 Popular demands for judicial reform.

Russia.

- 1823 Constantine, the heir apparent, resigns his right to the throne.
[The grand duke Constantine, though possessed of very considerable talents, is, in fact, an untamed tiger: among his favourite recreations may be mentioned—shaving the heads of females who displeased him, tarring and feathering the denuded heads; confining brave men in dungeons beneath common sewers; kicking ladies from his presence; weekly floggings as a slow means of capital punishment, &c.]
A Russian state prison established in the "kingdom of Poland" by Alexander. Memorial of the czar to the allied courts respecting the Greeks; he recommends the establishment of three principalities or hospodarships in Greece, as in Moldavia and Wallachia, Dec.
["The designing interference of the emperor in the internal affairs of the states of Europe was prominent throughout this year."] Seven Khans of the Kirghis and Calmuc tribes transfer their allegiance from China to Russia.

1824 *On p. 607.*

Netherlands.

- 1823 The use of the French language in public acts forbidden—thus forcing upon the Belgians a practice opposed to the national feeling.

1824 *On p. 607.*

Turkish Empire.

- 1823 *Continued from p. 603.*
Marco Botzaris victorious, June.
Arrival of Lord Byron in Greece, August. The cholera rages in Syria and all along the borders of the Mediterranean.
Alliance offensive and defensive concluded between the revolted Greeks and the "sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem," July 23.
["Without a fortress, or a field, or a foot of ground, or a gun, or a sailor, or a soldier, or a shilling, this once illustrious corporation—which was supposed to be as extinct as the Saxon heptarchy—offered their alliance to the struggling commonwealth of Greece!"]
[In the third campaign the Greeks gained no remarkable successes, though no ground was lost. "But for the internal divisions of the chiefs, the independence of Greece might have been placed beyond the reach of danger" this year.]
Abdication of the sultan of Palimban (1820.)

1824 *On p. 607.*

Persia and Tartary.

- 1823 Peace with Turkey at Erzeroum.
Defeat of the Afghans at Nusheroo by the Sikhs under Runjeet Singh; hence Disorganization of Cabul.

1824 *On p. 607.*

India.

- 1823 Peshawur invaded by Runjeet Singh. Battle of Noshehra; defeat of the Mahometans; Peshawur a dependency upon Lahore.
Defeat of the English at Doodpatee by the Burmese, Feb. 21.
Proclamation of the Eng. gov.-gen. Mar. 5. The Brit. army capture Rangoon, Mar. 11. [Chedubah fell before brig. M'Creagh, and Negrais was taken by lieut. Steadman.]
Battle of Kemmendine, June 10; British under gen. Campbell rout the Burmese. Lord Amherst, gov.-gen. of India, Aug. 1. Designs of Runjeet Singh upon Sindh. Martaban taken by storm, Oct. 31.
Mutiny of native infantry at Barakpore, Nov.; gen. Dalzell shoots down 100 of the mutineers and hangs 12.
Great defeats of the Burmese near Kemmendine, Dec. 5, 6, 15, 16, 17.
Tea plant discov. in Assam by Mr. Bruce.

1824 *On p. 607.*

America.

- 1823 Republican constitution adopted by the nrthrn. province of Peru; capital, Lima. Escape of the Portuguese troops from Bahia with all the treasures of the city—80 sail. Lord Cochrane captures several vessels. The Colombians under Saere defeat the royalists under Cantarac, Sep. 1.
Independence of the South American republican states acknowledged, Oct. 30. The emperor of Brazil creates Lord Cochrane marquis of Maranham, Oct. 23. Paez takes Porto Cavallo by assault—the last stronghold of the royalists, Nov. 9. The American Union resolve to make common cause with any state in North or South America which might be attacked by European alliances in favour of Spain or Portugal.

1824 *On p. 607.*

Britain.

1824 Prosecution of Mr. Hunt for publishing "The Vision of Judgment," in the "Liberal," Jan. 15.
 Dempster, a juggler, kills himself by swallowing a knife, Jan. 27.
 Conviction of Thurtle and Hunt for the murder of Mr. Weare, Jan. 3.
 Parliament assembles, Feb. 3.
 The Irish insurrection act renewed, Feb. [Lord John Russell, Mr. Abercromby, and Mr. Denman, opposed its renewal.]
 Mr. Williams's exposure of the grievous delays and expenses of the court of chancery, Feb. 29, in the House of Commons.
 ["Experience as a suitor in that court," said the honourable gentleman, "while I can command the remedy of a pistol, I never shall have."] Amelioration of the condition of the West India slaves:—piracy and the slave trade declared equally criminal.
 Improvement in the mode of execution, on the proposal of Mr. Sheriff Laurie, London, who conceded the palm of cleverness to the Glasgow hangman.
 First pile of New London bridge driven, March 15.
 Riots in Manchester; the masters having increased the number of hours' labour from 11 to 12 each day, April 5.
 The "Logging stone," wantonly overturned by "gallant" officers, April 8. [It was replaced Dec. 1.]
 Death of Ld. Byron at Missolonghi, Ap. 19.
 The Bank of England publishes its intention of investing money on mortgages, and the security of public stock, April.
 Skeleton of a mammoth discovered at Ilford, near Bow, Essex.
 Angerstein's pictures exhibited in Pall Mall—forming the foundation of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, London, May.
 Unitarian marriage bill; lost, May 4.
 Peel's renewal of the "Alien" act of 1816, May 14—an unpopular measure.
 [Sir James Macintosh produced evidence to show, that it has never been a prerogative of the British crown to expel foreigners, or to refuse them admission.]
 Arrival of the king and queen of the Sandwich Islands, May 20.
 [They died of measles in July.]
 Roman Catholic relief bills presented by Lord Lansdowne rejected, May 24.
 Attempt of Mr. G. Lamb to procure for persons accused of felony the privilege of counsel frustrated, May 24.
 [Denman supported Mr. Lamb's motion.]
 Mr. Harris, aeronaut, killed, May 25.
 Gourlay's attack on Brougham, June 11.
 Hugh Pritchard publicly sells his wife, aged 26, for 3s., at Manchester, June.
 Commercial treaty with Denmark, June 16.
 Roman Catholics and dissenters become eligible to situations in revenue, June 17.
 Repeal of the fiscal duties between England and Ireland.
 Onslow's usury bill lost by a manoeuvre.
 Hobhouse's anti-window-tax bill rejected.
 Vote of £57,000 for purchasing Mr. Angerstein's collection of pictures for National Gallery in London.

Britain.

1824 Westminster Review commenced.
 MS. of Lord Byron's memoirs burned by Mrs. Leigh; Mr. Moore immediately repays Mr. Murray 2,000 guineas.
 Irreligious publications; 8 shopmen of Mr. R. Carlile convicted and punished.
 Funeral of Lord Byron in London, July 12.
 Loss of the George the IV., July 18, off the coast of Africa.
 Vegetarian Society formed at Manchester.
 Peace with Algiers, July 22.
 Ormonde estates sold by Robins, Nov. 17.
 Hurricane on coasts, Nov. 19. (See Russia.)
 Mr. H. Fauntleroy, banker, tried for forgery, Oct.; he is executed Nov. 30.
 Shock of earthquake at Portsmouth, Dec. 1.
 Rise of Mechanics' Institutions (Glasg.)
 Society for preventing cruelty to animals founded.
 Formation of the Athenæum Club, Lond.
 The New Post Office, London.
 Suspensn. bridge of Abelcon way constrctd.
 Duty on coals entering London reduced to 6s.
 Catholic rent, £1,052 7s. 6d.
 Greek loan of £800,000 contracted in Eng.
 Valpy's editions of the Delphin Classics.
 Sect of Bryanites appear at Millbrook.
 Capt. Parry's third voyage till 1824 (1819.)
 Galvanism applied to the preservation of the copper sheathing of ships by Sir Humphrey Davy.
 Wright's patent for pin-making.
 Mr. Macintosh's patent for making waterproof cloth.
 From the population returns of Ireland, lately published, it appears, that the average population of that country is 365 to the square mile, while that of England is but 210, and of Scotland 86.
 [The country enjoyed much prosperity this year, as well as in 1823. It was stated at the time that "even country gentlemen, the most querulous of all classes, the least accustomed to suffer, and the most incapable of struggling with difficulties when difficulties present themselves, could no longer complain." The average price of wheat, it must be observed, was 62s. per quarter. In 1822 it was only 43s.]
 Deaths: Mrs. Hartley, actress; Rev. John Smith, in prison, "under an illegal sentence of death;" Miss Sophia Lee; Sir Thos. Maitland, at Malta; C. R. Maturin.
 France.
 1824 Continued from p. 604.
 Mummies from Egypt, brought by M. Cail-liaud; also an Egyptian sarcophagus.
 Murder of a "witch," in the Drome.
 Death of Louise Adelaide, princess of Conde, March 10. (b. 1757.)
 Germany.
 1824 Continued from p. 604.
 The cantons of Switzerland yield up the foreign refugees, on the several demands of Austria, Russia, and France.
 ["Germany, under that single name, dismembered as it is, and has been, is in reality no country at all for any man. It includes a number of people speaking different dialects of the same language, but having in no other respect a community of feeling."] by Google

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

1824 Offer of the king of Sweden and Norway to alter the constitution of Norway, and to introduce new titles of nobility, refused by the Storting.

Commercial treaty betw. Denmk. and Eng. Russia.

1824 25,000 persons from the Polish frontiers are forcibly removed to the territory of the Tchernemooski Cossacks in the winter season; thousands perish.

Hurricane on the coasts of all countries bordering on the Baltic; inundation of St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.

The czar evaded the arrangement for evacuating of the principalities till towards the close of the year.

The troops on the left of the Danube withdraw to the right. (See Turkey.)

University of Abo in Finland numbers 40 professors and 530 students; it has a library of 30,000 volumes.

Netherlands.

1824 Treaty for the exchange of territory in the Indian Archipelago with Great Britain concluded, March 17.

War of the Dutch in Celebes and Sumatra.

Treaty of Holland and Belgium with England; Bencoolen exchanged for Malacca.

Civil code of laws completed.

War of opinion in Belgium; the bishop of Ghent heads the opposition against the "heretic king."

Turkish Empire.

1824 Lord Byron comes to Missolonghi, Jan. 10. He is appointed to the command of an expedition against Lepanto.

Mehemet Ali revolts, March 2.

Those Greeks who escaped the massacres at Scio, Psara, &c. take refuge in Syria.

Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, Ap. 19; being only 36 years and 3 months old.

Turkish fleet sails, April 23; appears before Ipsara, July 2; victory at Ipsara.

Ipsara taken and destroyed by the Capitan Pacha, July 3.

Defeat of the Capitan Pacha, with the loss of three ships, August 6.

Defeat of Capitan Pacha at Samos, Aug. 16.

Miaulis obtains many naval victories.

Naval defeat near Mitylene and Scio by the Greeks; 2 ships burnt, Oct. 6.

Provisional govt. estab. in Greece; presidents, Panuzzo and Conduriotti, Oct. 12.

Turks totally evacuate Moldavia, Nov. 23.

The Divan insists upon the evacuation of the principalities (so long evaded) by the Russians; they retire, Dec.

Internal dissensions in Greece; revolt of Colocotroni against the provisional govt.

The cholera in Judea, Palestine.

Colonel Stanhope recommends to his quaker friends in England the importance of sending out schoolmasters to spread the Lancasterian school system wherever the Greek conquests extended. He adds,

"with the press and the Bible the whole mind of Greece might be put in labour."

[This year the cause of the Greeks attracted sympathy and confidence from all quarters. "The new enemy who now appeared in the field was more terrible than any former assailant whom the Greeks had encountered."]

Persia and Tartary.

1824 Division of the kingdom of Cabul:—

Dost Mohammed reigns in Cabul;

Shah Mahmoud rules in Herat;

Futteh Khan acknowledged in Candahar.

Earthquakes for 6 days at Shiraz in April; renewed in June.

[The mountains of Kazroom were levelled, and thousands of lives were lost.]

India.

1824 War declared against the Burmese, Mar. 5. Rangoon taken by the English, May 5.

War of the English with Birmah, because of the encroachments of the latter upon the Indian territories of the former.

Dr. Moorcroft among the Barukzaes of Afghanistan.

Africa.

1824 War with the Ashantees in South Africa. (Broke out Dec. 25, 1823.)

Defeat and death of Sir Charles M'Carthy, by the Ashantees, Jan. 21.

Repulse of 10,000 Ashantees near Cape Coast Castle, by Major Chisholm, May.

Defeat of the Ashantees by col. Sutherland, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 19th July.

Ashantees driven fr. Coast Castle, July 22.

Hurricane in the Isle of France.

Colonial tyranny: Lord Charles Somerset banishes Mr. Greig, a newspaper proprietor at the Cape of Good Hope.

Denham and Clapperton's exploration.

America.

1824 *Bolivar* chosen dictator of Peru by congress, who also vote him a township, Feb. 10.

Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, March 13.

Visit of Lafayette to the U. S.; he is voted a township by congress, also 200,000 dolls.

Opening of the Erie canal.

New Protective Tariff for cotton goods.

Boundary convention with Russia.

Republican insurrection in Pernambuco under Carvalho.

Pernambuco blockaded by Ld. Cochrane.

Disturbances in Jamaica; insubordination of the slaves; persecution of missionaries by the legislature.

French Pretender (Louis Charles, duke of Navarre) appears at Washington, May 7.

Alliance bet. Mexico and Colombia, Ju. 30.

Iturbide lands nr. Soto-la-Marina, Jul. 16.

Iturbide taken and shot, July 19.

Victory of Bolivar over Cantarac near Al Samos, August 6.

Major Champion shot at St. Vincent by a sentinel named J. Ballasly, Oct.

Treaty between the United States and Colombia, Oct. 3.

Battle of Ayacucho; final defeat of the Spaniards by the Peruvians, Dec. 9.

Survey of the isthmus of Darien by order of the government of Vera Cruz and the federal governments.

California becomes a province of Mexico.

Brazilian army: 30,000 regular, 50,000 militia, and a regiment of free negroes.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1824 Messrs. Howell and Hume travel overland from New South Wales to the Port-Philip district, where they form a settlement on the site of the present Geelong.

Discovery of several rivers by Howell and Hume.

Britain.

- 1825 Mr. Canning announces it to be the intention of government to recognise the separate independence of the new states in South America, Jan. 1.
- Suicide of colonel Stanhope at Earl Mansfield's house, Jan. 7.
- Parliament assembles, Feb. 3.
- Warm debates respecting the Irish Catholic Association, arising from Mr. Goulbourn's motion for inquiry, Feb.
- Amelioration of the penal code commenced by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Brougham.
- Burdett's motion for catholic emancipation passed in the Commons by a majority of 273 to 238. Motion made in the Lords—lost.
- Convention with Russia respecting boundaries in north-west of America, Feb. 28.
- The last contract for lotteries, Feb. 28.
- Unitarian bill again rejected.
- Huskisson's agitation for the abrogation of Mr. Hume's act repealing both statute and common law against combination of workmen.
- Huskisson's bill becomes law, March.
- Anti-corn law agitation.
- Destruction of the Kent East Indiaman in the Bay of Biscay by fire, March 1.
- Violent assault on Mr. Judge, editor of the *Cheltenham Journal*, by colonel Berkeley, March 15.
- Sumptuous public dinner to Mr. Brougham at Edinburgh, April 5.
- Four Canadian chiefs appear before the king, April.
- Treaty of amity, &c. with Colombia, Ap. 18.
- Suicide of Mr. Tomlinson, engraver, near Paris, May.
- Sale of Boswell's library finished, June 3.
- First dinner of the promoters of a new (the London) University, June 4; Mr. Brougham, chairman.
- Regulation of the coinage, June 14.
- Equalization of the standards of weights and measures throughout the kingdom.
- First stone of New London bridge laid, June 15.
- Menai Strait chain suspension bridge completed.
- Superstition in Suffolk; "ducking" of Isaac Stebbings (a reputed wizard), aged 67, at Wickham-keith, July 9.
- The "levellers" (a band of house demolishers) in Dublin discovered.
- Wombwell's barbarous lion-fights at Warwick; 3 guineas a seat demanded, July.
- Expulsion of Mr. Josephs from the Stock Exchange, for improper conduct in connection with the "Lower Rhine Steam Navigation Company," August.
- Sadler, junior, aeronaut, falls from his balloon and is killed.
- Franklin and Lyon's arctic expedition.
- Buckingham Palace pulled down (1703.)
- Loss of life at Portsmouth on the occasion of the launch of H. M. ship the *Princess Charlotte*, Sep. 14.
- Convention of commerce with the Hanseatic cities signed by Mr. Canning, Sep. 20.
- Continued on p. 610.*

France.

- 1825 Civil list fixed at 25 millions of francs: Villèle's other financial measures are also carried, Jan.

France.

- 1825 Sanguinary law against sacrilege.
- Assassination of M. Courier, a well-known enemy to all intolerance, April 10.
- Loan of 30,000,000 francs to government, by the house of Rothschild, May.
- Coronation of Charles X., at Rheims, May 28.
- State prosecution of newspaper proprietors. The independence of St. Domingo acknowledged, April 17.

Germany.

- 1825 Goethe and Blumenbach "arrive at their half century of glory."
- Severe enactments at Gera, in Saxony, for punishing bankrupts.
- Assassination of M. Keller at Lucerne, Sep. 20.
- Death of Max. Joseph, Bavaria, Oct. 13.
- The suspension bridge of Nienburg gives way just as a crowd had assembled to illuminate it; 93 persons perish, Dec. 6.

Austria.

- 1825 The Austrian bishoprics number 100.

Italy.

- 1825 Death of Ferdinand of Naples, Jan. 4.
- Francis I. (son) king of Naples.
- Convention of the king of Naples with the emperor of Austria for the evacuation of the Neapolitan kingdom by the Austrian army.
- Asylums for assassins at Ostia and three other unhealthy towns.
- Arrests of "Carbonari" at Rome.
- Miraculous movements of the Madonna of Caserta and other catholic images in Naples, July.
- Execution in Naples of the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt.
- Attack on Tripoli by three Sardinian vessels, Sep. 28.
- Execution of Targhini and Montara, two Carbonari, at Rome, Nov. 23.
- [They scornfully rejected the proffered services of the priests, saying, "We know that there is a God, and know that he is just;—to him will we trust. But we will not add to the power ye possess over the minds of the people by making you the confidants of our thoughts; free we would have lived and free we will die."]
- Flowers and laurel are strewn over their graves by the people.
- Numerous executions followed.

Poland and Bohemia.

- 1825 Ritter von Rittersberg's collection of Bohemian songs published.
- The publicity of debate in the Polish diet abolished.
- John Kollar, Bohemian poet, flourishes.
- This writer, who is a clergyman of Pesth, takes precedence of all modern Bohemian poets.

Spain.

- 1825 Zea Bermudez, chief minister.
- Military insurrection at Seville for obtaining arrears of pay; they cry, "down with the clergy—down with absolute government!" April.
- Maximilian of Saxony visits Spain, April.
- Severe acts for repressing disloyalty, followed by general discontent.
- Jubein, a Franciscan recently deceased, beatified by the pope, May 1.

Spain.

1825 Numerous arrests of the ultra party at Seville, Cordova, Madrid, &c. August. Insurrectionary movements general. A consultive junta formed by the king for aiding the ministry, Sep. 26. Cabinet dismissed, Oct.; great confusion.

Portugal.

1825 Ministry of De Almeida, Jan. 14. Brazil recognised as an empire, and assigned to Don Pedro, May 13. Treaty with Brazil, August 29. The king of Portugal takes the title of emperor of Brazil, Nov. 15. Evacuation of Mexico by the Spaniards, Nov. 18.

Sweden.

1825 Population of Sweden, 2,771,252.

Russia.

1825 Third diet of the kingdom of Poland assemblies at Warsaw, May 13. [The first was in 1818; the second in 1820.] Alexander traverses his dominions:—He visits the Crimea in August. He quits Sebastopol, Nov. 10; and soon after at Taganrog, he is taken ill; where he dies on the 1st December.

Nicholas I. (brother) czar of Russia, Dec 1; the grand-duke Constantine, the elder brother, having ceded the crown in 1823. Conspiracy against the emperor, Dec. 26. The military revolted in St. Petersburg; suppressed, Dec. 27; Pestal executed, &c. Insurrection of 2,000 of the Moscow troops, who proclaim Constantine; they are dispersed (200 killed), Dec. 29.

Netherlands.

1825 Arbitrary measures of the king:—suppression of the college of Alot; government colleges opened; decree enjoining candidates for the priesthood to pass two years at "Philosophical College of Louvain." Extensive inundations in Holland, and consequent public distress, Jan., Feb. The Belgians are exasperated at the laying of additional duties on Flemish linen, &c. by the French government. Financial distresses of the Netherlands East India possessions. The Netherlands East India ports opened to the ships of all nations, July 21. Dutch are at war with the natives of Java, &c.; terrible deft. at Deenackie, Sep. 2. Population—5,992,666. Population of the Netherlands, 6,013,478.

Turkish Empire.

1825 Arrival of Ibrahim Pacha's fleet at Rhodes, Jan. 1. Santa Maura (Ionian islands) destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. 19. Uncertain and critical relations between Russia and Turkey. Insult to the Russian flag at Constantinople; M. Minziacky demands and obtains satisfaction. Insubordination of the Janissaries, Feb. Death of Abd-ul-Hamid, heir-apparent, aged 14 years, April. Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Pacha of Egypt, arrives with a large force (Egyptians), who are disembarked at Modon and Coron. 20,000 Turks, from Anatoli, under Veli Pacha besiege Missolonghi. [An unequal contest.]

Turkish Empire.

1825 Naval defeat of Capitan Pacha, June 2. Navarino and Tripolizza re-captured by the Turks, May 18. The protection of England solicited by the provisional government of Greece. Attack of the Turks upon Missolonghi repulsed with great loss to the assailants, August 1.

Greece.

1825 Submission of Colocotroni, Jan. 11. Ibrahim Pacha effects a landing between Coron and Modon, Feb. 26. Defeat by Egyptians near Forgi, Ap. 19. Three Egyptian brigs, one corvette, and six transports, burned in the port of Modon by Miaulis, May 12. Surrender of Navarino to Ibrahim Pacha, May 18. Liberation of Colocotroni, May 22. Defeat by Ibrahim Pacha, June 1. Naval victory over Capitan Pacha between Cape Oro and Isle of Andros, June 2. Calamata lost to Ibrahim Pacha. Tripolizza falls before Ibrahim, June 23. Defeat of Colocotroni by Ibrahim Pacha near Tricorpha, July 5. The provisional government of Greece resolve to seek protection of Engl., Jul. 24. The Ottoman squadron driven from the vicinity of Missolonghi, Aug. 4.

India.

1825 Victory of lieutenant Godwin over the Burmese at the Lyng river, Feb. 6. [The actions of this year were numerous but on a small scale; their results were not generally decisive.] Death of Sir David Ochterlony at Meerat, July 14 (service 47 years.) Arracan conquered, and Rangoon and Prome taken by the British; they threaten Ava. Cessation of hostilities agreed to, Oct. 17. Defeats of the Burmese near Prome, by gen. Campbell, Dec. 1, 2, 5. Revolt of Bhurtpore suppressed by Lord Combermere. Siege of Bhurtpore commenced, Dec. 23. Treaty of the English with Siam. Bencoolen and all the British settlements in Sumatra exchanged by the English for the Dutch settlements on the continent of India.

Africa.

1825 Earthquake at Algiers: Blida destroyed; 15,000 perish, March 2. Convention with the African sovereigns for the transfer of Sierra Leone, Sep. 24.

America.

1825 *J. Quincy Adams*, 6th president U. S. Banking system opposed. Bolivar resigns the dictatorship of Peru, Feb. 10; he proceeds to Upper Peru. *Republic of Mexico*: *Fidonia*, president. The Spaniards leave Mexico. Treaty between Mexico and Great Britain. *Republic of Central America*: *Arce*, president; population, 2,000,000. Treaty between the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata and Great Britain concluded at Buenos Ayres, Feb. 2. *Republic of Bolivia*:—consisting of Upper Peru; *Bolivar*, dictator.

Britain.

- 1825 *Continued from p. 608.*
 Proclamation enforcing the foreign enlistment act (against the Greeks), and prohibiting the exportation of military stores, &c. Sep. 30.
 This year is celebrated for the formation of a large number of railway and other coys.
 Court-martial on capt. Parry and Hoppner respecting the loss of the "Fury," Oct.; they are honourably acquitted.
 Correspondence between M. Rodios (sec. to Grk. prov. gov't.) and Mr. Canning, from August to December.
 "Bubble Companies" in Eng. and Ireld.
 Act for putting down the Catholic Association of Ireland, Dec. 5.
 Commercial panic in London, Dec. 8.
 One-pound and two-pound Bank of Eng. notes issued (for a limited time), Dec. 16.
 New Catholic Association formed, Dec.
 Badnall's silk-throwing and silk-winding patent machine.
 Wright's patent crane invented.
 Royal Society of Literature founded.
 Brewster's meteorological observations at Leith (also in 1826.)
 Finlayson's wood pavement in London.
 Wm. Cobbett, politics, social economy, &c. (d. 1835); Charles Lamb (1775-1834); Lord Byron (1788-1824); P. B. Shelley (d. 1822), poems.
 Deaths: Dr. Alexander Tilloch, originator of the Philos. Magazine in June, 1817; H. Fuseli, M.A., R.A.; Dr. Abr. Rees; Mrs. Barbauld.
- 1826 Assimilation of the Irish to the English currency, Jan. 1.
 Treaty of navigation with France, Jan. 26.
 Parliament assembles, Feb. 2.
 First charter for Lond. University, Feb. 11.
 Discussions on the "Small Note" issue.
 Restrictions on the bank charter, Feb. 17.
 Alien registration act passed (7 Geo. IV.).
 Arrival of the "Enterprise" steam vessel—the first that has navigated to the Cape of Good Hope, after 57 days' sail, Feb.
 Anti-slavery agitation in and out of the house; numerous petitions are presented: also petitions against the corn laws.
 Petition for "aid" from the merchants of the city of London, Feb. 23.
 Abduction of Miss Turner from Manchester by Edw. Gibbon Wakefield, Mar. 7. [In 1827 the marriage (a Greta-green one) was annulled by parliament; and Wakefield was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in Newgate.]
 Exhibition of one of the king of Ava's state carriages in London.
 Fire at the South Sea House, Lon., Ap. 11.
 Discovery of queen Elizabeth's translation of "Boetius de Consolatione," &c.
 Sir Walter Scott and Constable's failure.
 Confidence in the mercantile affairs restrd.
 Visit of the "son of the Satellite of the Holy Alliance," prince Metternich.
 The magistrates of Edinburgh seek to deprive the professors in the university of the power of framing bye-laws, &c.
 ["We should like to know," says a writer of the time, "how fig-sellers and sloop-dealers are to decide such matters as the discipline and course of studies for a college."]

Britain.

- 1826 Astoria library in Edinburgh (8,000 vols.)
 Mr. Hume denounces (in parliament) the court of Chancery as a curse to the country, April.
 Itinerating lending libraries (originated by Mr. S. Brown, East Lothian), begin to extend.
 University College, London, fndd., Ap. 30.
 Treaty of navigation with Sweden, May 19.
 Importation of foreign silks, subject to duty, from June 5.
 Thames tunnel begun; and the Birmingham and Liverpool canal commenced.
 Lotteries suppressed by act of parlt. Oct. 18.
 Election of a new parliament, July 25.
 Irving's "unknown tongue" movement.
 Convention with the U. S. of America for indemnities to American subjects injured by the recent war, Nov. 13.
 Treaty with Brazil agt. slave trade, Nov. 23.
 Departure of the first draft of auxiliary troops for Portugal, Dec. 17.
 Disgraceful disclosures respecting recently-formed Joint-stock Companies.
 Col. L. Stanhope protests before a special court at the East India House against the waste of 1 million guineas a-month on the Burmese war, while the mechanics of England were in a state of starvation.
 British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Co. formd.
 English capitalists in the county Antrim.
 ["Capital and enterprise are alone required to bring to light the vast resources of Ireland."]
 Project for reclaiming Morecambe Bay.
 Typhus fever rages in Dublin.
 Distress throughout the kingdom.
 The population of London is given as the third in a list of the one hundred most populous cities in the world, published in the Cassel Almanac, viz.—Jeddo, 1,680,000; Fekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,274,000.
 The nutritive properties of oil cake first made generally known.
 Tully's achromatic telescope—"the largest and most perfect yet made in England."
 Robertson's new "Float" at Glasgow.
 Plunkett's Irish church rate act.
 ["A fruitless labour, and unworthy of the fame of its author."—G. L. Smyth.]
 Buckingham Palace rebuilt (£700,000.)
 Since 1816 English capitalists have lent to foreign governments £104,000,000. Recently £10,000,000 were raised in London for Russia.
 ["A great army will also obtain credit as well as a great mercantile firm. Everything depends, in these cases, on the idea of stability. If power be well ascertained, and at all likely to endure, the *sordid*, the timorous, and the base, will always administer to its purposes, and bow to it."—*Sir De Lacy Evans*.]
 Faraday's and Dalton's observations on meteorology, in *Phil. Trans*.
 Wesleyan liturgies in use.
 The Liverpool and Manchester Railway commenced.
 Deaths: Dr. D. Bogue; Dr. Dobree; Lindley Murray; Carl Maria Von Weber, in London; Flaxman, the sculptor; Wm. Gifford; bishop R. Heber.

France.

- 1826 Attempt to restore (by a change in the law of property) the old system of feudal primogeniture; public dissatisfaction. Feb. Disturbances occasioned by the preaching of the Jesuits at Rouen, &c., May. Conviction of M. Soulé, for publishing in the "Nain," articles "outrageous to religious morality," June 29. New comet discovered by the director of the Marseilles observatory, July 25. Books published since 1814, 33,774. The liturgy of the reformed churches revised and enlarged by rev. J. M. F. Roux, presiding pastor at Uzès. Forgeries increase, owing to the discoveries in chemical science. The king, at the close of the jubilee services, dedicates his kingdom to the Holy Virgin, and presents her statue in silver to the cathedral of Notre Dame. The French *ultras* are indignant at the "Portuguese monster," (charter) hatched in that country by the English. Death of Talma, at Paris, Oct. 19.

Germany.

- 1826 Three hundred and ninety-one booksellers meet at Leipzig book fair this Easter. 50,303 books published since 1814. Death: J. H. Voss, poet and philologist, the translator of Homer and Shakespeare, at Heidelberg.

Prussia.

- 1826 English commerce admitted on the same footing as that of other nations, May 20.

Italy.

- 1826 Death of Piazzi, astron. at Naples, July 22.

Spain.

- 1826 Earthquake in Granada. Guerilla parties infest the mountains. Wretched state of the country. A protestant burnt to death at Valencia. Insurrectionary outbreaks in various places; 28 soldiers shot at Valencia, Feb. 26. English fleet arrive in the Tagus, Aug. 28. Exiles under Valdes and Mina enter Spain. Government declare their determination not to assist the Portuguese revolvers, Nov. 28.

Portugal.

- 1826 Death of John VI. Feb. 18. ["The elements of political strife and domestic discord had collected round the death-bed of the monarch; so that it was impossible to foresee what form of order would arise out of the chaos."] Don Pedro (now in Brazil) proclaimed. The infanta Isabella regent. He confirms the regency, April 26. Charter granted by Don Pedro, April 23. Abdication of Don Pedro, May 2. ["The eldest son of the late king, Don Pedro, preferring the throne of Brazil as that of an independent kingdom, cedes (May 2) the crown of Portugal to his daughter, only seven years old—Maria II. (da Gloria), queen of Portugal. Popular outbreaks at Braganza, Estremoz, Chaves, Villaviciosa, and other places—the charter being disliked, July 9. March of the insurgents towards Spain. Don Miguel swears to the Portuguese constitution at Vienna, Oct. 4. Insurrection of the marquis of Chaves against the new constitution, Oct. 6.

Portugal.

- 1826 Betrothment (by procurator at Vienna) of Don Miguel with Donna Maria, Oct. 29. The Cortes opened by the regent, Oct. 30. The assistance of England solicited, Dec. 3. Lamego taken by the insurgents. Victory of Villa Flor over the insurgents, Dec. 10. British troops set out for Portugal, Dec. 17. March of the insurgents from Lauego towards Coimbra, Dec. 22. English troops land in Lisbon, Dec. 25.

Denmark.

- 1826 Celebration of the 10th century of the introduction of Christianity into Denmark, May 14. Efforts of the Danish government to extend education; schools of "mutual instruction," Normal training schools, &c. estab.

Russia.

- 1826 Visit of the duke of Wellington to St. Petersburg, Feb. Manifesto of the emperor against new-fangled notions of liberty and civilization. Five conspirators hanged; many others are banished to the Siberian mines at Moscow. Coronation of Nicholas at Moscow, Sep. 3. War declared against Persia, Sep. 28. Population estimated at 51,000,000. Area of territory, about 6,000,000 square miles. The differences between Russia and the Porte have at length been adjusted. Moldavia and Wallachia are to be evacuated by the Turks, and Turkish Commissaries are to proceed to St. Petersburg to settle the question of the evacuated fortresses by Russia, agreeably to the treaty of Bucharest. The Greeks, it appears, are to be abandoned to their fate by the cold-blooded policy of their fellow-Christians, agreeably with their subservience to the Holy Alliance principles, and avowed enmity to freedom.

Netherlands.

- 1826 Popular discontent in Belgium against the rule of William the "heretic." Successful experiment in home colonization for the diminution of paupers. [In 1814 there were 700,000 paupers to a population of 5,000,000; in 1823 there were 31,000 paupers and 800 poor-houses.] Much sickness owing to the inundations of the previous year, and the great heats of the present summer, Sep. and Oct. Looms in East Flanders—31,697 for flax, 6,124 for cotton, 639 for mixed stuffs.

Turkish Empire.

- 1826 Naval victory of the Greeks over the Turks, Jan. 28. The English admiral, Sir Harry Neale, warns Ibrahim Pacha that to attempt the extermination of the inhabitants of the Morea (as had been determined on), or to carry them off as slaves to Egypt, would involve himself in war with the English fleet, Feb. The "pacification" treaty. Missolonghi taken by assault of Ibrahim Pacha, April 23. The Turkish troops evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, May 19. The sultan announces his resolution to form a "new victorious army"—(assakari dschedidei-mansuroje), May 29. Battle near Salonica, June 10.

Turkish Empire.

- 1826 Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14, 15, because of the Nizam Djedid, or new system of military discipline (European) introduced by orders of the sultan.
The new troops organized, and the Janissaries slaughtered, June 15.
[The numbers killed on the 15th, and those executed afterwards, have been variously estimated: some placing the number as high as 25,000, others at 15,000; some at 10,000, and some so low as 3,000.]
Firman abolishing the Janissaries, Ju. 16.
Victory of the Mainotes over Ibrahim Pacha, August 8, 9.
Fall of Athens before Redschid Pacha, August 15.
Fire in Constantinople; 6,000 houses burnt, August 30.

Greece.

- 1826 Dispersion of the Turkish fleets, and Missolonghi re-victualled, Jan. 28.
Missolonghi taken by Ibrahim, April 23.
Meeting of the National Assembly at Epidaurus; they resolve to request the English ambassador to negotiate with the Porte for the privilege of self-government in lieu of an annual tribute.
Defeat by Ibrahim Pacha on the heights commanding the road of Calavista, May 7.
The Greeks land near Salonichi; battle with Omer Pasha, June 1.
Victory of the Mainotes over Ibrahim, August 8, 9.
Arrival of Lord Cochrane at Messina, Aug. 12.
The National Assembly meets at Poros, Aug. 14.
Fall of Athens to the Seraskier Redschid Pacha, August 15.
Failure of the attempt of Favier and Kainakaki to relieve the Greek garrison of the Acropolis, August 20.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1826 War with Russia threatened; the Persian army is assembled near Ardebil, July 18.
War of Persia with Russia; the army headed by Abbas Mirza.

India and China.

- 1826 Bhurtpore stormed and taken by the English under Lord Combermere, Jan. 18.
Victory of Sir A. Campbell over the Burmese near Malloun, Jan. 20.
Peace of Yadaboo between the Burmese and the English E. I. Co., Feb. 24; the former agree to pay £1,000,000, and to surrender much territory.
Treaty between the king of Siam and the English E. I. Co., May 15.
Sickness of Runjeet Singh; Dr. Murray, an English surgeon, attends him.
Peace between the English and the Burmese; the latter cedes Arracan, Merqué, Tavoy, Tannaserim, and engages to pay £1,500,000.

Africa.

- 1826 Beauclerk's journey to Morocco.
The Ashantees defeated, August 7.

America.

- 1825 Continued from p. 609.
The southern states (U. S.) resolve to maintain slavery at the risk of life, &c.
Standing army of the U. S., 5,779.

America.

- 1825 Brazil: several executions in Feb. and March, on account of the insurrection at Pernambuco.
[“The administration of the emperor of Brazil was violent and tyrannical, and opposed both to the forms and spirit of a free constitution.”]
Bolivar again dictator of Peru, March 10.
France confirms the independence of St. Domingo for a money payment, Ap. 17.
Rivera's revolt in Brazil, April 27.
Ratification of the Mexican treaty with Great Britain, April 29.
Attempts on the life of the emperor of Brazil in May.
The Bolivian Republic proclaimed, Aug. 6.
Destructive fires at Miramichi; immense loss of life, Oct. 7.
Treaty with Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, Oct. 18.
1826 War between Buenos Ayres and Brazil commenced, Jan. 3.
Capitulation and surrender of Callao, Jan. 22, 23; after which the Spaniards abandon Peru.
420,000 children under instruction in the common schools, U. S.
Bolivar returns to Lima in Jan.
Titles suppressed in Mexico, May 2.
Earthquake at Grenada, May 15.
Congress at Lima; the famous *Bolivian Code* presented, May 25.
Congress of deputies at Panama, June 22.
Subscription of “the Black Slaves for the relief of their famishing brethren, the white slaves, in England,” at Kingston, Jamaica, in June.
Treaty with the Greeks; they cede their lands in Georgia to the U. S. government—one tribe excepted.
Deaths: John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, ex-presidents, United States—the same day—July 4; exactly 50 years after the declaration of American independence.
Inveiglement and barbarous treatment of nearly 3,000 Irish and Germans by the Brazilians.
War between Brazil and Buenos Ayres till 1828, respecting Banda Oriental.
Don Pedro (on becoming heir) renounces the throne of Portugal to his daughter, Donna Maria.
Chili constituted a confederate state, Jul. 11.
Bolivar made president for life, August 19.
Bolivar chosen dictator of Guatemala, Aug.
Return of Bolivar to Bogota, Nov.
Bolivar assumes the dictatorship, Nov. 23.
Bolivian Code adopted in Bolivia, Dec. 9.
The Bolivian Code adopted at Lima.
Brazilian navy: 96 ships, including 1 ship of the line and 4 frigates.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
1826 Three newspapers in New South Wales:—“Sydney Gazette,” “Howe's Express,” and “Austrian.”
[50 years before this there were not so many published in all Scotland.]
Tobacco grown in New South Wales.
The Austral-British youth (according to local clerical authority) is remarkable for “hatred of licentiousness, and eagerness to accept instruction.”

One curious fact stated in the Chronology of Britain for this year is, that "since 1816 English capitalists have lent to foreign governments a sum not less than £104,000,000. Recently £10,000,000 were raised in London for Russia." Although this is certainly not the place for disquisitions on Political Economy, we are tempted to pause for a little in our way, to consider the important topic which this fact suggests, viz., the Cosmopolitanism of Capital.

The serious and alarming facts of our own day, the loans which Russia attempted to negotiate, and the war which at the time it was waging, and preparing to wage more forcefully against ourselves and our allies, ought to give an importance and interest to this matter, which it might not perhaps receive on its own abstract merits. Money-capital, labour-capital, and thought-capital, are the sinews of prosperity, societary, national, and individual. The union of the whole three in due harmony and efficiency is capable of producing the highest possible degree of personal, national, and social elevation; hence it would seem that the true interest of a nation is to secure to itself not only the greatest quantity of these various sorts of capital, but also the most equitable distribution of them, and the greatest power of producing a voluntary concentration of all these for the prosecution of its designs. Of the several laws which govern the production and distribution of wealth, or of the grand problems contained in the very important query—what constitutes the Wealth of Nations!—it is not here needful to speak; but it does appear necessary to inquire how far capital ought to be regarded as a responsible trust, held not only for the good of the individual possessors thereof, but for the benefit of nations and of men. The three sorts of capital abovementioned are continually negotiating loans with each other, and hence arise many of those complicated, though interesting, relations which they respectively maintain towards each other, and towards society at large. This power of being lent—this exchangeability—is a most prominent element in their usefulness, at the same time that it is the very property through which the greatest abuses are perpetrated. This chiefly arises from some specialities in the materials of wealth, if they may be so called, themselves. Money-capital is permanent, cumulative, and easily conveyable from place to place; labour-capital is limited, uncertain as life, and not easily removeable; thought-capital is held on even a frailer tenure. Hence, although money-capital is in essence and reality the least valuable, it has been elevated by its accidents into the chief place, and labour and thought have become its bondmen. It is true, as the poet says, that—

"The value of a thought can not be told;"

but the thinker must live, and unless his thought can be made exchangeable for money-capital, it avails nought but to the great spirit and the busy heart in which it was begotten. So also the poet is right, when he speaks of—

"The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm!"

but unless that might is awakened and sustained by money-capital, it, like the other, avails not. It is still more true that mere money-capital, considered in itself, is "trash;" but then it hath got "the start of this majestic world, and bears the palm alone;" it has become the purchaser of laborious thought and thoughtful labour, "both strength of limb and policy of mind." Wealth

has now quietly slipped into the seat of power, and is the arbiter alike of war and commerce. The ease with which it can be mobilized makes it additionally valuable, while, from the fact of its universal exchangeability, secures to that power in whose coffers it is plentifully stored, the arms and ammunition, as well as the granaries and wardrobes, of the world. To lend capital to a foreign nation—except under definite guarantees as to its being honourably and beneficially employed—is in our opinion not only unsafe but unwise. It is to erect factories to compete with us, to subsidize inventors to outstrip us, to fortify available points of coastland to threaten our commerce, to pay armies to fight against us, to give the *prestige* of wealth to our enemies and subtract it from ourselves. Here we find £10,000,000 lent to Russia. Who can tell how much of that money was employed in extending her aggressions upon the territories of her neighbours, in strengthening herself in anticipation of our resistance to her unjust encroachments, in maintaining and drilling those armies against whom we have now to fight, and in uprearing those battlements in the besiegement of which we are now engaged? It is true that this capital produces a certain return named *interest*, which gives capitalists a supposed interest in becoming lenders. But surely that is a short-sighted, purblind avarice, which props a foreign tyranny up by millions of money at a small *per centage*, and thus, in effect, enables it to originate a war, to support which the capitalist requires to pay a heavy income and property tax, excessive poor-rates, subscribe largely to patriotic and Crimean funds, increase the debt of his own nation, heighten its taxes, impede its commerce, cripple its industry, and involve thousands of his fellow-creatures in poverty, ruin, and death. What *per centage* gained on loans will cover this immense and *real* expenditure? The capitalist may perchance gain, but his nation assuredly loses.

How different would have been the result had this capital been used in promoting commerce, giving labour to the unemployed, raising the standard of remuneration, providing the means of home or foreign colonization for the poor, extending or perpetuating the educational agencies of the nation, diminishing the necessity for work-house accommodation, or encouraging the inventive genius of the labouring classes in producing new elements of wealth and additional means of leisure, improvement, and happiness to the world? The savings and the profits together would, we feel convinced, have amply repaid the capitalist the interest of his money, while the sum of human happiness would have been incalculably increased, and the miseries of which we are now partaking so largely would, in all probability, have been avoided.

The true cosmopolitanism of capital is yet far from being properly understood. To steady the thrones of despots, to lend them the means of aggression, to enable them to establish themselves in strength, and entrench themselves in dangerous array along the commerce-routes of nations, to bestow on them the power of conquest and invasion, is wrong; but to encourage the well-being of man, by mitigating the evils of his lot—especially the lot of those who toil—to establish commerce, extend education, develop the energies and resources of a nation, and to diffuse a knowledge of morals and religion, is right—*this* is the true cosmopolitanism of capital.

Britain.

- 1827 Death of the duke of York, Jan. 5.
Wellington succeeds as comdr.-in-chief.
The evidence of Richard Carlile refused at the Old Bailey, London, Jan. 13.
Meeting of parliament, Feb. 8.
Shock of earthquake at Carnarvon, Feb. 10.
Grant of £9,000 a-year additional to the income of the duke of Clarence.
Paralysis of Lord Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Prosecution of Richard Lalor Sheil for uttering seditious language, Feb. 20.
Mr. Peel continues his "unostentatious improvements of the criminal law, out of office as in office."
[He obtained leave to bring in a bill for its amendment on Feb. 22.]
Canning's resolutions on the corn laws, March 1; Peel opposes them. A bill is brought in; passes the Commons, Ap. 12.
Burdett's motion for catholic relief lost by a majority of 276 against 272, March 6.
The Wakefield abduction case;—trial and conviction of Edward Gibbon Wakefield for carrying off Miss Turner, March 28.
Mr. John Orchard, jun., of Exeter, hanged for forgery, March.
Capt. Parry's unsuccessful Arctic expedition in the Hecla, March 25—Oct. 6.
Canning, first lord of the treasury, Ap. 10.
Resignatn. of Wellington and Peel, Ap. 11.
Duke of Clarence, lord high admir., Ap. 17.
Sir J. Copley created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed lord chancellor, April 20.
New peers: Lord Plunkett, Lord Goderich, and Lord Tenterden.
Shakspearian jubilee at Stratford, Ap. 23.
Foundation-stone of the London University laid by the duke of Sussex, April 30.
Mr. Canning, chanc. of exchequer, Ap. 30.
Zoological Gardens of London opened, Ap. 30.
First stone of St. Katharine's Docks, London, laid, May 3.
Mr. Canning coalesces with the whigs, and Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Brougham side with the ministry, May.
The ministry withdraw the corn bill from the House of Lords.
Accident at the Thames tunnel, May 18.
Murder of Maria Marten by William Corder, May 18.
[Corder was executed August 11, 1828.]
Riots in Norwich by weavers, June 8.
Benefit of Clergy repealed, June (1274.)
Unitarian marriage act passed, June 26.
The Bank of England discounts bills at 4 per cent., July 5.
Act for improving the criminal code.
The Russian Mediterranean fleet call at Portsmouth, July 9.
Cruelty to animals act extended.
Cocking, the aeronaut, killed, July 24; his parachute having collapsed.
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge founded.
London Colliseum built, Regent's Park.
Death of George Canning, Aug. 8 (b. 1770), at Chiswick, in the same house in which Mr. Fox had died.
The Goderich administration, Aug. 17.
The duke of Wellington is again commander-in-chief.
Launch of the George the IV., a first-rate, 120 guns, at Chatham, September 11.

Britain.

- 1827 Arrival of captain Parry and Dr. Richardson at Liverpool, from N. York, Sep. 26.
Battle of Navarino, Oct. 20. (See Turkey.)
Trial for blasphemy; conviction of the Rev. Robert Taylor, Oct. 24.
First telegraphic communication from Holyhead to Liverpool—128 miles in 5 minutes, November 5.
Mr. Davis Gilbert, president of the Royal Society, Nov. 30.
Thirteen new baronets created, Dec. 19.
Don Miguel arrives in London, Dec. 30.
Crawford's embassy to the court of Ava.
Slate billiard-tables first introduced.
Agricultural seminary at Temple-Moyle, near Londonderry, Ireland, founded.
The Glo'ster and Berkeley canal finished.
Ledsam and Jones's patent (Birmingham) for making nails by machinery.
Gurney's second patent (first in 1825) for working a steam carriage on a common road—made like a stage-coach.
Deaths: Dr. John Mason Good; Dr. Jones, lexicographer; W. Mitford, hist.; Dr. Kitchener; Dr. Tomline; Robert Pollock, &c.

France.

- 1827 Shock of earthquake at Mortagne, Jan. 2.
New jury act, Jan.
The chamber of Peers decide against the re-admission of the Jesuits.
Anti-slave-trade act.
Attempts of the ministry to further shackle the press defeated by the opposition, "loud and universal," out of doors.
[All parties united against the proposed law; it attacked industry and property, as well as liberty.]
Paris national guard disbanded, April 30.
Censorship of the press established.
New comet disovr. by M. Gambard, June 20.
The chamber of deputies dissolved, and 76 new peers created, Nov. 5.
Villèle resigns office, Dec.
Charles X's museum opened at Paris, Dec. 15.
Omnibuses introduced into Paris.

Germany.

- 1827 Briel overwhelmed by an avalanche.
Capital punishment abolished in Switzerland.
Quarrel of the duke of Brunswick with the king of England, whom he accuses of having mismanaged his education, &c.
Count Munster replies, whereupon the duke sends a challenge to the count, through the hands of a horse-dealer in London.
Law against duelling enacted in Bavaria.
Death of Frederick Augustus of Saxony, May 5.

Prussia.

- 1827 The provincial estates organized.
["Frederick William is now, by inter-marriage, related to Nicholas in the same degree that the emperor Francis was to Napoleon, but with infinitely greater inducements to a collusion of views."]

Italy.

- 1827 Destructive inundations in Naples, June.

Spain.

- 1827 Army of "Observation" on the frontiers of Portugal; new invasion of that country by Chaves, Silveira, and Magessi, in Feb.
Disarming of the rebels; Chaves and Cavallas commanded to quit Spain.

Spain.

- 1827 Rising of the Carlists in Catalonia, Apr. 1; Tortosa attacked, &c.
 Amnesty proclaimed, April 30.
 M. Recacho dismissed; the police department suppressed, and its powers transferred to the head of the Camarilla.
 The state of the country grows desperate; Carlists become daily more formidable.
 The army of observation is sent against the rebels in Catalonia; the king goes to Tarragona; defeat of the Carlists, &c.; numerous executions follow.
 Dispute with Rome respecting the appointment of South American bishops.
 Reforms are made in most departments of the executive.

Portugal.

- 1827 More British troops arrive, Jan.
 Defeat of the rebels at Couches, Jan. 9.
 Opening of the cortes in Lisbon.
 The rebels rally; 8,000 of them enter the province of the Minho.
 Braga seized by the insurgents, Feb. 2.
 Battle of Barca, Feb. 5; D'Angeda and Villa Flor deft. the rebels, who fly beyond the frontiers, where they are disarmed.
 The insurgents enter Tras os Montes, Feb. 16; but are again driven into Spain by the army of the regency, Feb. 22.
 [The British troops which had arrived in Dec. 1826, and Jan. 1827, still at Lisbon.]
 Proclamation intended to check the disloyal conduct of the priests, March 1.
 Mutiny of troops in the garrison of Elvas for arrears of pay, April 29.
 The decrees of Don Pedro received from Brazil are not carried out.

Sweden and Norway.

- 1827 Great fire at Abo in Finland; 780 houses and the university, with its library of 43,000 volumes, destroyed.
 Dissatisfaction of the Swedes with the govt.
 ["The personal character of the king of Sweden mainly preserves him upon the throne of that country."
 The great American sea-serpent seen by 5 Norwegian sailors, August 24; roward of 100 dollars for its capture (a hoax).
 Census of Norway, 1,052,132.
 Death of the mathematician Niels Henri Abel, of Christiansand (born in 1802.)
 [His treatises on the impossibility of the solution of the equation of the fifth degree, and on elliptic functions, are much esteemed.]

Russia.

- 1827 Treaty with Turkey respecting Greece.
 Battle of Navarino; annihilation of the Turkish fleet. (See Turkey.)
 Defeat of the Russians by the Persians, June 20; they are compelled to raise the siege of Erivan, June.
 Battle of Djeven Boulak, July 26; Paskevitch defeats Abbas Mirza.
 The Russians take Abbas Abad.
 Battle of Etchmiazine, Aug. 29; sanguinary contest; the Russians retreat.
 Tauris occupied by the Russians, Oct. 13.
 Siege of Erivan renewed; surrendrs. Oct. 19.
 New conscription; the Jews are required to serve, for the first time, in the army, "as a means of promoting civilization among them."

Russia.

- 1827 Abo, in Finland, destroyed by fire, Aug. 4-7, including the buildings and library of the university (1824): out of a population of 14,000, no fewer than 11,000 are left without the shelter of a house.
 Ukase for the conscription of a reinforcement of 100,000 men.

Netherlands.

- 1827 Concordat with the pope; William abandons the college of Louvain, surrenders the right of nominating bishops, &c.—universal surprise in Belgium.
 The insurrection of the natives of Java not yet suppressed.

Turkish Empire.

- 1827 Negotiations opened in London for the settlement of the Greek question—by the courts of England, Russia, and France, April.
 Treaty of England, France, and Russia, on behalf of Greece, July 6.
 Lord Cochrane arrives in Greece.
 Admiral Rigny arrives off the port of Navarino, Sep. 29.
 The English and French admirals inform the Ottoman admiral in Navarino that they have been ordered to prevent any hostile movement by sea against Greece, and they, therefore, besought him not to attempt any, Sep.
 Armistice between the allied fleets and those of the Turks and Egyptians.
 Ibrahim Pacha violates the armistice.
 The allied squadrons enter the bay of Navarino, Oct. 20.
 Horrid butcheries of Ibrahim on land.
 The allied admirals demand his unmolessted return to his own country; Ibrahim refuses; hence
 Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet of 30 ships destroyed by the combined fleets, Oct. 20.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1827 Loss of Erivan and Tauris.
 New volcano formed at Bakon, Dec. 25.

India.

- 1827 Lord Amherst's visit to Simlah.
 Captain Wade, English agent at Lahore.
 Misunderstanding between the English and Runjeet Singh respecting the supremacy of districts south of the Sutlej.
 Fruitless attack of the insurgent Syed Ahmed Shah, agnst. the Sikhs of Akora.
 Shah Shooja's design for recovering his throne of Cabul by the aid of Runjeet Singh; the English warn him that if he attempts and fails their pension to him will not be renewed.

Africa.

- 1827 Death of captain Clapperton at Sockatoo, Atrica, April 27.

America.

- 1827 Prosperous state of the finances of the U. S.;—7,067,039 dollars appropriated to the reduction of the national debt; and 3,944,359 dollars for interest.
Protective Commercial Policy of the U. S.: convention at Harrisburgh; memorial to congress for "protection to the manufacturing industry of the Union," Jul. 30.
 A large brig is sent over the Niagara Fall, (an experiment); she is broken to pieces, Sep. 8.

Britain.

- 1828 Second irruption at the Thames tunnel; six workmen drowned, Jan. 12.
 The Wellington administration, Jan. 25.
 Parliament meets, Jan. 29.
 The British Catholic Association petition for a repeal of the test act, Jan.
 Attack of Sir Thomas Staines upon Carabusa, Jan. 31.
 Don Miguel leaves England, Feb. 9.
 £1,000 realized at a ball in the Guildhall, London, for Spanish and Italian refugees, Feb. 13.
 Lord Hill commander of the forces, the duke of Wellington having resigned, Feb. 15.
 Fall of the New Brunswick theatre, Well Close Square, London; 10 persons killed, Feb. 28.
 51 persons drowned at Manchester on the occasion of the launch of a vessel at the Wharf, Feb. 29.
 Marquess of Anglesea, lord-lieut. of Ireland, March 1 (appointed Feb. 27).
 Baptized Jews made eligible to the freedom of the city of London, March 4.
 [A "standing order" since 1785 had forbidden them the privilege.]
 The criminal code, &c.; Brougham's motion of inquiry into the state of the law. Commission of inquiry appointed, Mar. 21.
 Repeal of the test act, April 28.
 Dissenters' affirmation act.
 The shipping regulation bill opposed by Sir H. Parnell, because it would increase the charge of emigration from 40s. to £6 or £7. It passes into a law. Much agitation of the shipowners against the act.
 Mutiny act, March 21.
 Lord John Russell's motion for the repeal of the test act of Charles II.
 [Peel, Palmerston, and Huskisson opposed it.]
 The test act repealed, April 28.
 License of dice makers regulated, May 9.
 Branch banks established.
 The country bankers oppose the proposal to establish branches of the Bank of England, May.
 The British troops return from Madrid.
 Resignation of Lords Dudley and Palmerston, and Messrs. Huskisson, Grant, and Lamb, May 30.
 The new London corn exchange opened, June 24.
 Convention with Spain; the latter agrees to pay £900,000 in satisfaction of the claims of British merchants, June 26.
 Suicide of Mr. Montgomery, July 4, on the Crueltying appointed for his execution for Cocking, v. parachut Wellesley Pole deprived by Lord Society for in the court of chancery, of the ledge foundship of his children.
 London Collis: of the state to interpose to Death of George: from influences believed at Chiswick: mental to their moral and in-Mr. Fox had character, was thus formally The Goderich adm: proclaimed." See also, The duke of Well. Westbrooke, Jacob's mander-in-chief. '3
 Launch of the (George: ted for Clare, July 5.
 120 guns, at Chatham, the discovery of longi-

Britain.

- 1828 Sliding scale duties on corn, July 15.
 Disinterment of the body of John Hampden, July 21, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his death (June 24, 1643).
 Re-assembling of the Catholic Association, July 26.
 Distress and consequent riots in Ireland.
 Lord high admiralship resigned by the duke of Clarence, Aug. 12.
 Peel's digest of the criminal laws passed.
 Unpopularity of the Wellington administration.
 "Cumberland" orange clubs instituted in Ireland, Aug. 23.
 Committal of the hon. Augustus Yelverton, in Dublin, for treasonable speeches, Aug.
 Great church and state meeting on Penenden heath, in Kent, Oct. 24; the "no popery" cry renewed.
 First Brunswick club at Maidstone, Sp. 18.
 London university opened; professor Bell reads the introductory lecture, Oct. 1.
 Three native merchants of Bombay take shares in the London university.
 Opening of St. Katharine docks, London, Oct. 25.
 Joseph Hunton executed in London for forgery, Dec. 8.
 The queen of Portugal is received at Windsor Castle by the king, Dec. 22.
 Stevens's steam paddles introduced.
 Ports open to foreign grain at a nominal duty—the price having reached its maximum height.
 4,900,000 uncultivated acres in Ireland at this time.
 Swan River colony founded.
 Association of Civil Engineers instituted.
 The accordion first introduced into Engd.
 Davis's patent method of boiling sugar.
 W. Etty elected R.A. in the room of the late Mr. Flaxman.
 500 schools in the Highlands of Scotland, affording education to 25,000 children.
 Capt. Rock's letters to George IV. pub.
 800,000 children under education in Ireland.
 Swedeborgian liturgy first published.
 Strachan's patent for manufacturing alum.
 Abolition of the Irish Linen board.
 Telford's proposed improvements in the London Water-works.
 The Orangemen of the north of Ireland act insultingly towards their catholic fellow-subjects.
 ["The unarmed processions of the catholics have been put an end to by the exertions of the Catholic Association, in consequence of a proclamation of the lord-lieutenant; and the people were never more peaceable, though every means has been employed to arouse them to violations of the law by the enraged Orangemen. This party holds meetings openly. Its adherents parade with arms in their hands, and threaten and insult their catholic fellow-subjects with impunity. It is the partiality of government which is so injurious."]
 Deaths: Margt. Nicholson, May 17; hon. Mrs. Damer; Dugald Stewart; Sir Jas. Edwd. Smith, F.R.S.; lieutenant-col. Dixon Denham, at Sierra Leone; earl of Liverpool; Dr. Wollaston.

France.

1828 Guimet's discovery of making artificial ultramarine.

Captain Duferrey's observations show that the Magnetic Equator is not fixed, &c., that it has no regular motion.

The late ministry narrowly escape impeachment for peculation and treason.

Expedition of 15,000 men to Greece.

Educational statistics; means of instruction required for 5,500,000 children: actual provision for only 1,500,000; hence, 4,000,000 children are without school accommodation.

Conviction of Beranger, the poet, for "bringing the king and religion into contempt;" he is fined 10,000 francs.

Death of Dr. Gall at Paris, Sep. 22.

Discovery by capt. Dillon of the fate of La Perouse—cast away on two islands of the New Hebrides (1788.)

Germany.

1828 Battles of Varna, Augt. 5 and 21, and Oct. 1; the Turks finally defeated.

Austria.

1828 Paganini is exculpated from the charge of murder by the authorities of Vienna after a thorough investigation instituted at the request of the musician himself.

Spain.

1828 The insurgents in Catalonia still cause much uneasiness, Jan.

Battle at Logrono near Burgos; the royal troops defeated.

The French evacuate Cadiz, Sep. 21.

Ecclesiastical censorship of the press ordered by the bishop of Valencia.

Population (M. Balbi's estimate) numbers little short of 14,000,000; M. Laborde reckons it at from 11 to 12 millions.

Revenue this year about £5,983,410; expenses of government £5,255,639.

["It is impossible to determine what degree of credit is to be given to the above financial official estimates. Taxation in Spain embraces every fault which can possibly vitiate a revenue system: it is grossly unequal and arbitrary, and from the highest functionaries downwards there is the most flagrant corruption and abuse."]

Portugal.

1828 Intrigues of foreign emissaries; dreadful state of the country.

Usurpation of Don Miguel, uncle of the reigning sovereign, June 26; he soon fills the prisons with victims—many of whom are British subjects.

Civil war in Portugal till 1833.

Trial of Sir John M. Doyle and Mr. Young; they are fined.

Quarrel between Miguel and his mother.

Denmark.

1828 2,371 Lancasterian schools in Denmark. [In 1823 there were only 507.]

Russia.

1828 Peace of Turkmanshai with Persia, in Feb.; acquisition of Erivan and Nakidschiwan.

War with Turkey; declared April 26.

The emperor heads his army in May.

The Russians cross the Pruth.

Count Panim, governor of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Azof surrenders, through the treachery of its commandant, after a 4 months' siege.

Russia.

1828 Victorious progress of the Russian arms; Kars (an important post) is carried, and the troops appear before Shumla.

Population—82,592,000, comprising 12 distinct nations. The Slavonians alone number (in seven grades) 54,000,000.

Netherlands.

1828 Opposition of M. de Potter to the regal government; he is arrested, convicted, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

War of the public press against William.

Dismissal of Mr. Van Maanen, the chief minister of Belgian affairs.

Turkish Empire.

1828 Expulsion from Turkey of 132 French, 120 Eng., and 85 Russian residents, Jan. 5.

Victory over the Russians at Shumla.

War with Russia, April 26.

Varna taken by the Russians, with a loss of 21,000 men.

Emperor of Russia heads his army, May 20.

Brehilow capitulates to the Russians, Ju. 19.

Anappa surrendered, June 23.

The heights of Shumla taken by the Russians, July 20.

Nicholas appears before Varna, Aug. 5.

Battle of Akhalzie, Aug. 24.

The Bosphorus closed by the Turks, Sep. 8.

The Dardanelles blockaded, Oct. 1.

Varna surrendered, Oct. 15.

The Morea evacuated by the Turks, Oct. 30.

A French army of 15,000 men replaces them—provisionally.

Russians raise the siege of Silistria, Nov. 10.

A Russian squadron under Gleig blockades the Bosphorus, Dec. 31.

The Porte declares its intention to resist to the utmost the pretensions of Russia, and to break the treaty of Akerman.

Greece.

1828 Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, Jan. 18.

The Greek grand council of state (the Panhelion) established, Feb. 2.

Greece and the adjacent islands divided into departments, April 26.

A national bank founded, Feb. 14.

Convention for the evacuation of the Morea and freedom of Greek captives, Aug. 6.

Coin of three denominations—"Ægis" (copper), "Minerva" (silver), and "Five Phoenix Piece" (also silver), issued.

Persia and Tartary.

1828 Armenia overrun by the Russians.

India and China.

1828 Lord Wm. Bentinck, gov.-gen. of India, July 4.

Edict against the use of opium in Canton; the trade continues.

America.

1828 1,204,960 dollars paid as indemnity for deported slaves, &c. by the British govtmt.

Modification of the Tariff, May 13.

Noah Webster's Dictionary first published.

Republic of Uruguay.

Rondeau, dictator; population, 175,000.

Insurrection of Padilla in Colombia, Ap. 9.

National convention of Colombia; Bolivar, dictator, at Bogota.

Conspiracy of Santa Anna agnst. the life of Bolivar, Sep. 25.

Nearly 7,000 post-offices in the U. S.

[In 1790 there were only 75.]

Britain.

- 1829 Agitation in Liverpool and other towns against the East India monopoly, Jan., Feb., March, &c.
 York Minster burnt—set on fire by Jonathan Martin, Feb. 2.
 [Martin was convicted March 31, and sent to a lunatic asylum.]
 Execution of *Burke*, the notorious murderer, at Edinburgh, Feb. (1831.)
 [He sold his victims (whose bodies presented no marks of violence) for dissection.]
 Peel resigns his seat for Oxford, Feb. 4.
 [Sir Robert Inglis was elected in his place, Feb. 28.]
 Meeting of parliament, Feb. 5.
 The Catholic Association votes its own dissolution, Feb. 12.
 Earl Dalhousie appointed to the command in India, Feb. 25.
 Dangerous association suppression act passed, March 5.
 Duke of Northumberland, Irish viceroy, March 6.
 Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea, March 21.
 Marine and military mutiny acts, Mar. 23.
 Act for the government of W. Australia.
 Catholic emancipation act, April 13.
 ["The long-delayed, but ever memorable act of Roman Catholic emancipation."]
 General distress throughout Engl.; hence Riots in the manufacturing districts; and Riots in Spitalfields, London, April, May.
 Captain Ross's arctic expedition (till 1833), May 23.
 Imprisonment for debt for less than £20 on Mense process abolished in Ireld., Ju. 4.
 Friendly Societies act passed, June 19.
 Attack on Mr. Gurney's steam carriage on its trial journey to Bath, July 28.
 King's College, London, founded.
 [The govt. granted a site for 1,000 years.]
 The London Athenæum Club-house erected, where Carlton Palace formerly stood.
 New Post Office, London, opened, Sep. 23.
 The new (present) system of police introduced by the Cheshire magistracy.
 The metropolitan police corps first established, Sep. 29.
 The evidence of quakers and Moravians by affirmation in criminal cases first made legal (1838.)
 Demolition of Exeter 'Change.
 Political panic in London, Nov. 5.
 [The London lord mayor's show was not held this year.]
 Thos. Maynard executed for forgery, Dec. 31.
 [The last infliction of capital punishment at the Old Bailey, London, for the crime of forgery.]
 Dr. Brown, of Glasgow, discovers a new disease—rather common to literary persons, "a relaxed weariedness," &c. He cures it by leeching.
 Surgeon Jerrard's "Revolvable Bed."
 Professor Airy's experiments on the pendulum in the Cornish mines.
 Deaths: George Dawe, R.A., soon after his return from Russia, where, it is said, he realized £100,000; Sir Humphrey Davy; Barry St. Leger; Shield, the composer; Speaker Abbott.

1830 On p. 620.

France.

- 1829 The duke de Laval Montmorency declines the invitation to form a ministry.
 Assassination of Mons. M. C. de Lafayette by A. M. Plagniol, who commits suicide on the spot.
 Prosecution of persons found selling prints of *John Hampden*, young Napoleon, &c.
 Universal cry for a "constitution," while the king is bent on restoring ultraism.
 Fearful hurricane in the Isle of Bourbon, Feb.
 Garacine introduced as a substitute for madder in dyeing, by Lagier and Thomas of Avignon.
 1830 The Chambers (and the public also) exhibit strong signs of hostility towards the administration of prince Polignac.
 The Chambers dissolved; new election.
 The inhabitants of Paris (not one-thirtieth of the population of the whole country) pay nearly one-tenth of the taxation.
 Expedition against Algiers; "to divert the people's attention from home affairs."
 The result of the elections proves inimical to the king's ministers—270 liberals returned against 150 royalists.
 Suppression of the charter: the liberty of the press suspended.
 Chamber of Deputies again dissolved.
 Expedition against Algiers successful; it is taken by a land force, July 5.
Continued on p. 620.
- Austria.**
 1829 The poems of the king of Bavaria in 2 vols. prohibited in Austria.
- Prussia.**
 1829 Dreadful inundation at Dantzic, from the bursting of the dykes at the Vistula; destruction of 10,000 head of cattle, 4,000 houses, and many human beings, Ap. 9.
 1830 Representative government demanded by the people.
- Spain.**
 1829 Cadiz declared a free port.
- Portugal.**
 1830 Death of the dowager queen of Portugal.
 ["She was a cruel, dissolute bigot; yet she is represented, like our Old Bailey jellons, as having died with the rites of religion, and with exemplary devotion."]
 Change of ministry; Saldanha Palmella, bishop of Viseu, in office.
 Miguel declares his intention of resuming the regency; attempts to corrupt the garrison; desertions; courts-martial, &c. June.
Continued on p. 621.
- Denmark.**
 1829 2,700 Lancasterian schools in Denmark.
- Russia.**
 1829 The Russians cross the Balkan under general Diebitsch, July 26; hence Peace of Adrianople, Sep. 14; the Porte guarantees the free navigation of the Black Sea and Dardanelles.
 Nicholas (emperor of Russia) is crowned king of Poland at Warsaw, May 24.
 Experiments of col. Rancourt on the Neva, for the purpose of providing against the overflowing of its waters, which at times had proved so calamitous.
 Population of Poland—4,468,289, exclusive of the army.

Russia.

- 1830 Revolt in the Caucasus against the Russian yoke.
 Insurrection in Warsaw, Nov. 29; begun by 600 young students; flight of the grand duke Constantine with two regiments to Praga; the troops are disarmed; 41 colonels and majors killed; massacre of soldiers who refused to give up their arms; women fight in the ranks, &c.
 Besides the Polish troops, 30,000 of the citizens are under arms.
Continued on p. 621.

Netherlands.

- 1829 Counter journals established by the royal party in Belgium—war of the press increases in rancour and violence.
 Insurrection in Java under Diepo Negoro. The Moutre (grinding tax) abolished in Belgium, Dec.
 1830 Great discontent in Belgium; a general desire for a separation from Holland; the states refuse to grant the supplies.
 Conspiracy of Potter; he is now banished. Revolution in Belgium—commenced by a riot in Brussels, August 25 (1813.)
 Charles Rogier and Vandermeere, &c. head the insurgents.
 Entrance of William into Brussels, Sep. 1. King William driven from Brussels.
 An army under prince Frederick enters Brussels, but is again expelled.
 Troubles in the Netherlands: the Belgians refuse to be treated as provincials of the Dutch nation; the Burgher guard organized in Brussels, &c. Sep.
 Belgium National Congress of 200 deputies. A provisional government appointed.
Continued on p. 621.

Turkish Empire.

- 1829 Surrender of Missolonghi by Turks, May 17. Fall of Erzerum; the Russians under Paskevitch capture it.
 Sitzings of the Greek National Assembly at Argos commenced, July 23.
 Defeat by the Russians at Kirk-klesseh.
 Fall of Adrianople to the Russians, who march towards Constantinople.
 Peace between Turkey and Russia, Sep. 14: Moldavia and Wallachia placed under the protection of Russia, and 7,000 ducats paid by the Porte.
 A newspaper (the first) printed in Egypt.
 1830 The independence of Greece acknowledged by Turkey, April 25.
 Adrianople restored by Russia.
 Attack on Algiers by the French, July 4; they capture and occupy it.
 Insurrection in Albania.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1829 Death of Mahmood (the ex-king of Cabul) at Herat (1824.)
 Kamran rules in Herat under the auspices of Persia.
 Peace of Persia with Russia.
 Erzerum surrendered to the Russians.

- 1830 Civil war in Persia; Abbas Mirza (on behalf of his father) agt. his revolted bro.

India and China.

- 1829 Order for the discontinuance of Suttee sacrifices issued by Lord William Bentinck.
 Disagreement between the English and Chinese at Canton.
 1830 *On p. 621.*

America.

- 1829 *Andrew Jackson* (gen.) 7th president U. S. [Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina, 15th March, 1768. His father, a settler of Scottish descent, died early, and he was left to the care of, and to care for, his widowed mother. When a mere boy he bore arms in the war of independence. He afterwards studied law, as well as war; and occupied at the same time the offices of major-gen. in the U. S. army, and judge in the supreme court of Tennessee. He signalized himself, in 1815, by the defence of New Orleans, where he proclaimed martial law. He was subsequently subjected to fine for injuries then done to private parties. After filling several public offices he became, in 1824, a candidate for the presidency. At that time no candidate had the requisite number of votes, and the representatives chose Adams. In December, 1823, however, he was elected by a large majority. He was highly favourable to the slave interest and to territorial aggrandizement. He vetoed the renewal of the bank charter, in opposition to the Congress. Presidency ended 1837, died 8th June, 1845.]
 Chesapeake and Delaware canal opd. Jul. 4.
Independence of Venezuela as a separate republic.

Gen. Paex, president; population, 900,000.

Republic of Bolivia.

Santa Cruz, president; pop. about 1,400,000.

Decree for the expulsion of the Spaniards from Mexico.

Close of the civil war in Buenos Ayres.

Peace between Colombia and Peru.

Revolt of the Colombian general Cordova agt. Bolivar, president of the republic of Peru; he is defeated and killed, Oct. 17.

- 1830 U. S. treaty with Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Black Sea.

British vessels from the West India Islands admitted into the U. S. ports.

Census of the Union: free men, 12,856,171; number of slaves, 2,010,436.

Population of Ecuador about 600,000.

[Value of diamonds found in Brazil since 1730 to this is estimated at £3,000,000.]

Continued on p. 621.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1829 Captain Sturt's first exploring expedition. Swan River settlement.

- 1830 Capt. Sturt's second exploring expedition.

["Australia is radically and fundamentally the occupancy of a single stock; the greatest sign of difference between its numerous tribes being that of language.

. . . The blacker and ruder population of Timor represents the great-great ancestors of the Australians, and it was from Timor that Australia was apparently peopled. I feel but little doubt on that subject. Timor itself is connected with the Malayan peninsula by a line of dark-coloured, rude, and fragmentary populations, to be found in Ombay and Floris at the present moment, and inferred to have existed in Java and Sumatra before the development of the peculiar and encroaching civilization of the Mahometan Malays."—*Latham's Man and his Migrations*, p. 124.]

Britain.

1830 Business of the Irish customs transferred from Dublin to London, Jan. 6.
 Meetings for the reform of the criminal laws in London and elsewhere.
 R. Landersails for Africa from Portsmouth, in the *Alert*, Jan. 11.
 Royal patent for the exclusive printing of Bibles, Jan. 21, to extend to 1860.
 M. A. Shee, pres. Royal Academy, Jan. 25.
 Parliament opens, Feb. 4.
 Prosecution of Mr. Alexander, editor of the "Morning Chronicle," for "libels" on the duke of Wellington, Feb. 10.
 New Eng. opera house, Lon., burnt, Feb. 16.
 The "Society of the Friends of Ireland," suppressed by proclamation, April 24.
 Great metropolitan reform meeting, March; a "Political Union" determined upon; Mr. O'Connell in the chair—Chartism.
 4 per cent. French annuities, reduced May 3.
 Bill for Jewish emancipation, lost May 17.
 Food riot at Limerick: loss of life, June 15.
 George IV. dies at Windsor, June 28.
 [The disease of the king was satisfactorily discovered by his late majesty's physicians after his death. King's age 68.]
 William IV. (brother) succeeds.
 Civil list settled at £510,000.
 Annual revenue, about £50,056,966.
 Forgeries (amendment) act, July 23.
 Parliament dissolved, July 24.
 Opening of Manchester and Liverpool railway, Sep. 15; Mr. Huskisson, M.P. killed.
 Incendiary fires throughout England.
 Act for draining bogs in Ireland.
 Duty paid on 1,100,000,000 bricks.
 Duty on coals entering London abolished.
 [Dr. Buckland states that "he has always looked upon the waste of coals arising from the regulations established at the coal mines as a national calamity; and it appeared to him, that we were wasting unnecessarily, that which it was the duty of the nation to preserve for the use of posterity." Mr. Bailey is of opinion that the Durham coal mines will be exhausted in 200 years. But adding all the sources of coal together, it is reasonably concluded, that an abundant supply for 2000 years may be calculated upon.]
 The duke of Brunswick takes refuge in England, "the late sovereign of which he so outrageously insulted," for giving a constitution to his people.
 O'Connell's renewed agitation; he now demands "Repeal of the Union," Oct.
 825,804 slaves in the English colonies.
 Population of Gr. Britain, about 23,000,000.
 Mr. George Pococke's patented globes for geographical and astronomical purposes.
 Earl Stanhope's calculating machinery.
 Pritchard's diamond microscopes.
 Disputes at Canton between the English factors and the Chinese.
 Opposition to tithes in Ireland.
 General demands for reform.
 Public meetings in London, against the expense of the new police.
 Parliament opened by the king, Nov. 2.
 Wellington is opposed to "progress," he declares that reform is not needed.
 Defeat of the ministry on the civil list; they go out of office, Nov. 16.

Britain.

1830 The Grey administration, Nov. 22.
 The principle of reducing the taxes is begun to be carried out by Lord Althorp, the chancellor of the exchequer.
 Sist, a lunatic, contemplates the assassination of the duke of Wellington, Dec. 8.
 Circulation of Bank of Engd., £20,620,000.
 Trevor's resolution against Cobbet's Register, Dec. 24; withdrawn.
 The admiralty court of Scotland abolished.
 Regency bill contingent on the accession of the next heir while a minor, Dec. 23.
 Marquis Anglesea, Irish viceroy, Dec. 23.
 Steam communication with India; Mr. Waghorn returns to London Dec. 12, and describes the journey as practicable,—to reach Bombay, via Egypt and the Red Sea, in 45 days.
 The crucifix and other religious emblems, said to be popish, begin to be introduced into many Anglican churches; *Puseyism*.
 Deaths: Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A.; John Parke, musician; Wm. Hazlitt.

France.

1830 Continued from p. 618.
 The French govt. resolve to retain Algiers.
 New law for elections; only Deputies of Departments are allowed to sit in the new Chamber, July 25.
 The type and presses of the *Temps National*, &c. are seized and destroyed; 350 literary persons thrown out of employment.
 Duke of Ragusa commands the troops.
 Protest of the Deputies, &c. against the ordinance of July 25.
 Exchange is shut; workshops are closed; ordinances are treated with contempt, &c.
 The *Revolution* commences, July 27; great effusion of blood—the national guards (now re-united for the struggle) against the regular troops; fighting continues without intermission till the 30th; 3,000 are killed; flight of the tyrannical and cowardly Charles to England; the duke of Orleans with the title of *Louis Philippe I.*, king of the French, is raised to the throne.
 A provisional government appointed.
 Lafayette is again at the head of the national guards.
 The Chambers again opened.
 Clausel succeeds Bourmont in Algiers.
 Trial of the ex-ministers, Nov. 15–21.
 Polignac, Peyrouet, &c., condemned to imprisonment for life.
 "Electoral law" extending the franchise to 200,000 persons promulgated, Dec. 30.
 Lafayette resigns his command; M. Odillon Barrot, and M. Dupont de l'Éure also retire.

Germany.

1830 Revoltn. at Brunswick; duke escps. to Eng. The king of Saxony abdicates, Sep. 9, in favour of his nephew.
 Revolution in Belgium, Aug. 25.
 [Lord Blantyre was killed by accident during this revolution, Sep.]
 Commotion throughout Switzerland; a revolutionary council formed at Soleure.
 Troubles in Saxony.
 C. O. Muller (d. 1840), F. Rotteck (d. 1849), J. L. C. Heeren (d. 1842), Scholl (d. 1835), and A. Von Humboldt, historians, fl.

Italy.

- 1830 The king of Sardinia increases the Piedmontese army to 120,000.
Ferdinand II. king of Naples, Nov. 8.
 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*.
 Death of Pius VIII., Nov.; vac. 2 months.
 Venice declared a free port.

Portugal.

- 1830 *Continued* from p. 618.
Saldanha out of office, July 24.
 Popular demonstrations in favour of *Saldanha* in Lisbon and Oporto.
 The new ministry persecute the press.
 Appointment of Don Miguel as regent by a decree of the empire, dated July 3; received at Lisbon in Sep.
 Stoppage of the Bank of Lisbon.
 Attempt to assassinate Miguel at the palace of Ajada, Dec. 15.

Russia.

- 1830 *Continued* from p. 619.
 A "provisional government" appointed; Nicholas acknowledged only on condition of a thorough separation of the two states, Russia and Poland.
 Nicholas demands an unconditional surrender; overthrow of the provisional government, &c.
 "National Council" at Warsaw; prince Adam Czartoryski, president.

Netherlands.

- 1830 *Continued* from p. 619.
 Belgium declared independent of Holland by the provisional government, Oct. 4:—the house of Nassau is for ever excluded from the throne; a republic is proposed but rejected by the Chambers; a limited monarchy is decided upon.
 Decree excluding the Orange family from the throne of Belgium.
 Antwerp evacuated by the Prince of Orange is taken by the Belgians; the Dutch cannonade the town from the citadel, Oct. 27.
 William appeals to the five great powers; they entertain the appeal, hence an armistice agreed to.
Independence of Belgium acknowledged by the allied powers, and announced by Van der Weyer, Dec. 28.

Greece.

- 1830 *Greece an independent kingdom.*
 ["The Greek revolution began at a period of general revolutionary agitation in the south of Europe. The year 1830 may be called the peculiar era of insurrections—the 'annus mirabilis' of political changes. The standard of popular revolt against real or alleged abuses of government had been raised from the pillars of Hercules, and beyond them to the eastern shores of Sicily and Calabria; and in 1831 waved over the four kingdoms of the Spanish and Italian peninsulas. But the Greeks stood in a relation to their Turkish masters very different from that of any other European people to their Christian rulers, and their revolt is therefore to be justified on different grounds."] *The throne of Greece declined* by prince Leopold, May 21.
 "There is not a landed proprietor in Greece worth £500 a-year."
 Troubles and dissensions in Greece.

India and China.

- 1830 Chinese "labourers" introduced into Van Diemen's Land—an experiment.
 Major Burney arrives at Ava, on a diplomatic mission, August 25.
 Awful sickness, scarcity, and war with the natives at Swan River colony; 400 (out of 1,500) remove to other settlements; much dissatisfaction with Mr. Peel; ruinous condition of affairs at Freemantle, Clarence, and Perth.

America.

- 1830 *Continued* from p. 619.
 Convention at Bogota for framing a new constitution for Colombia, rendered necessary by the dissolution of the union of 1819.
 Resignation of Bolivar, as president of the republic of Colombia, April 11.
Joaquín Mosquera chosen dictator of Colombia.
 Independence of Venezuela declared.
 770 newspapers in the U. S., having a circulation of 64,400,000.
 Steam coach for common roads constructed at Cincinnati.
 Re-opening of the U. S. trade with the possessions of Great Britain.
 The author of "Junius's Letters" is discovered (!) by an American author to be no other than Horne Tooke. (!)
 Execution of general Victoria at Puebla, Sep. 11; he died declaring that his death would be avenged speedily.
 Poisoning of several white persons in Bermuda by the negroes, Nov.

"The Watchman and Jamaica Free Press" conducted by men of colour at Jamaica.

300,000 slaves, 340,000 free negroes (most of them capable of reading and writing, and possessing very extensive property), with 13,000 whites, form the population of Jamaica.

Dispute regarding the exclusive right of fishing.

[The chamber of commerce at St. John's, Newfoundland, send a vessel under the command of capt. Sweetland, to contest the right of exclusive fishing on the west coast of Newfoundland, claimed, under the treaty of Utrecht, by the French. He is warned off by the French, and yields. This fact is communicated to the British government, but no steps are taken to resist the French claim, which Lord Shelburne denies and Mr. Pitt admits. Great indignation is excited in consequence among the advocates of British supremacy.]

Sir James Kempt is succeeded in the governorship of Canada by Lord Aylmer.

Produce of the cod-fishery, Newfoundland, this year, 760,177 quintals.

[A quintal is equivalent to a cwt.]
 Produce of the seal-fishery, 12,371 tons of oil, 559,342 seal-skins.

Number of immigrants to Canada in this year, 28,000.

From England and Wales, ... 6,799

— Scotland, 2,450

— Ireland, 18,300

Other parts of the world, 451

Total, 28,000

Britain.

- 1831 Comet discovered by Mr. John Herepath, at Crawford, Jan. 7.
 Mr. Carlisle tried for a libel, convicted, fined £200, and to be imprisoned 2 years, Jan. 10.
 Arrest of Messrs. O'Connell, Reynolds, Barrett, Steele, and Lawless, on a charge of conspiracy to evade the laws, Jan. 18.
 Assembling of parliament, Feb. 3.
 Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers plead guilty to a charge of violating a proclamation, Feb. 12.
 The Reform bill introduced by Lord John Russell, into the commons, March 1.
 The offices of postmaster-general of England and Ireland united, March 11.
 Ministers defeated on the Reform bill, March 21; by a majority of one.
 Ministers defeated on general Gascoyne's amendment, April 20.
 Serious disturbances in Ireland; vice-royal proclamations, &c.
 Riots in the forest of Dean, June 8; the peasantry destroy 50 miles of fence and wall.
 Rev. Robt. Taylor convicted of blasphemy, heavily fined and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, July 6.
 William Cobbet tried for a seditious libel; the jury did not agree, July 7.
 New parliament assembles, June 14.
 £60,000 subscribed for Irish relief.
 35 persons killed at Newtownbarry, Ireland, by a body of yeomanry, June 18.
 London bridge opened by the king, Aug. 1. [Its erection cost £506,000.]
 Act of provision for the queen, August 2.
 Waterspout burst on Clidugh, Mount Kerry, Ireland, Aug. 4.
 Loss of the Rothesay Castle, August 17.
 County Lord-lieutenants first appointed in Ireland, August 23.
 Coronation of the king and queen, Sep. 9.
 The Lords reject the "Reform bill," Oct. 7, by a majority of 41. Hence riots at Derby and Nottingham; lives lost, Oct. 8.
 Irish arms bill passed October 15.
 Public works, Ireland; £500,000 exchequer bills to be issued, by act, Oct. 15.
 The "unknown tongues" at Mr. Irving's chapel, London, first uttered, Oct. 16.
 Act to establish a court of bankruptcy, Oct. 20. Bankruptcy laws enacted.
 [Laws respecting bankruptcies, were passed in Eng. in 1543, 1560, 1602, 1706, 1780, 1812.]
 The cholera morbus in England; its first appearance at Sunderland, Oct. 26.
 The Bristol riots occasioned by the visit of the recorder, Sir Chas. Wetherell, Oct. 29.
 New ministerial reform bill introduced into the commons by Lord J. Russell, Dec. 12.
 Execution of *Bishop* and *Williams*, the murderers, Dec. 5, who had pursued the same course of crime, and for the same purposes as Burke (1829.)
 Drake's patent process of tanning.
 Deaths: Mrs. Siddons, actress; W. Roscoe, historian; Henry MacKenzie.

France.

- 1831 Budget presented by M. Lafitte amounts to 1,167,000,000 francs.
 Chatet, a priest, introduces the vulgar tongue into the church service.
 Disturbances at Rodez, Collioure, Nimes, &c., Feb.

France.

- 1831 Riot in the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris, Feb. 14.
 Sack of the palace of the archbishop of Paris, Feb. 15.
 Reform in criminal law, Feb. 26.
 Report of the committee of National Rewards (appointed Sep. 2, 1830, to investigate the claims of those wounded, and the relatives of those slain in the Revolution), from which it appears that the citizens killed in that affair numbered 788, while 4,500 were wounded; of the troops 75 were killed, 300 wounded.
 New electoral law, by which the voters were more than doubled.
 M. Casimer Perier succs. M. Lafitte, Mar.
 Trial of MM. Trélat, Cavaignac, Guinard, &c., March; acquitted.
 Police ordonnance agt. pub. banquets, May.
 War with Portugal; the forcing of the passage of the Tagus, July 11.
 Police ordonnance forbidding assemblies in streets or highways, &c., July 13.
 Tumult in Paris; Désirabode stabbed by the national guards, July 14.
 King's speech at the Palais Royal, July 23.
 The *fusils Gasquet* case, July.
 Law forbidding the assembling of the national guard unless by civil authority, July 31.
 Tumultuous discussions on the address in reply to the king's speech, Aug. 9.
 Insurrectionary attempts in Paris, Sep. 16.
 Treaty of the twenty-four articles, Oct. 15.
 Thirty-six new peers created, Nov. 19.
 The Saint Simonians formed into a school.
 Insurrection in Lyons, Nov.
 [The motto in this *éméute* was "Vivre en travaillant, ou mourir en combattant." — "To live by working or die by fighting."] Marshal Soult arrives in Lyons from Paris with troops; calm somewhat re-established.
- Germany.**
- 1831 Prince Leopold elected king of the Belgians, June 4.
 William II. elector of Hesse, resigned voluntarily.
- Austria.**
- 1831 Austria inclines to aid in the re-constitution of Poland.
 Diplomacy fails.
 The repression of the insurrections in Parma, Modena, and Bologna, inspires confidence in the government; hence Austria declares her intention of interfering in the affairs of Italy.
- Prussia.**
- 1831 The cholera in Dantzic and Berlin, having reached the former place May 28.
 The king aids Russia in the suppression of the Polish revolt.
- Italy.**
- 1831 Insurrection in Central Italy, Feb. Menotti shot, Feb. 3.
 Countess Rosa, daughter of count Carlo Testi, accused of participating in the rebellion of February; sentenced to three years' imprisonment in a fortress of state, for having embroidered a silken standard with the 3 colours of the Italian kingdom. [The first instance, it is believed, of female handiwork being accounted high treason.]

Italy.

- 1831 Charles Felix (Carlo Felice) dies; hence Charles Albert (nephew of Charles Felix), king of Savoy.
A volcano bursts out in the island of Ferro, Sep. 13.
Volcanic island suddenly formed in the Mediterranean, near Sicily, Sep.

Poland.

- 1831 Battle of Zelichow, between the Poles and Russians; the latter defeated with a loss of 12,000 men, April 6.
Battle of Wurz, Russians deſtd, Mar. 31.
Battle of Wilna, in Poland, June 12.
Warsaw taken, September 8, and Cracow occupied by 10,000 Russians.
Independence of Poland finally extinguished.

Spain.

- 1831 The apostolic party supreme.
The tyranny of the governmt. and the disposition to rebel progress with equal steps.

Portugal.

- 1831 The ex-emperor of Brazil arrives at Falmouth, England, June 9; he assumes the title of duke of Braganza, and soon begins to form plans for the recovery of Portugal from Don Miguel.
Insurrection at Lisbon, August 21.

Denmark.

- 1831 Change in the Danish constitution; representative councils for Denmark, Sleswig, and Holstein, granted.

Russia.

- 1831 Throne of Poland declared vacant, Jan. 25.
Victory of the Poles at Grouchow, Feb. 20; retreat of the Russians.
Decree of Nicholas, declaring the estates of the principal revolters confiscated; the lower orders are to be sent to Siberia.
Battle of Wurz; the Poles under Skrzynecki defeat the Russians under Diebitsch, March 31.
Victory of the Poles at Zelichow, April 6.
Victory of the Poles at Seidlitz, April 10.
Expedition of Divernifki into Volhynia.
Indecisive, though sanguinary, battle at Ostrolenka, May 26.
Death of Diebitsch, Russian gen., June 10.
Battle of Wilna; Poles defeated, June 19.
Death of grand duke Constantine, June 27.
Defeat of the Poles at Wink, July 14.
Decisive battle of Warsaw, Sep. 7 and 8; the Poles utterly routed; hence Capitulation of Warsaw, Sep. 8.
Poland lies prostrate before Russia.
Citadel of Warsaw founded.
Concentration of 70,000 Russian troops in Poland; now governed by martial law.
Suppression of the Polish language; and commencement of the efforts of Russia to obliterate from Poland every characteristic which distinguished it from the ruling state.
Banishment of over 5,000 families to Siberia.
The fortifications of Azof rebuilt under the superintendence of several eminent European engineers.

Netherlands.

- 1831 The duke de Nemours elected king of Belgium; he declines the honour, as his father refuses his consent, Feb. 3.
M. Surlat de Chokier elected regent, Feb. 24.
Leopold, prince of Saxe-Coburg, the first king of Belgium, is elected, July 12.

Netherlands.

- 1831 Leopold enters Brussels, July 19.
War recommenced by the king of the Netherlands against Belgium, in defiance of the five powers, Aug. 3.
A French army of 50,000 men are sent to the aid of Leopold.
Armistice, Oct.
Conference of the ministers of the five great powers in London; and Acceptance of the 24 articles of pacification, Nov. 15.

Turkish Empire.

- 1831 Revolt of Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt; he invades Syria.
First newspaper in Turkey this year.
Insurrection in Albania suppressed.
The cholera in Turkey.
Those Christians who had been made slaves in consequence of the Greek revolution are liberated by the sultan.

Greece.

- 1831 Assassination of count d'Istria, president.
The two assassins immured in brick walls reaching to their chins; in this position they are sustained by food till death at length relieved them.
Mianlis burns the Greek fleet at Poros, to save it from the Russians.

India and China.

- 1831 Defeat and death of Syed Ahmed Shah at Cashmere.
Lord William Bentinck visits Simlah.
Interview of Lord Bentinck and Runjeet Singh at Rooper. The latter is anxious to know the designs of the Eng. regarding Sinde, which the gov.-gen. conceals.
Scheme of navigating the Indus; suspicions of Runjeet Singh respecting the ulterior designs of the English government.
Lieut. Burnes's navigation of the Indus.
Further disagreement between the English and Chinese at Canton.
Eng. ships of war arrive at Canton fr. India.

America.

- 1831 Great agitation on the free trade policy and the "American" or Protective system in the United States.
The north-eastern boundary question; award of the king of the Netherlands rejected by England and America.
Treaty of commerce with Mexico.
Death of the ex-president Monroe, U. S., July 4.
Revolution in Brazil: the troops fraternize with the people; Don Pedro abdicates in favour of his son, only 5 years old, Ap. 6.
Don Pedro and family return to Portugal.
Embassy of congratulation from the United States government on account of the bloodless revolution effected in Brazil.
Independence of Ecuador.
Rocaſuerta, president; pop. about 600,000.
Dreadful hurricane in Barbadoes; thousands of lives lost and immense property, August 10.
Agitation for the annexation of some portions of Texas begun last year continues.
Insurrection of negro slaves in Jamaica; the island placed under martial law, Dec. 22.
Australasia and Polynesia.
1831 Major Mitchell's explorations in south and eastern Australia; the rivers Peel and Darling discovered.

Britain.

- 1832 First appearance of cholera at Edinburgh, Feb. 6.
 The cholera in London, Feb. 14.
 Cholera prevention act, Feb. 20.
 Third reading of the Reform bill carried in commons. Feb. 22, by a majority of 109.
 The cholera appears in Dublin, March 3.
 Launch of the *Vernon* frigate (the largest ever built in Eng.) at Woolwich, May 1.
 Unmutilated-reform-bill meeting at Birmingham, May 7.
 Defeat of ministers on Lord Lyndhurst's motion for postponing the disfranchisement clauses.
 The Lords' opposition to the Reform bill leads to a dissolution of the ministry:—
 Resignation of Earl Grey, May 9.
 Meetings expressive of confidence in the ministry.
 Wellington fails in forming a ministry.
 Public meetings throughout the country in favour of reform.
 The Grey ministry restored, May 18.
 The king grants them power to create a new batch of peers.
 Assize of bread first in Ireland, by act of parliament, May 23.
 Assault on duke of Wellington, June 18.
 Collins's assault on the king at Ascot races, June 19.
 Freedom of the city of London voted to Lords Grey and Althorp, July 11.
 £15,000 voted for a National Picture Gallery on a motion by Mr. Spring Rice, July 23.
 Alexander Somerville flogged by order of major Wyndham, for expressing political opinions.
 Executn. of four of the Bristol rioters (1831.)
 Reform bills for England, Scotland, and Ireland, are eventually passed—English June 7, Scotch July 17, and Irish Aug. 7.
 Laws regulating schools of anatomy, Au. 1.
 Custom-house, Dublin, burnt, August 9.
 Tithe composition (Ireland) act, Aug. 16.
 Attwood and Cobbet's discussion on the best means of relieving the public distress, August 23.
 Tithe affrays in Ireland; lives lost, Sep.
 Sir Thomas Denman appointed lord chief justice, Nov. 6.
 Parliament dissolved, Dec. 3.
 Surrey Zoological Gardens opened; also Dublin Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park.
 St. James's Bazaar, London, built by Mr. Crockford.
 Morse fully develops and applies the power of electro-magnetism for telegraphic purposes.
 Deaths: Dr. Bell, Crabbe the poet, Clementi the composer, Jeremy Bentham, Sir Walter Scott, Sep. 21; Thomas Hardy, Lord Tenterden.

France.

- 1832 Great distress; frequent riots and plots.
 Gisquet, prefect of police, Paris, orders the construction of gutters before each house at the expense of the householder, as a means of supporting the indigent, without meddling with the national finances.
 This measure was resisted; but the Court of Cassation interprets the law of Aug., 1790, in its favour.

France.

- 1832 Sixty-six cases of cholera in Paris, March 30; from this time
 The cholera rages throughout France; in Paris alone 18,000 perish in a few months. [Scarcely had the cholera appeared in Paris, before news arrived from all the towns and villages in the neighbourhood, even to the distance of 200 miles, of the same disease being amongst them. In one month more people were cut off by the cholera in Paris, than by the "plague" of London.]
 Riot; Paris declared in a state of siege, Ju. 3.
 Death of prince Napoleon Francis Alexander Joseph, duke of Reichstadt, only son of the Napoleon Buonaparte and Maria Louisa, at Schönbrunn, July 22.
 The court of Cassation declare the ordinance of siege illegal.
 Leopold, king of Belgium, marries a daughter of Louis Philippe, Aug. 9.
 Arrest of the duchess de Berri at Nantes, Oct.
 Some unknown person fired at Louis Philippe on his way to open the session of the Chamber of Deputies—escaped, Nov. 19.
 Deaths: Cuvier, Perier, May 15; general Lamarque, June 1.

Germany.

- 1832 Deaths: Schinkel, archit.; Goethe, poet, &c.

Austria.

- 1832 Reinell attempts to assassinate the king of Hungary, Aug. 9.

A deputation of Zillertal converts from popery present a petition to his imperial majesty, Francis, requesting permission to connect themselves with a protestant church; subsequently refused.

Italy.

- 1832 Ancona made a free port, April.
 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*; the town of Bronte destroyed, &c.

Poland.

- 1832 Ukase of the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that Poland is hereafter to be regarded as an integral part of the Russian empire, Feb. 28.

Spain.

- 1832 Revocation of the decree abolishing the Salic law, and declaring Ferdinand's daughter Isabella heiress of the crown, Sep. 18.
 Illness of Ferdinand VII.; the queen is appointed regent till his recovery; hence Ministry changed, Oct. 25.
 Ferdinand attacked with lethargy, is reported dead, and an announcement to that effect made by Monsieur D'Onbiel to the emperor of Russia.
 Recovery of the king; the revocation (of Sep. 18) revoked, Oct. 31.
 Prevalence of alarming court intrigues.
 Formation of the Christina party.

Portugal.

- 1832 Don Pedro's expedition, Feb. 9.
 Don Pedro arrives in Portugal.
 Don Pedro proclaims himself regent for his daughter, Donna Maria, at Terceira, April 2.
 Don Pedro storms and captures Oporto.
 Don Miguel's party attack Oporto, but are defeated by the army of Don Pedro; great loss on both sides, Sep. 19.

Sweden.

1832 Opening of the Gotha canal, Sweden.

Russia.

1832 Popular (cholera) insurrection in Petersburg. Imperial ukase, constituting Poland an integral part of the Russian empire. Feb. 26. Abolition of 187 convents in Russia, Jul. 31.

Netherlands.

1832 Marriage of Leopold and Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French, Aug. 9.

War between Holland and France.

Antwerp invested by the French under marshal Gérard, Oct. 29.

Antwerp besieged by a combined French and English fleet, Nov. 13.

Antwerp surrendered, Dec. 24.

Return of the French army, Dec. 27.

Turkish Empire.

1832 Milosh recognised as hereditary prince of Servia, and the country ceded to the native inhabitants by paying an annual tribute of 2,300,000 piastres, about £43,125, permitting the residence of a pasha and 150 Turks at Belgrade, as a sign of the sultan's supremacy.

Riot in Damascus; Mohammed Selim having ordered the streets to be cleaned, a riot ensued against the European innovation.

Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mohammed Pacha, May 27.

Turks defeated at Homs; followed by the loss of Aleppo, Damascus, and Beyrout. Ibrahim Pacha victorious at Konieh, Dec. 21; the Turks lose 30,000 men.

Antioch taken by Ibrahim Pacha.

Greece.

1832 Otho, elector of Munich, second son of Louis Charles, king of Bavaria, chosen as king.

["The autocrat was the first to sanction the choice, for though he had strenuously opposed the nomination of Leopold, from a dread of English influence, he foresaw that so long as he held the truncheon over the Germanic diet, he could have no apprehension from Bavaria."] Civil list, £96,353. Population, 790,000.

Persia and Tartary.

1832 Persia manifests an intention of annexing Herat to her empire; Britain dissuades but Russia encourages her.

India and China.

1832 Runjeet Singh consents to the opening of the Indus to British commerce: although he declared that their commerce interfered with his views and plans of government.

["In spite of every government endeavour, and of the adventitious aid of large consuming armies, the expectation of creating an active and valuable commerce by the Indus has not yet been fulfilled."] Dost Mohammed warns the Scindhians against allowing an English factory to be established at Shikarpoor; yet he asks for English friendship.

Importation and sale of opium forbidden by authority in China, Feb. 9. Hindu plays rendered into English.

["The drama of the Hindus were, like those of the Greeks, commonly represented at solemn religious festivals, of which they were supposed to constitute

India and China.

a portion. The drama of the Hindus is viewed as the most interesting portion of their literature, and the most generally agreeable to European taste. The most celebrated authors are Kalidasa and Bhavabhuti. Respecting the origin of the Indian drama, nothing satisfactory is known; the accounts of the native commentators, who carry it back to the mythological period, being decidedly fabulous. The oldest pieces extant are supposed to be of the first century of the Christian era, or a little earlier; and they are too refined and elaborate to be regarded as first essays in the art. Sir Wm. Jones has furnished a valuable specimen in his translation of *Sakuntala*, or 'The Fatal Ring;' and Professor Wilson has translated the principal of their dramatic compositions in his 'Theatre of the Hindoos.'"]

Africa.

1832 Commercial treaty concluded, through the agency of major Harris, between Great Britain and the king of Shoa, July.

America.

1832 First purchase of land from the Indians of Iowa.

War of the U. S. with the Indians; Winnebagoes, Sac, and Fox Indians; Black Hawk defeated and captured.

Protecting tariff renewed and increased, June 2.

Claims of American merchants on France settled, by the latter country agreeing to pay 25,000,000 in six annual instalments.

The U. S. government agree to pay for French claims 1,500,000 francs.

Cholera in New York.

The Potomai frigate inflicts severe punishment upon the Malay pirates of Sumatra.

Opposition of South Carolina to the tariff. New tariff laws, July 14.

The U. S. bank question; the president vetoes the motion for renewing its charter.

The House of Representatives are against the renewal; the Senate for it.

Failure of 96 local banks; great commercial panic.

Cholera in the United States and Canada. New silver mines discovered in Chili.

Independence of New Granada.

Santa Anna, president; popul., 3,108,000.

Another estimate makes it only 1,300,000. Nullification of the acts of congress by the South Carolinian legislature, Dec. 19.

Changes in the government of Brazil.

Brazil slave-trade abolished.

["The country in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres was so parched that clouds of dust obscured the noonday sun, and flocks of sheep were smothered in some parts, just as caravans are occasionally lost in the moving sands of the Arabian desert. When, after a long drought, rain fell, the first half-hour the drops came down in the form of liquid mud, actually discolouring the white houses of the city."—*London Review*, No. 1.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1832 Wool exported 1,515,156 lbs., value £73,559. Oil and whalebone exported valued at £146,018.

Britain.

- 1833 Great fire, Liverpool, £300,000 worth of property destroyed, Jan. 1.
Opening of parliament, Jan. 29.
Ship *Hibernia* burnt; 150 lives lost, Feb. 5.
The affirmation of quakers returned to parliament admitted by the House, Feb. 14; Mr. Pease takes his seat.
The Rev. Mr. Irving condemned as a heretic by the Scottish presbytery of Annan, March 13.
[He was excluded from the General Assembly, May 2, 1832.]
Act for suppressing disturbances in Ireland, April 2.
"Irish Volunteers' Association" suppressed, April 12.
Day of thanksgiving for the mitigation or removal of the cholera, April 14.
Agitation for the repeal of the window tax.
Duel between Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter mortally wounded, May 10.
Conviction of Lord Teynham for conspiracy to defraud, May 11.
Coldbath fields public meeting dispersed, May 13; Cully, a policeman, killed.
Dinner to Daniel O'Connell at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, May 16.
Inquest on Robert Cully, May 21; verdict—"justifiable homicide;" grt. sensation.
Verdict quashed by court of King's Bench, and £100 offered for apprehension of the murderers, May 30.
Dramatic authors' protection act, June 10.
Advertisement duty reduced from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. for England, and from 2s. 6d. to 1s. for Ireland, June 28.
Petitions in favour of Jewish emancipation, for the removal of Smithfield market, &c.
The Miguelite fleet defeated off St. Vincent by Napier, July.
Hungerford market, Lond., opened, Jul. 3.
Shock of an earthquake at Nottingham, July 13.
Part of the Dublin Custom-house burnt, August 9.
Irish Church temporalities acts, Aug. 14.
[According to Lord Althorp's statement, made on Feb. 14, the protestant establishment of Catholic Ireland numbered 4 archbishops and 18 bishops, deriving a gross revenue of £150,000; the deans and chapters drew £23,600 (of which the necessary expenditure exhausted no less than £21,400); the other benefices (1401 in all) derived an income of £600,000.]
Abolition of 2 abprics. and 10 bishoprics.
Assessed taxes act, Aug. 14.
Loan of £1,000,000 to Irish clergy.
[Loan remitted in 1838.]
Quakers', Moravians', and Separatists' affirmation acts, Aug. 28.
British shipping encourgmont. act, Aug. 28.
The commercial part of the East India Company's charter revoked, Aug. 28.
Act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, August 28; £20,000,000 to the planters.
Renewal of the charter of the Bank of England, August 29—to 1854.
Establishment of a day mail to France.
Committee appointed by parliament for the revision of the penal code.

Britain.

- 1833 Limitation of the hours of labour of minors in cotton mills to 10 hours p. day, Aug. 29.
Loss of the *Amphitrite* convict ship; only 3 out of 131 saved, Aug. 31.
Marquis Wellesley, Irish viceroy, Sep. 26.
Return of captain Ross (to Huli) from the arctic expedition undertaken by him in 1829, after hope of him was almost abandoned, Oct. 18.
The "Penny Magazine," issued by the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, begun.
[From this time the rapid increase of periodical literature has been amazing.]
Departure of Sir John Herschel on an astronomical expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 18.
Number of power-loom in England and Scotland—100,000.
Number of hand-loom—250,000.
["A very good *hand weaver*, 25 or 30 years of age, will weave 2 pieces of 9-8th shirting per week, each 24 yards long, containing 100 shots of weft in one inch, the reed of the cloth being a 44 Bolton count, and the warp and weft 40 hanks to the pound. In 1823 a *steam-loom weaver*, 15 years of age, attending two looms, could weave 7 similar pieces in a week. In 1826 a *steam-loom weaver*, 15 years of age, attending two looms, could weave 12 similar pieces in a week; some could weave 15 pieces. In 1833 a *steam-loom weaver*, from 15 to 20 years of age, assisted by a girl about 12 years of age, attending to four looms, can weave EIGHTEEN SIMILAR PIECES in a week; some can weave TWENTY PIECES."—*Baines*. Notwithstanding the wonderful increase in the number of power-loom, it is extraordinary that the number of hand-loom are not diminished, but seem rather to have increased.]
Invention of Mr. Grant for making biscuits by machinery.
Confession of the Faith of English Independents—published by Congreg. Union.
Duty on soap reduced to 1d. per pound.
Deaths: Mr. Sotheby; Hannah More; Kean the actor; Charles Dibdin, poet; Biddles the miser, leaving £1,000,000 sterling—(he had lived on 6d. a-day); O'Keefe the dramatist; Rev. Rowland Hill; Dr. Babington; Sir John Malcolm; W. Wilberforce; Sir John Stevenson, musician.
France.
1833 The extermination of the natives of Algiers, to provide room for European colonists, proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, March 9.
Bergeron and Benoit tried for attempting to assassinate Louis Philippe; acquitted March 16.
The duchess de Berri sent off to Palermo, June 9.
Court of Delegates abolished, Aug. 14.
Austria.
1833 Protests against the treaty between Turkey and Russia.
[Jealous lest the mouths of the Danube might be sealed up by the increase of the Russian power.]

Italy.

1833 The "Young Italy" insurrections.
Conspiracy of Savoy, excited by Mazzini.

Prussia.

1833 The Zollverein established, March 22.

Spain.

1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; hence
Isabella II. (daughter, born Oct. 10, 1830)
queen of Spain, Sep. 29.

The civil wars which have lately rent and
impooverished Spain, date from this time.
Christina, the queen-mother, regent.

Portugal.

1833 Capture of Mount Cavalho, April 9.
Don Miguel's fleet, consisting of five ships,
captured off Cape St. Vincent by admiral
Napier, July 2.

Evacuation of Lisbon by the duke of Ca-
davallo, July 23.

Donna Maria restored and re-proclaimed
queen, July 23. Pedro excommunicated.
The queen declared of age, Sep. 15.

Denmark.

1833 Denmark was exempted from the cholera,
but was scourged by an epidemic ague,
which seemed to be as contagious and as
destructive of life. The deaths on an
average of the seven preceding years
being 24,575, while this year they amount-
ed to 37,181.

Russia.

1833 Treaty with Turkey.
Cracow occupied by Russia and Austria.

Netherlands.

1833 Princess Louisa Marie, queen of Belgium,
gives birth to a prince.

The king and queen of Belgium visit Paris.
An exhibition of national works of art
opened at Brussels.

Leopold subscribes for the Polish refugees.
Convention of Zouhoven, at which the
conditions of the navigation of the Meuse
are signed between the Dutch and Bel-
gians, Nov. 18.

Turkish Empire.

1833 Ibrahim Pacha approaches towards Con-
stantinople with a large army, inspired
by previous successes; hence
The sultan asks the assistance of Russia, and
A Russian force enters Constantinople,
April 3.

Treaty of Constantinople.

England, France, and Austria protest
against the treaty with Russia.

Ibrahim withdraws his troops.
Convention of Kutayah, May 4.

[This convention put an end, for a time, to
the hostilities of the sultan and his too
powerful subject.]

The Russians aid the Turks; but at length
the Porte is compelled to make

Peace with Mohamed Ali; acknowledging
his independence and ceding Adama and
Syria.

Treaty with Russia offensive and defensive;
the Porte engages to close the Dardanelles
agt. foreign vessels when required, Jul. 8.

Greece.

1833 *Otho I.* (a minor), younger son of the king
of Bavaria, king of Greece, Jan. 25.
Council of regency appointed.

["The government is a constitutional mon-
archy, with two legislative houses—a
senate and house of representatives."]

Greece.

1833 A body of Bavarian troops arrive at Nau-
plia in Feb.

The French army evacuate Greece.

Conspiracy of Colocotroni detected, Oct. 27.

India and China.

1833 Shah Shoojah's expedition against Scindia
enters Skikarpoor unopposed.

The tea trade to China and the India trade
thrown open to Eng. commerce, Aug. 28.

A native magistracy first introduced in the
British possessions.

Inundation at Canton; 10,000 houses and
more than 1,000 persons swept away, Oct.

Africa.

1833 Barbarous outrages practised by the French
in Algiers.

A school of medicine established at Cairo
by M. Clot Bey.

Resistance to France still manifested.

Proposal to exterminate the Algerians made
in the Chamber of Deputies, Fr., Mar. 9.

Macomo, one of the Caffre chiefs, having
been expelled from his encampment on
the Kat River in 1829, and been allowed
to take up a position on the Chumie
River, is again unjustly expelled, re-
monstrates, and rebels.

[This is the origin of the Caffre war.]

America.

1833 *Andrew Jackson* (gen.) re-elected president,
March 4.

The U. S. deposits removed from the bank.
Girard College in Philadelphia, and

The university of New York, commenced.
Santa Anna, president of Mexico.

The House of Assembly (Canada) pass a
bill of supply, in which they, for the first
time, affirm the power of the possession
of the public purse, by affixing to the
grants of salaries to the officials of the
state, certain *provisos* for the better secu-
rity of the state, the general tenor of
which was, that no paid official should
hold a seat in the deliberative assemblies,
while the salaries of judges were made
conditional upon their holding no other
office under the crown. The assembly
of this year also proposed to alter the
constitution of 1791, by making the legis-
lative council *elective*. The legislative
council reject these bills, and Mr. Stan-
ley, British secretary of state, gave orders
that the state officials should be paid out
of the revenue not yet surrendered to the
disposal of the colony by Lord Goderich.

Discontentment increases in Canada.

Riot of the military at Montreal, Sep. 19.

Population of British North American
colonies, 1,300,000.

First cargo of ice to Calcutta, despatched
by Frederic Tudor (1805.)

Australasia and Polynesia.

1833 The Lady Munro, from Calcutta to Sydney,
wrecked; 90 on board, 20 saved, Jan. 9.

Act subdividing Australia into West and
South Australia and Van Diemen's
Land, passed in the British parliament.

The total value of imports to New South
Wales amounted to £713,972, and the
total value of exports, consisting chiefly
of provisions, wool, horses, cattle, horns,
hides, wood, &c. amounted in all to
£394,801. Revenue £205,535.

Britain.

- 1834 Shock of earthquake at Chichester, Jan. 23.
Great meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London, against the corn-laws, colonel Thompson in the chair, Jan. 30.
Captain Wathen (15th hussars) tried by court-martial at Cork, and acquitted, Feb. 1; col. Lord Brudenell removed from the command by his majesty.
Proprietors of the "True Sun" convicted of two seditious libels, Feb. 6.
Trades' Unions cause disturbances.
Artists' College proposed, Feb. 15.
Statistical Society of Lond. formed, Mar. 15.
Strike of 3,000 weavers at Leeds, Mar. 18.
Wellington chancellor of Oxford, Mar. 30.
Sentence of transportation against six Dorsetshire labourers, for being members of illegal societies, viz. Trades' Union, Ap. 17.
Procession of 30,000 Trades' Unionists to Whitehall, with a petition on behalf of the Dorchester convicts, April 21.
Treaty, Britain with France, Spain, and Portugal, for the expulsion of Dons Carlos and Miguel, April 22.
Birmingham Political Union dissolved, May 10.
Faction fight near Tralee, 45 killed and drowned, June 24.
Resignation of Earl Grey, July 9.
The Melbourne administration, July 17.
Chimney Sweepers' act, July 25.
Act against lotteries, July 25; that at Glasgow this year to be the last.
Final Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, Aug. 1.
[A sum of £20,000,000 was voted by parliament as indemnity to the slave owners.]
Bank notes a legal tender for sums above £5, Aug. 1.
Stamp duty on almanacks abold., Aug. 13.
Poor-law amendment act, Aug. 14.
Numerous fires (incendiary) throughout the country; great agitation and distress.
Irish church temporalities amendment act, Aug. 15.
South Australian incorporation act, Aug. 15.
Halfpenny church rate refused at Manchester.
Shock of earthquake at Portsmouth, Sep. 3.
Failure of Mr. Raikes, gov. Bank of England, Oct. 1.
Houses of parliament burned, Oct. 16.
[The tallies and counters hitherto in use in the exchequer office, being no longer required, those primitive instruments of receipts and computation were removed to the cellars of the Houses of Parliament, and placed in the flues to be consumed. At six o'clock on Thursday, the 18th October, the burning began, for there were several cart loads of them, but the flues becoming overheated, a terrific fire burst out at half-past six in the evening, which in a few hours destroyed the building.]
Inundation of the Dodder, near Dublin; a great deal of property (agricultural) destroyed.
Dissolution of the Melbourne administration, Nov. 13.
Wellington in office till Sir R. Peel returns from Italy, Nov. 14.
Fire brigade established in London.

Britain.

- 1834 An extensive Orange conspiracy; the duke of Cumberland and several noblemen implicated; legal proceedings withdrawn.
Wreck of the (a.s.) Superb in the North Sea; all on board (number unknown) perish.
Death of the duke of Gloucester, Nov. 30.
60,000 retailers of beer in England.
Sir Robert Peel, premier, Dec. 10.
Earl of Haddington, Irish viceroy, Dec. 29.
Parliament dissolved, Dec. 30.
Waterloo dock, Liverpool, opened.
Deaths: Rd. Lander, at Fernando Po; Mrs. Cromwell, great-great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, and the last of the family, at Cheshunt, Feb. 26, aged 90; Lord Teignmouth; Stothard, the painter; Dr. Doyle; S. T. Coleridge; Gen. Sir John Doyle; Earl Spencer; Archibald Hamilton Rowan; Thomas Pringle; Rev. Edward Irving; Charles Lamb (Elia), &c.

France.

- 1834 The celebrated Artesian Well at Grenelle, near Paris, begun, Jan. 1.
[Completed, after enormous labour, at a cost of 170,000 francs, in 1841.]
Insurrection of Arabs in Algiers, Feb.
Riots at Lyons, April 15.
Marshal Gerrard succeeds marshal Soult in the ministry, June.
Deaths: M. Bourrienne, author of "Memoirs of Napoleon" (insane), at Caen, Feb. 7; La Fayette, May 20.

Prussia.

- 1834 The Zollverein, a commercial league, first becomes operative.
["The German customs-union (Deutsche Zollverein) is an association of states, having for its declared object to secure freedom of trade and commerce between the contracting states, and a common interest in the customs-revenue. The terms of the union are expressed in the treaty between Prussia and the other states, dated March 22, 1833, which may be regarded as the basis of the association. The states now forming the union are Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Nassau, the Thuringian States, Frankfurt, Brunswick, Lippe-Schaumburg, and Luxemburg. The German powers which have not joined the union are Austria, Hanover, Oldenburg, Holstein, the two Mecklenburgs, and the Hanse Towns."—*Edinburgh Review.*]
The Zollverein adopts the Prussian tariff, 10 to 15 per cent., as the basis of its tariff.

Italy.

- 1834 Earthquake at Parma; 40 shocks felt at Borgotaro; many houses overthrown at Pontremoli, Feb. 14.
A decretal of the propaganda, confirmed by pope Leo XII., confides to the society of the *Maison de pitpus* the conversion of the islands of the Pacific, June 2; hence M. Etienne Rouchouse is nominated bishop of Nilopolis and vicar-apostolic of eastern Oceania; and M. Chrysostome Liansou, prefect-apostolic of southern Oceania.
Terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius; 15,000 dwellings and 2,500 acres of cultivated land destroyed, Sep.

Spain.

1834 England, France, and Portugal form an alliance with Spain to end the civil strife in the latter countries, and to expel Carlos and Miguel; hence

Treaty of London for the pacification of Spain.

Carlist insurrections continue.

Don Carlos retires to England, June; his adherents still remain insurgent.

The Lisbon massacre, June 9.

Don Carlos and his family land in England, June 18; but

Suddenly reappears among his adherents in Spain, July 10.

The house of peers vote the perpetual exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne, Aug. 30.

The Cortes repudiate the royalist debt of 1823, Aug.

The royalist volunteers disarmed at Madrid, Oct. 27.

Portugal.

1834 Frequent conflicts; surrender of Santarem; capitulation of the Miguelites, May 26.

Don Miguel, by leaving the kingdom, abdicates the throne, May 26.

Don Miguel suffered to leave the country unharmed, embarks at Erora, and takes passage to Genoa, May 31.

Abolition of the Oporto wine company.

Don Miguel stipulates for an income of 17,000,000 milreis per annum, June.

Massacre at Lisbon, June 9.

Three hundred convents suppressed.

Don Pedro dies, Sep. 24.

Denmark.

1834 Denmark divided into four electoral districts by decree of May 15; viz.: 1. the Danish Islands; 2. Jutland; 3. Schleswig; 4. Holstein.

Cholera in the north.

Russia.

1834 A treaty with Prussia and Austria to deliver up to their respective governments any Poles seeking refuge, Feb. 10.

Netherlands.

1834 Exhibition in favour of the prince of Orange leads to a

Serious riot in Brussels, April 5.

Turkish Empire.

1834 Regular posts first in Turkey.

Persia and Tartary.

1834 Death of Futteh Ali, the Persian shah.

Civil wars succeed, his sons (who numbered more than sixty) striving for the crown; Mohammed, his grandson, is aided by Russia and England; hence Mohammed Mirza (son of the beloved Abbas Mirza) shah of Persia.

Persia soon becomes (and still continues) a dependent upon Russia.

India and China.

1834 The rajah of Coorg revolts; he is defeated and deposed, April 10.

The exclusive rights of the English East India Company cease at Canton, Ap. 22.

Free trade commences; ships sail for England laden with tea, April 25.

[The five cities which have been opened up by treaty to the general trade of all nations, are Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai. All foreigners have free access to these cities. They may reside

India and China.

in any of them, but they are not permitted to penetrate into the country beyond, farther than one day's journey. Canton and Amoy are the sea-ports which British merchants have known longest, and they are the cities in which the greatest hatred of the British prevails. Foo-chow is the capital of the black-tea district. This city has comparatively little trade, and is said to be rapidly falling to decay. Ning-po, on the mainland, opposite the isle of Chusan, is a place of considerable size, and has the reputation of being the finest city on the coast open to foreigners. It is also one of the literary cities of the empire. Shang-hai is the most northerly of the free cities. It has a wall three miles in circumference, and about 200,000 inhabitants.]

1834 Natives of India first admitted to the magistracy, May 1.

Lord Napier at Macao, as protector of British commerce.

Defeat of Shah Shooja by Dost Mohammed Khan at Candahar, July 1.

Runjeet Singh annexes Peshawur to Lahore.

He sends an embassy to Calcutta with presents for the king of England.

Lord Napier violates the etiquette required by the Chinese customs at Canton, and thereby provokes hostilities, July 16.

Affray between the Chinese and two British vessels; several Chinese killed, Sep. 5.

Death of Lord Napier at Macao, Oct. 11.

Mr. Davies succeeds Lord Napier.

Interdiction of the opium trade by the emperor of China, Nov. 7.

Africa.

1834 Cholera in Egypt.

Richard Lander, the African explorer, dies at Fernando Po, of shot wounds received while ascending the river Nizum.

The French ministry announces its intention of retaining Algiers permanently,

May 20.

M.M. Laval and Carat expelled fr. Tahiti.

Troubles in Africa with the Caffres.

America.

1834 The bank panic on the wane, March.

Censure on the president of the U. S., by the Senate, for removing the U. S. deposits from the bank.

Pedro, emperor of Brazil, who resigned 1831, dies, Sep. 24.

Disturbances in Lower Canada, on account of the unpopularity of the legislative council; public meetings are held.

The legislative assembly pass seventy resolutions against Lord Aylmer, governor.

Stanley's and Aylmer's despatches condemned.

The Cherokees retire to the Arkansas.

Population of Guiana: *British G.* 914,000, viz., 4,1000 whites, 82,824 negroes, and 8,076 mixed. *French G.* 24,000, viz., 6,000 free, and 18,000 slaves. *Dutch G.* 86,000, viz., 18,000 whites, and 68,000 negroes and mixed.

Australia and Polynesia.

1834 First English settlers in New South Wales

—on Kangaroo Island and Nepean Bay.

South Australia settled.

Britain.

- 1835 Great excitement during the elections, Jan. Law-suit and subsequent personal rencontre between O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Wigley, Feb. 9.
- The question of sheriffs' liabilities to direct the execution of condemned criminals in the court of King's Bench; Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., sheriff of Chester, who had declined giving directions for the execution of the murderers of Mr. Hyde of Ashton, since their conviction on Nov. 6, is tried and acquitted, Feb. 13.
- New parliament houses opened, Feb. 19; Mr. Abercromby, speaker of the House of Commons.
- Parliament opened by the king, Feb. 24.
- Bribery at the Cambridge election; professor Henslow prosecutes before Lord Abinger, March 19, 20.
- Reform dinner to Ld. John Russell, Mar. 28.
- Lord John Russell's successful motion for appropriating the surplus of the Irish church revenues to the general education of all Christians in that country, Ap. 4, 7. [This question of the Irish church forced Peel and Wellington out of office.]
- Resignation of ministers, April 8.
- Alex. Baring created Baron Ashburton, April 10.
- Restortn. of the Melbourne cabinet, Ap. 18.
- Lord John Russell defeated for South Devonshire, is returned for Stroud.
- Lord Normanby, Irish viceroy, April 23.
- Duel between Lord Alvanley and Maurice O'Connell; neither party injured, May 4.
- South Australian Co.'s amendment act.
- Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, at which "the Auchterarder case" was brought up; the Assembly repelled the objections taken to the decisions of the primary court, and instructed the presbytery to proceed in terms of the veto act passed 1834.
- Unsuccessful attempt in convocation to make admission to Oxford university more easy of attainment, by substituting a declaration instead of subscription, May 20 (57 for, 459 against the proposal.)
- Reform Association formed.
- Election riot in Wolverhampton.
- Prince Jamehodeen, son of Tippoo Saib, visits England.
- Foreign enlistment bill, in favour of the queen of Spain, suspended, May 9.
- Disturbances in opposition to certain objectionable clauses of the Poor Law amendment bill, at Great Bucham, Norfolk.
- Lord Morpeth's (the governmental) measure for Irish church reform, July; including, among other important points, the long-contested and celebrated "Appropriation Clause," lost.
- Return of Lord Wm. Bentinck, July 14.
- Agitation agt. stamp duties on newspapers commenced;
- Great meeting in London, Ld. Brougham in the chair, July 18.
- Meetings on behalf of the Municipal Reform bill.
- Tea duties act, Aug. 21—2s. 1d. per pound from July 1, 1836.

Britain.

- 1835 Statute rendering all future marriages within the prohibited degrees void, Aug. 31.
- Great musical festival at York, Sep. 8.
- Return of capt. Back to Liverpool, Sep. 8; he obtains the premium for Arctic discoveries.
- Act substituting declarations instead of oaths in certain cases, Sep. 9.
- Cruelty to animals act extended, Sep. 9.
- Copyright in lectures act, Sep. 9.
- Municipal corporations act, Sep. 9.
- The king and queen of the Belgians visit England; the duchess of Kent and princess Victoria meet them at Ramsgate, Sep. 29.
- Mr. Salomons (a Jew) chosen sheriff of the city of London, Oct. 1.
- Hanging criminals in chains abolished.
- Third centenary of the publishing of the Bible celebrated in England, Oct. 4.
- Lord Aylmer returns from Canada, Oct. 13.
- Mr. O'Connell's tour in England and Scotland.
- The commissioners of charities commence their sittings, Nov. 11; Lord Brougham, chairman.
- The government proposal to incorporate the London university as a *College*, and to extend the same privilege to other and similar institutions, accepted, Dec. 2.
- Mr. Salomons' election (see Oct. 1) set aside, Dec. 17; that gentleman having refused to swear "on the true faith of a Christian."
- First election of town councils in corporate towns, according to the municipal reform act, Dec. 25.
- Two fatal tithe affrays in Ireland.
- Dr. Jno. Abercrombie elected lord rector of Marischal College, Aberdn. (1781, 1844.)
- Deaths: Henry Hunt; Earl Nelson; Mrs. Hemans; Michael Thomas Sadler; Lord Viscount Milton; Sir John Sinclair; James Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd.)
- 1836 On p. 632.
- France.**
- 1835 Great difficulty in getting a ministry; Duc de Broglie accepts, March 14.
- Trial of insurrectionists and rioters of Paris and Lyons, in April, 1834 (*Le Procès Monstre.*)
- Assassination of marshal Mortier and others by Fieschi at Paris, July 28.
- [The instrument employed was the infamous *infernal machine*, consisting of 25 gun-barrels, so arranged as to go off simultaneously by a train of gunpowder.]
- Deaths: Durand, architect; Dupuytren, anatomist; Lafont, painter; Roman, sculptor; Dufour, architect; Robert, painter; Le Brun, novelist.
- 1836 Trial of Fieschi and others for firing the "infernal machine," Jan. 30.
- After a trial, which lasted 14 days, they received sentence on the 15th; three were guillotined on the 19th, a fourth condemned to 20 years' imprisonment.
- Napoleon's mother died at Rome, Feb. 2.
- Louis Ailhaud fired, from a walking stick, at Louis Philippe, while on his way toward the Tuileries, June 25.
- Was tried July 8, and guillotined, July 11.
- Continued on p. 632.

Germany.

1835 Günther, prince Schwarzburg, voluntarily resigns. [He died in 1837.]
Deaths: Langbeiri, politico-satirist; count Benzel Sternan; count Platens, at Sicily Baden joins the Zollverein.

1836 Death: Karl Wichman, sculptor.

Austria.

1835 *Ferdinand*, emperor of Austria, March 2. Conferences at Kalisch and Toeplitz betw. the Austrian and Russian emperors and the king of Prussia, Oct.
[So far as is known this conference had no political motive or end.]

1836 *Frederick Augustus IV.* (nephew of Antony Clement) king of Saxony.

Italy.

1835 Rossini having lost, by the revolution of July, 1830, in France, his chief patron, Charles X., returns to Milan, but finds himself supplanted in public estimation by Bellini.

Donizetti flourishes.

[Between 1828 and 1838 he is said to have written forty-two operas.]

Deaths: Ct. G. Giraud; Gia. Vitorelli; G. D. Romagnosi; V. Bellini.

1836 Deaths: C. Ariici; countess J. Albrizzi; T. Sgricci.

Spain.

1835 A desolating civil war keeps the kingdom wholly unsettled during this year.

["War is a fierce teacher of other things as well as bloodshed, and is often the parent of civilization." Dare we hope that it may be even so to Spain!]

1836 *On p. 632.*

Portugal.

1835 Prince Augustus of Portugal, husband of the queen, dies, March 28.

1836 The queen marries Ferdinand, prince of Saxe-Coburg, Jan. 1.
Revolutions at Lisbon, Aug. 9 and Nov. 8.
Coup d' état in Lisbon.

Turkish Empire.

1835 Revolts in Syria against the oppressive government of Ibrahim Pacha.
Terrible defeat at Babylon; 60,000 periah, May 29.

1836 Outrage on Mr. Churchill at Scutari near Constantinople, May.

Greece.

1835 King Otho attains his majority, June.

Persia and Tartary.

1835 Russian influence in the ascendant.
Mahommed Mirza determines on attempting to subdue Herat.

The right hon. Henry Ellis, as ambassador to the court of Persia from Britain, attempts to dissuade the shah from any endeavour to pursue schemes of conquest in Afghanistan.

1836 *On p. 633.*

India and China.

1835 The Chinese seize the ship *Argyle* and its crew, Jan. 31.

Rev. Dr. Corrie appointed first bishop of Madras, Feb. 14.

Colonel Pottinger obtains permission to survey the sea-coast of Scinde and the delta of the Indus.

Lord Heytesbury removed from the governor-generalship "on the sole ground of contrariety of political views."

India and China.

1835 Opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese, Feb. 23.

Execution at Delhi of the Nawab Shumsodeen for the murder of Mr. Frazer.
Fire in Canton; 30,000 houses destroyed.

1836 Lord Auckland, gov.-general of India.
The English complain of Runjeet Singh's wars upon neighbouring states, to which they were bound by ties of interest and good-will. They disapprove of his designs upon Shikarpoor.

["This plea," says lieut. Cunningham, "will recall to mind the usual argument of the Romans for interference, viz.—that their friends were not to be molested by strangers."]

The British favour the refugee king of Afghanistan, Shah Shooja, in his attempt to recover his dominion.

Continued on p. 633.

Africa.

1835 Plague in Egypt.

America.

1835 Eruption of volcano of Coseguina, accompanied by an awful earthquake, Jan. 20. President's message.

First steam-ship from Britain to America, June 2.

Anti-negro emancipation riots, Sep.

Earl Gosford, having been sent to Canada with power to redress grievances, opens the parliament of Lower Canada, Oct. 27.

Great fire in New York, Dec. 3; about 600 buildings, and much other property, destroyed; estimated loss, 20,000,000 dolls.

Completion of Lowell and Boston railroad.

1836 The mediation of Great Britain with France accepted, Feb. 8.

France refuses indemnity.

The territory of Wisconsin established.

The States of Arkansas and Michigan admitted into the union, April.

Battle of San Jacinto, between Mexico and Texas; Santa Anna prisoner, April.

Death of ex-president Madison.

Roger B. Taney, ch. justice, supreme court.

The Brazilian government decree the appointment of Moravian missionaries for the Indians.

Sir F. Head dissolves the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, because it refused or stopped the usual supplies, May 28.

Earl Gosford, gov.-in-chief of Canada, Sep.

Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Earl Gosford, Sep. 22.

It determines that the redress of grievances must precede the granting of supplies.

It is dissolved for opposition to government.
Continued on p. 633.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1835 Buckley, "the white wild man of the woods" (see 1803) is discovered and taken to Van Diemen's Land.

[Shortly after this Port-Philip district was visited by colonists from Van Diemen's Land; large tracts were purchased from the natives, upon which squatters located themselves in large numbers.]

Maj. Mitchell's second exploring expedition. Settlement of Adelaide, South Australia.

Act for the better government of West Australia, July 3.

1836 *On p. 633.*

Britain.

- 1836 Several tithe affrays in Ireland in Jan.; attended with loss of life.
 Sir Charles Peppys created Lord Cottenham, and appointed lord chancellor, Jan. The king opens parliament, Feb. 4.
 Dr. Hampden gazetted as Regius professor of divinity at Oxford, Feb. 20.
 Outrage on Mr. Churchill at Scutari near Constantinople, May.
 Captain Back's expedition to the Wager river, in the Terror; he sails June 21.
 Norton v. Melbourne (alleged crim. con.); unhesitating verdict for the defendant, June 22.
 The alien act of 1826 repealed, and a new one passed, May 19.
 Act commanding the speedy execution of convicted murderers repealed, July 14.
 House tax abolished.
 Benefit Building Societies' act, July 14.
 Sale and assize of bread act, July 28.
 Death of N. M. Rothschild (1808) at Frankfurt, July 28; the news having been brought to England by a pigeon.
 Ecclesiastical reform bill: sees of Bristol and Gloucester united; bishopric of Ripon created, &c.
 Tithe commutation (England) act, Au. 13.
 Act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, Aug. 17.
 New marriage act finally passed, Aug. 20.
 Publishers relieved of the obligation to send copies of works issued by them to Sion College, and the four universities of Scotland, and the King's Inn, Dublin, August 20.
 Counsel to prisoners permitted, Aug. 20.
 Advertising foreign lotteries prohibtd. Aug.
 Railway commissioners for Ireland appointed, Oct. 19.
 Church rate abolition society, Oct. 19.
 Right hon. Michael O'Loghlin, judge in the Irish court of exchequer, Oct. 29;
 "the first Roman Catholic that has sat on the bench in Ireland since the Revolution."
 The great "Nassau" balloon leaves Vauxhall Gardens, Lon., Nov. 6; descends at Wielburg in the duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7.
 Prof. Wilson's "Theatre of the Hindoos." English residents in France, exclusive of tourists, estimated at above 50,000.
 Charters for London University, Nov. 28, Dec. 5.
 The Art Union formed at Edinburgh.
 Deaths: Lord Stowell; William Godwin; James Mill; Duke of Montrose; admiral Lord Saumarez.
- 1837 Sir Robert Peel installed lord rector of Glasgow University, Jan. 11.
 Great banquet in Drury Lane theatre to Messrs. Byng and Hume, Jan. 23.
 Opening of parliament, Feb. 2.
 Proprietor of the "Weekly Despatch" cast in the penalty of £200 for a libel on Dr. Morrison, Feb. 10.
 New Poor Law bill introduced, Feb. 13.
 Popular dissatisfaction with it.
 Jas. Greenacre, the murderer, convicted, April 11.
 Sir Francis Burdett re-elected for Westminster by a majority of 515 over Mr. Leader, May 17.

Britain.

- 1837 The princess Victoria attains her 18th year, May 24; illuminations, balls, &c.
 Balls for relief of Spitalfields weavers; 8,000 out of employment.
 Death of William IV., June 20, aged 71.
 Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria) succeeds.
 Civil list, £385,000; revenue, £46,475,194.
 Duty on sugar manufactured from beet-root in the United Kingdom, £1 4s. per cwt. July 15.
 Municipal corporation amendment act, July 17.
 Death punishment for forgery abolished; and for other offences, July 17.
 Arson a capital offence, July 17.
 Duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover.
 The queen dissolves parliament, July 17.
 Cocking the aeronaut killed, London.
 New Houses of Parliament begun.
 New parliament elected, July.
 Visit of the king and queen of the Belgians; they land at Ramsgate, Aug. 28.
 The queen dines at Guildhall, Nov. 9; when
 Moses Montefiore, sheriff of London, is knighted; being the first instance of knighthood conferred upon a Jew.
 The queen opens parliament, Nov. 20.
 Deaths: Mrs. Fitzherbert; Samuel Wesley.
- France.
- 1836 Continued from p. 630.
 Armand Carrel, editor of the *National*, wounded in a duel by the editor of *La Presse*; dies July 24.
 New ministry (Molé's) displaces Thiers and his colleagues, Sep. 7.
 Riot at Nantes, Sep. 7.
 Friendly relations suspended with Switzerland, Sep. 26; restored Oct. 27.
 Attempted insurrection by Louis Napoleon Buonaparte at Strasbourg, Oct. 29.
 Charles X. (ex-king of Fr.) died, Nov. 6.
 Release of Prince Polignac, prisoner at Ham; exiled from France, Nov. 23.
 Mennier fires at Louis Philippe while proceeding to open the French chambers, Dec. 27.
 The works of the Arabian geographer, El Edrici of Centu, first translated and published by the Geographical Society, Paris.
 Death: Abbé Sieyès, June 20.
- 1837 An amnesty for political offenders published May 9.
 Marriage of duke of Orleans and princess Helena of Mecklenburg, May 30.
 Battle of Constantina in Numidia; the Arabs defeated, but Daramont, French general, is killed, Oct. 13.
- Germany.
- 1837 Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover.
 ["William IV.'s niece, queen Victoria, could not succeed him in Hanover, because the so-called Salic law prevails there."] Death: Börne, politico-satirist.
- Italy.
- 1837 Death: C. G. Botta.
- Spain.
- 1836 Battle of Bilbao; Espartero victorious, Dec. 25.
 [Bilbao was built by Haro in 1300.]
 Battles of St. Sebastian, May 5 and Oct. 1.

Spain.

1837 General Evans, commander of the British auxiliary troops, retires; arrives in London, June 20.

Madrid declared in a state of siege, Aug. 11. The Christians and the Carlists continue their disastrous conflicts with various success.

Espartero, prime minister, Aug. 14.

Portugal.

1837 Attempt to restore Don Pedro's charter, made by the duke of Terceira, Aug. 18. This attempt fails; he and Saldanha leave for England, Sep. 18.

Sweden.

1837 Gustavus Adolphus IV., who resigned 1809, dies.

Russia.

1836 A Russian army sent to Cracow to assist the Austrians in subduing a revolt of the Poles, Feb.

The Russians endeavour to influence the Persian government to attempt military conquest, that it may produce enmity between Britain and Persia.

1837 25,000 children in the Wospitatelnoi Dom (founding hospital.)

[This hospital was instituted and endowed by empress Catherine (1770.) The annual mortality was estimated at 1,500 in 1841.]

Persia and Tartary.

1836 Negotiations for an alliance with the British commenced by Dost Mohammed of Cabul.

Mr. Ellis continues to mediate between Persia and Herat.

An envoy arrives from Kandahar to negotiate with the shah, June.

Cholera in Khorassan.

The Persian army marches from Teheran towards Herat, but returns in a deplorable condition to Astorabad, Nov.

1837 Mission of Sir A. Burnes to Cabul; which does not result in friendly alliance.

India and China.

1836 Continued from p. 631.

Limitation of the sikh power becomes an avowed object of the Anglo-Indian gov't. Dost Mohammed of Cabul and the chiefs of Candahar desire English alliance.

The return of gen. Allard from France to Runjeet Singh occasions considerable uneasiness to the English.

The British merchants and other "barbarians" expelled Canton (1840.)

Capt. Elliot, chief commissioner from Britain to China, Dec. 14.

1837 Sir Henry Fane visits Lahore on the occasion of the marriage of Nao Nipal Singh. [“This visit to Lahore,” remarks Mr. Cunningham, “was perhaps mainly useful in enabling lieut.-col. Garden to compile a detailed map of that part of the country, which formed the groundwork of all the maps used when hostilities did at last break out with the Sikhs.”]

Battle of Jumrood between the Affghans and Sikhs, April 30; the latter defeated. English mediation betw. the belligerents. Sir Alex. Burnes at Cabul; Dost Mohammed endeavours to get him to negotiate an alliance with the British government. The Elphinstone College, Bombay, fndd.

Africa.

1837 Capture of Constantine; the first great event that established the French occupation of the interior of the province of Algeria, Oct. 13.

America.

1836 Continued from p. 631.

Sir Lionel Smith, gov. of Jamaica, Nov. Rebellion in Canada, Dec. 14.

Many arrestments of the Montreal rioters for treason, Dec. 15.

Insurrections in various parts of Brazil.

The national debt cleared off; the surplus of 9,000,000 dollars is divided among the states.

Bequest of 100,000 dollars for establishing an institution in America, “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,” by James Smithson of London.

Republic of Texas.

Burnet, president; population, 65,000.

1837 *Martin Van Buren*, 8th president (Dem.) Suspension of specie payments by the banks of the union, May.

Commercial panic and distress.

Specie circular rescinded by congress.

Rebellion of Rio Grande; Feijo the regent resigns.

Morse patents his electro-magnetic telegr.

The Winnebagoes cede their territory, east of Mississippi, for 1,000,000 dollars.

Extraordinary session of the Canadian Assembly, convened by Earl Gosford, August 18.

Rebellion in Lower Canada, Nov. 8.

Navy island occupied by the Canadian rebels.

The Papineau rebellion commenced at Montreal in Canada, Dec. 6.

Papineau the leader in the lower provinces, and Mackenzie in the upper.

Battle of St. Eustace, between the insurgents and British army, Dec. 14.

Defeat of Papineau at St. Eustace, Dec. 14.

The insurgents lay down their arms, Dec. 15; their leaders escape.

Sir Geo. Arthur displaces Sir F. Head.

The American steam-boat “Carolina” burnt, near Schlosser, Dec. 29.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1836 Port-Philip visited by Messrs. Hesse and Gellibrand, barristers, from Van Diemen's Land; they are no more heard of.

Lord Glenelg (British colonial secretary,) prohibits the founding of a new colony at Port-Philip; his peremptory and absurd mandates are disregarded; and a number of stock masters from Van Diemen's Land having noted its beautiful pastures,

settled upon it with great numbers of sheep and cattle.

Major Mitchell's third exploring expedition, at which time he named this part of the island Australia Felix.

Settlement of South Australia, town of Adelaide capital.

The town of Glenelg formed.

1837 The city of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, on the banks of the Yarra-Yarra, founded by Sir Richard Bourke, governor of New South Wales.

[In 1848 it numbered 23,000 inhabitants.]

An administration formed for Port-Philip district.

Britain.

- 1838 Royal Exchange, London, burnt, Jan. 10.
Earl of Durham sent to Canada, Jan. 16.
Mr. Grote's motion for the "ballot" opposed by Lord J. Russell, Feb. 15.
Consolidation of the offices of First Fruits, Tenth, Queen Anne's Bounty, Ap. 11.
Dinner to Sir R. Peel in Merchant Tailors' School, May 12.
London and Southampton Railway opened to Woking Common, May 12.
Thom's (the lunatic) riot at Boughton, near Cambridge; lieutenant Bennett, Thom, and several others, are killed, May 31.
Rise of the Chartists, so called from a political document, entitled
The People's Charter, drawn up and published by them, urging the adoption of—
1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by Ballot; 3. No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament; 4. Annual Parliaments; 5. Payment of Members of Parliament; 6. Equal Electoral Districts.
Coronation of the queen, June 28.
Marshal Soult attends as special ambassador from France at the coronation of Victoria, queen of Britain.
Reduction of taxes, viz.:—duties on paper, assessed taxes, and newspaper stamps.
Registration; Dissenters' marriage act, &c.
Treaty of commerce with Austria, July 3.
Legislation for the Irish presbyterian church; the minister of every congregation of 50 persons to be entitled to £75 a-year.
[The synods in Ireland are:—1. The General Assembly; 2. The Reformed Synod; 3. The Eastern Reformed Synod; 4. The Synod of Munster; 5. The Presbytery of Antrim; and 6. The Remonstrant Synod of Ulster. The synods 4, 5, 6, are in general Unitarian in doctrine.]
Ecclesiastical changes: Bangor and St. Asaph to be united; Manchester a new see, by order in council.
[Rescinded in 1846.]
Irish Church act.
Acts to discourage duelling.
International copyright act, July 31.
Poor-laws introduced into Ireland by act of July 31.
Lord Brougham condemns the ordinances of Earl Durham in Canada, August 9.
The affirmation of Separatists accepted in courts of justice, August 10 (1836, 1829.)
Rent charges substituted in lieu of tithe-composition in Ireland, Aug. 15.
Imprisonment for debt abolished, unless it were proved that the indebted intended to leave the country, August 16.
The queen prorogues parliament, Aug. 16.
Censure on Earl Durham (Aug. 16.); he returns home in consequence of Lord Brougham's "Limitation" bill, &c.
Loss of the Forfarshire steamer; bravery of Grace Darling, Sep. 5.
London and Birmingham Railway opened throughout, Sep. 17.
Treaty with Turkey, Sep. 22.
Dismissal of the suit of Rev. J. Brecks v. Mrs. Mary Anne Woolfrey by Sir H. Jenner, for having erected a tombstone on which 2 Mac. ch. xii. v. 45 was inscribed, Dec. 12.

Britain.

- 1838 Proclamation against Chartist assemblages, Dec. 12.
Income of the state, £47,333,460.
The "Latter-day Saints" make their appearance in England.
Deaths: Earl of Eldon; Dr. Busby; Lady John Russell; Dr. Mavor; Sir Rd. Colt Hare; Mrs. Grant of Laggan; Letitia E. London.
- France.**
1838 Hostilities with Mexico commence, Jul. 12.
The French ambassador demands the expulsion of Louis Napoleon Buonaparte from Switzerland, Aug. 21.
The canton of Thurgau opposes the demand, Aug. 22.
Louis Napoleon Buonaparte leaves, Oct. 6.
The French troops are in consequence withdrawn fr. the Swiss frontier, Oct. 12.
Opening of the Chambers; king's speech read, Dec. 17.
Deaths: Talleyrand, May 17; duchess d'Abrantes; Cuvier.
- Austria.**
1838 Treaty of commerce with England, July 3.
Coronation of Ferdinand at Milan, Sep. 6.
- Prussia.**
1838 Disputes between the archbishop of Cologne and the pope.
- Italy.**
1838 Death: Michele Colombo.
- Spain.**
1838 Battle of Altiivia, June 25.
Madrid in a state of siege, Oct. 30.
- Portugal.**
1838 Re-establishment of the Oporto wine company, April 7.
- Russia.**
1838 [The special aim of the whole Russian scheme of customs, as over and over again declared officially, has been "to create and foster a national manufacture, for the purpose of turning the raw materials of the country to account, and of supplying the inhabitants, as far as possible, with all kinds of manufactured goods, and also for the purpose of exportation, at least into Asia." All the means possessed by an absolute and despotic government are employed for the attainment of this end. A rigid consistency has been maintained in the carrying out of this design, till it has reached a point from which it will be difficult to recede. That, however, this point has been nearly reached, we may infer from a semi-official article in "The Northern Bee," 1838, which declares to the following effect, viz., that despite a fourteen years' monopoly very few articles exhibit an improvement in quality, compared with other nations, and that those few in which any progress is apparent, are those in which foreign competition has compelled advancement.]
Estimated value of imports and exports for the year ending Jan. 25, 1838:—
Imports, 73,832,100 silver rubles.
Exports, 85,203,315 " "
Smuggling flourishes to an amazing extent in Russia.
[A semi-official work, published in 1816, contains the following expression of opin-

Russia.

ion, viz.:—"It is an incontrovertible fact that no nation can be considered in a really thriving condition, unless it be in a state to supply *itself* with all the prime necessities, and even the reasonable comforts and luxuries, of life *from within itself*." The attempt to accomplish this has been made in Russia on a most gigantic scale, and proven a gigantic failure.]

1838 The spirit of aggression and conquest still actively operative in Russian governmt.

Netherlands.

1838 William, king of Holland, signs the twenty-four articles prepared by the conference of London, as a high court of arbitration, between Holland and Belgium, as to the terms of separation betw. these two territories, agreed upon on the 12th Nov., 1832.

[He resisted the signing in order that he might not be required to render an account of the method in which the *Syndicat d'Amortissement* (sinking fund) had been managed. This object he attained at last, and after an opposition of six years, consents to affix his signature, on condition that the accounts of the syndicat are to be left *in statu quo*.]

Turkish Empire.

1838 The office of grand vizier abolished. Commercial treaty between England and the Porte, intended to counterpoise the treaty of Unkias Skelesi, and to ruin the pacha of Egypt, by annihilating the monopolies from which his revenue was derived, Nov. 16.

Persia and Tartary.

1838 Dost Mohammed incites the young king of Persia to join him in besieging Herat, Ju. The king of Persia is also encouraged by his Russian advisers.

Siege of Herat raised by Shah Mohammed, Sep. 9.

War proclaimed by the British at Simla against Dost Mohammed, Oct.

The Engl. army assembles at Ferozepore. Col. Pottinger demands a passage through the Scinde territory for the army under Sir John Keane, which was about to join the army at Cabul.

The Ameers refuse.

The English, under Sir Henry Fane, assist Shah Shoojah in an enterprise against Dost Mohammed.

[Lord Auckland's troops, and those of Shah Shoojah, numbered about 25,000 men.]

India and China.

1838 Arrival of Sir Frederick Maitland at Macao, July 12.

English project of restoring Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabul; Sir William M'Naughten unfolds the East India Company's views to Runjeet Singh.

The shah of Persia arrives before Ghorian. After a siege of ten days it yields.

Siege of Herat; 40,000 men and 80 guns surround the town.

["In this siege the Affghans displayed qualities more resembling the antique heroism of Greece and Rome, than the military character of modern Asiatics."]

The siege is raised, Sep.

Assembling of the English army at Kernaul, Ferozepore, Oct. 31.

Africa.

1838 Two French Roman Catholic priests having been expelled in 1837 from Tahiti, captain Dupetit Thouars arrives at that island to demand reparation for the indignity offered to France in the person of these priests. The reparation demanded consisted of 2,000 dollars, a letter of apology, and the hoisting of the French flag on the national flag-staff.

America.

1838 Right hon. Earl of Durham, governor-general of Canada, and high commissioner for the adjustment of Canadian affairs, Jan.

Canadian rebels under Dr. Mackenzie attack Toronto: repulsed by Sir F. Head, Jan. 5.

The Canadian insurgents repulsed by Sir Francis Head at Toronto, Jan. 16.

Commercial confidence restored; the banks resume payments.

Separation of Iowa from Wisconsin.

Riotous opposition to the anti-slavery movement; the Philadelphia lecture-room destroyed.

Steam to America: the Sirius, capt. Roberts, steams away from Cork, April 4; and the Great Western, capt. Hosken, starts from Bristol, April 7.

Two Canadian rebels executed at Toronto for treason, April 12.

Many others of the insurgents are banished to Bermuda.

The problem of steam communication between America and England settled: arrival in New York of the Great Western steamship, and of the Sirius steamship; the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon of April 23.

Departure of an exploring expedition.

Lima chosen regent of Brazil.

Progress of Temperance principles: the retail of spirits in any quantity less than 15 gallons prohibited in the state of Massachusetts.

Lord Durham determines to resign his governorship, because in the declaratory act (Aug. 16) certain of his measures were declared illegal.

Mormon violence and fanaticism in the West.

President's proclamation against all connivance or connection with the Canadian rebels.

Destruction of Charlestown by fire.

The castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, Mexico, taken by the French.

The Canadian insurgents, under Nelson, are defeated at Napier Ville, Nov. 6.

Commander of the troops in Lower Canada—Sir John Colbourne.

Insurrection again resumed in Lower Canada, Nov.

Rebels defeated at Prescott, Nov. 17, and at Malden, Nov. 18.

Riots at Todmorden, Nov. 21, 22.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1838 North Australia settled.

[On the most northern part of Australia, called the Cobourg peninsula; the British settlement of Port Essington was planned and effected under the auspices of Sir Gordon Bremer.]

Britain.

- 1839 Treaty of commerce with the United States, Jan. 19.
 The queen opens parliament, Feb. 5.
 Mr. Duncombe's motion for "further reform," opposed by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, lost by 428 against 86, Feb. 5.
 New Board of Education proposed by Lord John Russell, Feb. 12.
 Discussions on the corn laws, Feb.
 Irish Railway act, March 1.
 Mr. Hume's motion for Household Suffrage opposed by Lord John Russell, and lost, March 19.
 Lord Fortescue, Irish viceroy, April 3.
 Treaty between Holland and Belgium signed at London, April 19.
 Viscount Melbourne resigns, May 7.
 Sir Robert Peel commanded to form a ministry.
 Sir R. Peel requires that the ladies of the bedchamber, who consisted of the near female relatives of the members of the Melbourne ministry, should be removed; hence
 Royal command is withdrawn; and The Melbourne cabinet restored, May 10.
 Departure of the grand duke of Russia from London, June 1.
 Designers' copyright act, June 14.
 Eastern Co. Railway opened to Rumford, June 18.
 Lord John Russell's Canadian resolutions for riots in Birmingham, July 15; police attempt to prevent a Chartist meeting.
 British arms victorious in India and China, July 23, Aug. 7.
 Assam Tea Company formed.
 Derby Junction Railway opened, Aug. 4.
 Rev. Mr. Stephens convicted of using inflammatory speeches, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, Aug. 15.
 Penny Postage act, Aug. 17.
 Slave trade suppression act, Aug. 24.
 The queen prorogues parliament, Aug. 27.
 First wooden pavement in England laid down at Whitehall.
 The middle classes generally, and the merchants, agitate for the complete removal of all taxes on food.
 Public revenue amounts to £47,844,899.
 Trial of nine of the Canadian rebels in the court of Queen's Bench, London.
 Last night at Vauxhall Gardens, London, previous to bankruptcy sale, Sep. 5.
 A young woman, named Moyes, throws herself from London Monument, Sep. 11. [On the 18th Oct. a youth, named Hawes, perpetrated a similar act.]
 Chartists, under Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, attack Newport, Nov. 4.
 Treasury minute regulating the postage, Nov. 12.
 The queen announces to the privy council her intention of marrying prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Nov. 23.
 Murder of Rev. J. Williams, missionary to the South Sea Islands, Nov. 26.
 The fourpenny uniform postage, Dec. 5.
 Leatham's estimate of the amount of bills of exchange in circulation, £528,493,842. ["The principal distinction between bank notes and bills of exchange is, that every

Britain.

- individual on passing a bill to another has to endorse it, and by so doing renders himself responsible for its due payment; whereas a note purposes to be payable on demand; it is not endorsed by a holder on his paying it away; the party receiving it has no further claim on the party from whom he received it, in the event of the failure of the issue, should he not demand payment within a reasonable time after he received it. The question of what is a reasonable time is generally left to a jury.""]
 1839 Frost and others convicted of treason; punishment commuted to transportation, Dec. 31.
 Deaths: Duke of Buckingham; Sir Herbert Taylor; Lord William Bentinck; Lady Hester Stanhope; Lady Flora Hastings; adm. Sir Isaac Coffin; H. Lancaster; Rev. Archibald Alison.
France.
 1839 The daughter of Louis Philippe, duchess of Wurtemberg, an excellent sculptress, dies, Jan. 2.
 The Chamber of Deputies dissolved, Feb. 2. A new one convoked, March 25.
 The Molé ministry resign, Feb. 8.
 Hostilities with Mexico terminate, Feb. 9.
 Riots of the Society of the Seasons in Paris, May 11.
 The defeated insurrection produces a new ministry; and
 Marshal Soult accepts the presidency of the cabinet.
 Trial of the insurrectionists of May—Barbès, Bernard, Bonnet, Roudil, Guilbert, Miulon, Delsude, Lemièrre, Austen, &c.; defended by E. Arago and Dupont, June 27.
 Sentence pronounced on the Insurrectionists of May, July 12:—Barbès, death; Bernard, transportation; Miulon, the galleys for life, and others to longer or shorter periods of imprisonment; Bonnet and a few others are acquitted.
 The Daguerreotype process made public; for which a life pension of 6,000 francs is granted to the inventor, M. Daguerre.
Italy.
 1839 Treaty of navigation and commerce betw. Sardinia and Sweden, Nov. 28.
 A bill forbidding the slave trade issued, Dec. 3.
Spain.
 1839 The Cortes dissolved, June 1.
 Marota and his followers desert Don Carlos, Aug. 25.
 Espartero and Marota conclude a treaty of peace, Aug. 29.
 Don Carlos escapes to France, Sep. 13.
Sweden and Denmark.
 1839 Estimated value of the whole manufactures of Sweden for this year:—13,597,809 rix-dolls.; of imports 19,363,190 rix-dolls.; of exports 21,018,430 rix-dolls. Steam fleet 44, with 1,830 horse power; inland and coasting fleet 1,355 vessels, carrying, 61,454 tons. The first iron steam-ship built by Mr. S. Owen, an Englishman. Frederick VI. king of Denmark, dies (aged 71), Dec. 3.
 Christian VIII. (son) king of Denmark.

Russia.

- 1839 Ukase of the emperor, opening to the Jews the privilege of citizens of the first class, according to merit.
 Count Nesselrode, on the part of the government, renounces all intention of taking any part in the civil wars of the Affghan chiefs, or in their family feuds, and declares that Russia desires to have nothing to do with them.
 He acknowledges the right of the British government to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to its mission, and states that the Russian minister at Teheran has been instructed "formally to advise the court of Teheran not to delay the satisfaction which England is entitled to demand."

Netherlands.

- 1839 King of Holland renews diplomatic relations with Portugal, Jan. 2.
 Treaty between Belgium and Holland, signed in London, April 19, putting an end to the united empire, and constituting each an independent kingdom.
 Omnibuses introduced into Amsterdam.
 King of Holland renews diplomatic relations with Spain, Nov. 21.

Turkish Empire.

- 1839 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.
 He refuses openly to pay tribute, and claims hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria.
 A fleet and army equipped to suppress the revolt.
 The army, commanded by Hafiz Pacha, is defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, at the battle of Nezib, June 24; while Achmet, Capitan Pasha, traitorously delivers up the fleet to the Pasha of Egypt, July.
 Death of Mahmoud; his son, *Abd-ul-Medjid*, sultan of Turkey.
 Improvements—social and military.
 Complications of the Egyptian dispute.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1839 Sir Willoughby Cotton, with 10,000 regulars, crosses from Shikapoor to the Bolan Pass, and enters Candahar, in April.
 The Bombay army arrives in May.
Shah Shoojah restored to Candahar.
 ["The British were alarmed at the policy of Dost Mohammed, which threatened to render Russian influence paramount on the frontier; hence they resolved on restoring *Shah Shoojah*."] *Ghuznee* taken by Sir John Keane, July.
 Cabul captured, Aug. 7; flight of Dost Mohammed; hence
 Restoration of *Shah Shoojah* to Cabul.
 Hyder Khan, son of Dost Mohammed, surrenders to Sir A. Burnes.
 Jellalabad surrendered to col. Wade, by Akber Khan, son of Dost Mohammed.

India and China.

- 1839 Cutchee and Shawl detached from Kelat. Nusseer Khan expelled from his throne. The Hyderabad treaty signed; a British army menacing the Ameers if they did not yield, Feb. 5.
 Treaty between the Ameers of Scinde and the British, March 11.
 Purchase of the settlement of Aden from the Arabs, by the East India Company,

India and China.

- as a station on the overland route between Great Britain and India.
 1839 [Aden is situated on the south of Arabia, on a high and rocky peninsula, which projects into the ocean, a short distance from the entrance to the Red Sea. The promontory on which Aden stands rises 1,776 feet above the sea, and the town occupies a deep hollow among the rocks, probably the crater of an extinct volcano. The steamers which navigate the Red Sea and Indian Ocean call here for fresh supplies of coals. Population 40,000.]
 The insurgent Syed Ahmed Shah crosses the Indus, but the Sikhs drive him back.
 Order of commissioner Lin in Canton for the seizure of opium.
 Opium seized, and the British residents forbidden to leave Canton, by commissioner Lin, March 18, 19.
 Outrages on the factories in Canton. The opium in Canton destroyed.
 Advance of the allied army of Sikhs and English against Dost Mohammed.
 Capture of Candahar, April 21.
 Death of Runjeet Singh, June 27, aged 59.
 Khurruk Singh succeeds at Lahore.
 His succession is disputed by Shere Singh and Nao Nihal Singh.
 Citadel of Ghuznee taken by Sir J. Keane, July 20.
 Sir John Keane takes Ghuznee, July 23.
 Brooke reaches the coast of Borneo, Aug. 1.
 Occupation of Cabul; hence
Shah Shoojah is restored to Cabul, Aug. 7.
 The Khyber Pass forced.
 Captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton for Macao, Aug. 23; and British leave Macao for Hong-kong, Aug. 26.
 Attack upon, and murder of, the crew of the *Black Joke*, 26.
 War between China and England, Aug. 31.
 Action between H.B.M. ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth* and 29 Chinese war-junks, Nov. 3; Chinese defeated.
 Imperial edict closing for ever the British trade in China, Dec.

Africa.

- 1839 Captain Laplace, in the *Artemise*, demands the abrogation of the law forbidding Roman Catholic priests to preach in Tahiti.

America.

- 1839 Lount and Matthews, Canadian rebels, executed for high treason at Toronto; several others were transported, Ap. 12.
 Disturbances on the adjoining frontiers of Maine and New Brunswick, respecting the disputed territory.
 Declaration of the majority of Don Pedro II. of Brazil.
 Hostilities with the Seminole Indians continued.
 Discovery of an antarctic continent by the U. S. exploring expedition.
 Earthquake at Martinique; Port Royal and more than 700 persons destroyed.
 Peace between Mexico and France.
 Final suspension of payments by U. S. bank.
Australasia and Polynesia.
 1839 Mr. Latrobe, president of the administration for the Port-Philip district.
 An overland route from New South Wales to Port-Philip established.

Britain.

- 1840 Discovery of at least 1,700 miles of coast in the Antarctic circle, Jan. 9.
 The *Penny Postage* in operation, Jan. 10.
 Discovery and frustration of an intended Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, Jan. 11.
 Queen opens parliament, Jan. 18.
 Mr. Stockdale committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms for a breach of privilege, Jan. 17.
 Petition from Birmingham by the bishop of Exeter, against the "Rational Religionists;" and counter petition from Mr. Owen, through Lord Brougham, Jan. 24.
 £30,000 a-year granted to Prince Albert, Jan. 27.
 Discussions in parliament on "Socialism," Feb. 4.
 Marriage of queen Victoria and Prince Albert (Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Gotha, cousin to the queen), Feb. 10.
 Mr. Ewart's bill for the abolition of capital punishment lost—161 to 90.
 Admiral Stopford sails for Naples to enforce the demands of the English government respecting the sulphur trade, Ap. 10.
 Murder of Lord Wm. Russell, May 5.
 Postage stamps and stamped envelopes come into use, May 6.
 £50,000 voted for steam communication with India, *via* Red Sea, May 8.
 Annuity of £2,000 on Lord Seaton and his two next heirs, for his services in Canada, May 19.
 York minster injured by fire, May 20.
 Prosecutions for selling "blasphemous publications," Abel Heywood of Manchester convicted.
 Attempt of Edward Oxford, a youth, to assassinate the queen, on Constitution Hill, June 10.
 [Oxford was sent to Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital for insanity.]
 Anti-slavery convention in London, Ju. 12.
 Conviction of Courvoisier for the murder of Lord Wm. Russell; executed, Ju. 20.
 Experimental atmospheric railway across Wormwood Scrubbs opened, June 30.
 London and Blackwall Railway opened, July 4.
 Treaty of London for the settlement of the Eastern question, signed July 15.
 Act to extend vaccination, July 23.
 Upper and Lower Canada re-united by act of the British legislature, July 23.
 Prince Albert chosen regent by parliament in the event of the queen's death before the majority of the heir to the crown, Aug. 4.
 Descent of Prince Louis Napoleon on France in an English steamer, Aug. 6.
 Children forbidden to sweep chimneys, Aug. 7.
 Sale of Canada clergy reserves authorized by act of British parliament, Aug. 7.
 Irish municipal act, Aug. 10.
 Evacuation of St. Sebastian, and Passages by the British troops, Aug. 25.
 Brit. Association meets at Glasg., Sep. 16.
 Death of the princess Augusta, Sep. 22.
 Destructive fire in Plymouth dock-yard; the *Talevera*, 76 guns, and *Imogene*, 28 guns, burned, &c. Sep. 27.

Britain.

- 1840 Lord Ebrington's public dinner; protest against repeal meetings, Oct. 3.
 Sir Robert Stopford takes Jean d'Acre, Nov. 3.
 Dreadful powder magazine explosion at Acre; 200 persons killed on shore, and 15 marines on board the British fleet anchored in the harbour, Nov. 6.
 Treaty of commerce with Texas, Nov. 16.
 Birth of the princess royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Nov. 21.
 Annual income, £47,567,565.
 Commodore Napier receives from Mehemet Ali his acceptance of the terms proposed by the allies, viz., to govern Egypt as a fief of Turkey, Nov. 27.
 Admiral Stopford disallows the convention of com. Napier and Mehemet Ali of Nov. 27, on Dec. 2.
 Bank of England circulation, £17,231,000.
 Mr. Baines of Leicester imprisoned for non-payment of church rates.
 [He was liberated June 23, 1841, after an imprisonment of seven months.]
 Claremont palace given up to Prince Albert by the king of Belgium.
 Duty paid on 1,400,000,000 bricks.
 Wreck of the hull of the *Boyne* cleared. (See 1795.)
 33,000 teetotalers in the United Kingdom, according to Father Mathew.
 The Mimpriss system of "graduated simultaneous instruction," for Sunday schools and family teaching, introduced.
 ["It is a graduated system, so skillfully unfolded, that on the one hand, the truth is adapted to the capacity of a *dawning* intellect; and again, in its higher branches, it presents the *same truth* in a form suited to the exercise of matured thought and reflection."—*Crescent Chapel Sabbath-School Report, Liverpool.* "Graduation is essential to the instruction of youth." "Mimpriss, in his 'graduated system,' has developed and arranged a hidden principle, upon which every successful teacher must have taught."—*Rev. S. Martin.*]
 Deaths: Mr. Simpson, the geographer; Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, architect; Sir Richard Phillips; Laut. Carpenter; Alex. Nasmyth; Dr. Alex. Crombie; Sir Anthony Carlisle, &c.
 France.
 1840 M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs, Mar. 1.
 Decree of the Chambers for exhuming the remains of Napoleon and transferring them to France, May 12—exhmd. Oct. 16.
 Louis Napoleon, with about fifty adherents, makes a descent upon Boulogne, Aug. 6.
 Trial of Madame Lafarge for the murder of her husband, Sep. 2.
 Dames fires at Louis Philippe, Oct. 15.
 Louis Napoleon arrested, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, Oct. 6.
 The Guizot cabinet formed, Oct. 20.
 [M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs.]
 Arrival of Napoleon's remains in the frigate "*Belle Poule*," commanded by pr. de Joinville, at Cherbourg, Nov. 30.
 Solemn interment of Napoleon's ashes in the *Hotel des Invalides*, Dec. 15.
 ["The funeral ceremony was one of the

France.

most grand, solemn, and imposing spectacles that have ever been presented in France. It was witnessed by a million persons. 150,000 soldiers assisted at the obsequies; and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present. But it was remarkable, that all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, or in exile, or in prison."

- 1840 Proposal for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 francs for erecting fortifications in Paris, Dec. 15.

[From August, 1830, to December, 1840, there were no fewer than fifteen changes of ministry in France.]

Death of Lucien Buonaparte.

Germany.

- 1840 Death: C. O. Müller, historian, &c.
Value of British woollens imported into Germany this year:—

Manufactures,.....	£752,227
Yarns,.....	245,813
Iron and steel, wrought and un- wrought,.....	184,018
Cutlery and hardware,.....	97,454
Cotton manufactures,.....	1,100,792
Cotton twist,.....	2,451,299

Austria.

- 1840 Convention for protection of respective copyrights between Austria and Sardinia, May 22.

Prussia.

- 1840 Frederick William III. of Prussia dies (aged 70), May 7.
Frederick William IV. (son) kg. of Prussia.

Italy.

- 1840 A treaty with England and Naples to abolish the sulphur monopoly, passes through the preliminary stages, but is at last rejected, Feb.
The "sulphur" dispute at Naples, Mar. 15. The British make reprisals on Naples; the sulphur monopoly still in dispute.
Dreadful inundation of the Soane, Oct. 31 — Nov. 4.

Spain.

- 1840 Madrid declared in a state of siege, Feb. 23.
Surrender of Morello, May 28.
The Carlists retreat into France, June.
Cabrera unable to maintain the war enters France, July 6.
Cabrera, the Carlist leader, arrested in France, July 7.
Insurrection at Barcelona; Espartero declares himself dictator, July.
Reorganization of ministry and riots, July.
St. Sebastian evacuated by the British auxiliaries, Aug. 25.
Insurrection in Madrid; hence Espartero empowered to form a cabinet, Oct. 5.
Espartero makes a triumphal entry into Madrid, Oct. 5.
Abdication of the queen regent (Christina) Oct. 15.
[She leaves Spain for France, visits Sicily, and then returns to France.]
An embroilment arises between Spain and Portugal on the question of the navigation of the Douro, Nov.
Espartero expels the papal nuncio, Dec. 29.
Death: general Cabrera.

Russia.

- 1840 Unsuccessful attempt to reduce the independent Turcomans of Khiva—a khanat in Central Asia, Jan.

Netherlands.

- 1840 Festival at Antwerp in honour of Rubens, Aug. 25.
Abdication of William I. king of Holland (Oct. 8), in favour of his son, William II. kg. of the Netherlands. (aged 48.)
Turkish Empire.

- 1840 The Ottoman divan abolish the farming of imposts, Jan. 3.
Said Pasha appointed capt. Pasha, Jan. 8.
Treaty of commerce with Sweden, Jan. 23; with Spain, March 2.
Jews tortured at Damascus, Feb. 1.
The British consul (colonel Hodges) quarrels with Mehemet Ali, March 30.
A penal code is drawn up by Reschid Pasha, May 7.

[This code creates dissatisfaction.]

An insurrection in Mount Lebanon, May.
Deposition of Khosreff, the grand vizier, June 8.

He is exiled on a charge of plotting against the government, July 8.

By a treaty concluded at London, July 15, England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, undertake the expulsion of Ibrahim Pasha's army from Syria.

An English fleet enters the Mediterranean to enforce the treaty of London.

Commodore Napier bombards Beyrout, Sep. 10.

An heir to the Ottoman throne born, Sep. 22.
The Egyptians evacuate Beyrout, being defeated by the allied army (British, Turkish, and Austrian), with a loss of 7,000 men killed and wounded, and 20 cannon, Oct. 10.

Arrival of the English fleet at Acre, Nov. 2.
Acre taken by the united fleet of England and Austria under Sir R. Stopford, Nov. 3.

[The evacuation of the city by the Egyptian army was accelerated by the explosion of a magazine, which destroyed two infantry regiments and hundreds of the citizens.]

Negotiations reopened between Mehemet Ali and the sultan, Nov. 21.

The Egyptian army quits Syria.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1840 Defeat of Dost Mohammed in Afghanistan, Sep.; he surrenders in Nov.
8,000 Anglo-Indian troops at Cabul;
English envoys at Cabul—Sir A. Burnes and Sir W. M'Naghten.

India and China.

- 1840 Troubles in Cutch.
Second Chinese imperial edict against maintaining trade and any intercourse whatever with the English nation, Jan. 5.
The governor-general of India, in the name of Great Britain, declares war with China, Feb.; Canton seized.
Earthquake in the Moluccas; Ternato devastated and thousands perish, Feb. 14.
War declared by Britain agt. China, Apr.
Mr. Cleek succeeds col. Wade as English agent, April 1.
The usurpations of Golab Singh in Thibet excite apprehensions at Lahore.
Death of the empress of China, April.

India and China.

- 1840 Unsuccessful attempt of the Chinese to burn the British fleet in Tongkoo Bay, May.
Canton blockaded by the English, and the island of Chusan occupied by an Anglo-Indian garrison, June 28.
["To compel the Chinese to renew the opium trade."
The Blonde is fired at from Amoy while bearing a flag of truce, July 2.
More victories in India and China:—
The fort of Amoy destroyed by capt. Bouchier, July 3; and the Island of Chusan seized by the British, July 5.
Surrender of Ting-hai, July 5.
Seizure of Mr. Stanton, British chaplain at Macao, by the Chinese, Aug. 6.
Blockade of the Chinese coasts, July 10.
H. M. SS. Hyacinth and Larne destroy the fortifications of Macao, &c. Aug. 19.
Capt. Anstruther seized in China, Sep. 16.
Dost Mohammed defeated in Affghanistan, Sep. 18.
Commissioner Lin of Canton degraded; and Keshur appointed his successor.
Defeat of the combined forces (about 9,000 men) of Dost Mohammed and the Wali of Kholam, by brigadier Dennie, Oct. 18.
Dost Mohammed again defeated; he surrenders to Sir W. M'Naghten, Nov. 2.
Dadur attacked, plundered, and burnt in sight of an intrenched camp of Sepoys, by Nusseer, khan of Beloochistan, No. 4.
Death of Khurruk Singh, king of Lahore, Nov. 5, aged 38; at whose funeral his son and appointed successor, Nao Nipal Singh, is accidentally (†) killed, aged 20.
Shere Singh (illegitimate son of Runjeet Singh) succeeds.
Surrender of Chund Kour (widow of Khurruk), next heir to the Lahore kingdom, to the English.
Capture of Kelat.
Truce between the English and Chinese, Nov. 6.
20,000 persons perish in a terrific hurricane which lasted six hours, Nov. 16.
Frightful mortality among the troops at Chusan.
Defeat of 4,000 Beloochees, by lieut. Marshall, at Kotriah in Scinde, Dec. 1.
Release of Mr. Stanton, Dec. 12.

Africa.

- 1840 600 slaves suffocated on their passage to Mozambique harbour, May.
Revolution in Syria, June.
Mehemet Ali refuses to accept the ultimatum of the four powers of Europe, Aug.
Capt. Napier arrives before Beyrout, Aug.
Ibrahim Pacha marches with 15,000 men to the defence of Beyrout, Aug.
Beyrout bombarded, Sep. 10.
The British, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian consuls leave Alexandria, Sep. 23.
Ibrahim Pacha defeated with the loss of 7,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon, by the allied English, Austrian, and Turkish army; he evacuates Beyrout, Oct. 10.

America.

- 1840 Treaties of commerce and navigation between U. S. and Holland and Sardinia announced in president's message, Jan. 2.
Treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Texas proposed.

America.

- 1840 The union of the Upper and Lower Canada, with a single house of assembly, a legislative union, and a governor, for the whole territory, proclaimed by Lord Sydenham, Feb. 10.
Election riots in Canada, Feb.
Mr. Fox, British minister at Washington, protests against the occupation, by the authorities of the Maine State, of territory lying beyond the disputed boundary.
The secretary of state acknowledges the wrong, March.
The commissioners on the North America boundary question report that the claims of Britain are perfectly consistent with the treaty of 1783.
The sub-treasury bill passed, enforcing the payment of duties and taxes in cash.
The Washington jubilee celebrated in New York, April 30.
A huge mass detaching itself from Capo Diamond, Quebec, fell, destroying many houses, and causing upwards of thirty deaths, May.
Death of Santa Anna, May 12 (1818.)
[He was interred with all the funeral honours in the cemetery of Mexico; a mausoleum is raised over his grave, and the anniversary is celebrated by reviews and fireworks.]
Popular insurrection in Brazil suppressed.
The Minstrel, bound for Quebec, struck on Red Island Reef; 156 passengers, all lost except eight.
Insurrection in Mexico, July.
The bank bill vetoed by president, Aug.
M'Leod's trial; found not guilty, Oct. 4.
Great Britain acknowledges the independence of Texas by treaty, Nov. 16.
Texas contains 500,000 free, 5,000 slaves.
Great excitement on the presidential election, Nov.
Lord Ashburton announced as special commissioner between Great Britain and U. S., Dec. 31.
The area of the U. S. (exclusive of Texas) is 2,300,000 square miles, with a sea-coast of 3,600 miles, and a vast river transit, one alone (the Missouri) being 3,600 miles long.
Population:—
In agriculture,..... 3,717,756
commerce, 117,575
manufactures and trades, ... 791,545
sea navigation,..... 56,625
river, &c. navigation, 33,067
mining, 15,203
learned professions, &c..... 66,235
unclassified,.....12,265,159
Total.....17,062,666
Number of slaves, 2,457,355.
Number of whites, 14,575,311.
Australasia and Polynesia.
1840 Population of New South Wales, 129,000.
Cession of New Zealand to Great Britain, Feb. 6.
First settlers reach New Zealand, Feb.
In Pitcairn's Island all the inhabitants were swept away by death in 1826, except an Englishman, John Adams, and two Tahitian women. The population had in this year increased to one hundred and ten.

Britain.

- 1841 Tremendous thunder-storm, Jan. 3.
Great Northern Railway opened, Jan. 4.
Rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, London, commenced, Jan. 7.
The Bogue forts at Canton destroyed by the British, Jan. 9.
Com. Napier receives a promise from Mehemet Ali that he will deliver up the Turkish fleet, &c. Jan. 11.
Insurrection in Candia.
Scott, the American diver, while practising hanging as a joke, on Waterloo Bridge, London, hung himself *in earnest*, Jan. 11.
Great meeting in Dublin against Lord Stanley's "registration bill," Jan. 15.
Union of the middle and working classes, for a general agitation on behalf of further reform; great meeting at Mr. Marshall's mill at Holbeck, Jan. 21.
Parliament opened, Jan. 26.
Threatened withdrawal of grant to the Royal Dublin Society, for refusing to alter their rules according to the lord lieutenant's recommendation.
The "Tracts for the Times," issued by a Romanizing party at Oxford, condemned by the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, &c. March 15.
"The boy Jones," for the third time found in the queen's apartments, March 15.
The Glasgow and Greenock Railway opened, March 30.
Annuity of £2,000 granted to Lord Keane.
Free trade agitation commenced, Mar. 31.
City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery consecrated by the bp. of London.
[This burying ground contains 30 acres.]
The breakwater at Plymouth completed, April (1812.)
[It consumed 3,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each; is 5,280 feet in length, 360 in breadth at the bottom, and 30 at the top; and cost £1,500,000.]
Deprivation of the dean of York for simony, April 11.
£300 received from Irishmen in America by the secretary of the Irish Repeal Association.
Lord Hill formally (by general order) censures Lord Cardigan for causing a soldier to be flogged on a Sunday, April 22.
Sir Henry Pottinger proceeds to China.
Renewal of hostilities in China, May 21.
The "Marnoch" ecclesiastical dispute, before the General Assembly, May 27; the seven ministers of the Strathbogie presbytery who obeyed the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law, are deposed and expelled their livings.
Suicide of the first Lord Congleton (formerly Sir Henry Parnell), June 8.
Defeat of the Ghilzies by the British near Kelat-i-Ghilzie, June.
Conviction of Mr. Moxon for publishing Shelley's "Queen Mab," June 23.
Opening of the Great Western Railway from London to Bristol, June 30.
[It cost upwards of £5,000,000.]
Convention with Austria, France, Russia, Turkey, and Prussia, for closing the Dardanelles against ships of war during peace, July 13.

Britain.

- 1841 The deposition of the Rajah of Sultara discussed at the East India Board.
British Association meet at Plymouth, July 28.
Waterspout at Portpatrick, 20 houses destroyed, Aug. 8.
Sir Isambard Brunel passes through the Thames Tunnel from Surrey to Middlesex, Aug. 12.
Bogle v. Lawson, printer of the Times; the trial elicited particulars of most ingenious and gigantic commercial fraud; damages 04d., Aug. 16.
[Mr. O'Reilly (the Paris correspondent of the paper) received secret information of an enormous fraud that was said to be in course of perpetration on the continent. The author of the plot was described to be an old officer, who had been a personal favourite of Napoleon; one who, by the aid of great talent, great knowledge of the continental world, and a most polished exterior, had put in operation a mode by which the European bankers were to be robbed of a million, and which had, when O'Reilly was informed of it, fleeced them of £10,700. The position of the accused parties, the great skill and secrecy with which the plot had been contrived, rendered it a hazardous experiment for private individuals to attempt the crushing of such a formidable conspiracy. But neither correspondent abroad, nor editor at home, hesitated in their duty. The whole plan was exposed. But to throw the swindlers on the wrong scent, the exposé was dated Brussels, instead of Paris; this is believed to have saved O'Reilly from assassination, for the French swindling genius who presided over this gigantic fraud, had, it was said, seen enough of blood not to let a single life stand between himself and the realization of his plans. The "Times" exposed the trickery, but was not allowed to pass Scot free; an action was raised by a Mr. Bogle, who declared himself injured by the statement in the "Times," and on the 16th August the case Bogle v. Lawson came on for trial at Croydon.]
Subscription for the "Times Testimonial." [The mercantile men of London subscribed £2,625 for this purpose.]
The great Will case—that of the late Mr. Wood, banker of Gloucester, decided, Aug. 16.
650 Christian ministers meet at Manchester to petition agt. the corn-laws, Aug. 17.
Numerous anti-corn-law meetings, at which the chartists cause disturbances.
Two additional vice-chancellors appointed. Amoy (the impregnable) taken, Aug. 26.
Ministers resign, Aug. 30.
Lord Lyndhurst lord high chancellor of England for the third time, Sep. 3.
The Peel cabinet formed, Sep. 7 & Aug. 30.
Destitution in the manufacturing districts.
Formation of Anti-corn-law League (1846.)
Vauxhall Gardens, London, sold for £20,200 Sep. 9.
Expedition to the Niger by steam.
Census of Ireland, 8,175,124.
Continued on next page.

Britain.

- 1841 Population returns:—England, 18,844,434, or 9,262,126 males, and 9,582,308 females. Earl de Grey, Irish viceroy, Sep. 15. Lord Sydenham dies of lock-jaw, occasioned by a fall from his horse, in Canada, Sep. 19. London and Brighton Railway opened, Sep. 21. Troubles in India, Sep. O'Connell elected lord mayor of Dublin at the first municipal election under the new municipal law for Ireland, Oct. 25. Mr. Beaumont Smith arrested for fraud, Oct. 25. A large portion of the Tower of London burnt, Oct. 30. Royal Agricultural Society for Ireland instituted. Consecration of the Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander as bp. of Jerusalem, Nov. 7. Birth of the prince of Wales, Albert Edward, Nov. 9. Beaumont Smith sentenced to transportation, Dec. 4. Assassination of Sir W. M'Naghten, Dec. 25. Lord Ashburton sent on a mission to the United States, Dec. 31. State revenue this year, £48,084,360. Houses in London, about 255,000. [It is computed that London increases at the rate of about 4,000 houses annually.] The soap manufactured in England and Scotland (hard and soft) this year amounted to 169,666,742 lbs. From 1839 to 1841 our foreign exports decreased from the value of £53,000,000 to about £47,000,000. The amount of property rated for the poor was £62,540,030. Deaths: Frank Hall Standish; Sir Astley Cooper; Rev. Joseph Blanco White; Sir David Wilkie, at sea; Theodore Hook; Dr. Nares; Sir Francis Chantrey; Thos. Dibdin; Dr. Geo. Birkbeck.
- Shipwrecks during the present year were numerous. The most important are—Governor Fenner, Liverpool to America, 124 passengers, run down by the Nottingham, captain and mate alone saved, Feb. 19. President, New York to Liverpool, March 11, never since heard of. William Browne struck on ice, Ap. 19. Isabella, London to Quebec, struck by an iceberg, May 9. Solway, Aug. 25. Amanda, off Metis, 41 persons lost, Sep. 26. James Cooke, Sligo to Glasgow, off Limerick, Nov. 21.

France.

- 1841 The duration of copyright fixed by the Chamber of Deputies at thirty years after the death of the author, March 30. Trial of Madame Lafarge for the robbery of diamonds, Aug. 7. A bronze statue of Napoleon erected on the column of *La grande Armée* at Boulogne, Aug. 15. Attempt to assassinate the duc d'Anmale, son of Louis Philippe, on his return from Africa, Sep. 13.

Germany.

- 1841 A storm carried away the arch of the ruin of Rolandseck on the Rhine. Insurrection in Soleure and Argovia, Jan. The first settlement (consisting of 191 males and a few females) made on the poor colony at Ostwald, near Strasburg, founded by Dr. Schützenberger, a celebrated lawyer, and the *Maire* of Strasburg, March 10.

Spain.

- 1841 Espartero declared sole regent by the Cortes during the queen's minority, May 8. Queen Christina protests agt. this, July 19. Gen. O'Donell's army raise an insurrection in Christina's favour at Pampeluna, Oct. 2. The insurrectionary spirit spreads. Don Diego Leon rebels; attacks the palace (Madrid); is repulsed, Oct. 7. Don Diego Leon seized and shot, Oct. 15. Bilbao captured by Zurbano, Oct. 21. General O'Donell seeks refuge in France, Oct. 21. Payment of queen Christina's pension suspended, Nov. 3. Execution of Borio and Gobernado (Christinists) at Madrid, Nov. 9. Triumphant entry of Espartero into Madrid, Nov. 9. General pardon to those concerned in the October insurrection, who were yet untried, Dec. 13.

Portugal.

- 1841 Earthquake in the island of Terceira; 500 houses destroyed, June 12-24.

Denmark.

- 1841 A treaty relative to the passage of the Sound signed between Great Britain and Denmark, June 15. The first budget published: army, 18,000; navy, 6 ships of the line, 6 frigates and brigs—schooners, cutters, corvettes, &c. in proportion; expense of army and navy £705,610.

Russia.

- 1841 Nicholas issues a ukase to regulate the currency of Poland. Campaign in Circassia commenced, May. Insurrection near Moscow, May. Fusion of Poland with Russia completed, Nov. [The laws and taxes were assimilated to Russia, and the Russian language made the legal and educational tongue.]

Netherlands.

- 1841 Discovery of a conspiracy to restore the Dutch rule, Oct. 31.

Turkish Empire.

- 1841 The Egyptian quarrel finally settled, Ju. 11. The Turkish fleet restored. Civil war betw. the Druses and Maronites. Dreadful fire in Smyrna; one-third of the city destroyed; many thousands left breadless and homeless; 10,000 houses, mosques, synagogues, &c. burnt, Jul. 28. Candia in revolt, June and July. The insurgents surrender, Aug. Civil war in Syria, Oct.; 100 villages sacked. Convention signed in London by representatives of Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, for keeping the Straits of Dardanelles closed to ships of war in time of peace, July 13.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1841 Insurrections in Afghanistan against the British domination; the Anglo-Indian army increased to 15,000 men.
Crisis in Cabul; the Afghans surround Cabul in great numbers, Oct.
Murder of Sir A. Burnes and several British officers, Nov. 2.
Indecisive conduct of Sir W. M'Naghten. Four hostages given up to Akber Khan by the British, Dec.
Murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, Dec. 25.

India and China.

- 1841 The opium war continues.
The emperor of China breaks faith; hence Negotiations cease, Jan. 6.
Civil war of the Sikhs respecting the succession: Sher Singh attacks Lahore, Jan. 14; compromise; Sher Singh resigns.
The English East India Company interferes in the affairs of Lahore—entertaining a low estimate of the warlike qualities of the Sikhs.
[“This erroneous estimate of the Sikhs tainted British counsels until the day of Pheeroosuhur.”—*Cunningham*.]
Adventures of major Broadfoot in the Punjab—having in charge the families of Shah Shoojah and Shah Zuma.
Infringement of Zorawur Singh on the Chinese possessions; Garo seized, &c.
The English demand its evacuation.
Treaty between China and England; Keshin agrees to cede Hong Kong and to pay 6,000,000 dollars, Jan. 20.
The British take formal possession of Hong Kong, Jan. 26.
The emperor refuses to ratify the treaty, Feb. 11.
Resumption of hostilities in China, Feb. 23.
Evacuation of Chusan; premiums offered for Englishmen dead or alive, Feb. 24, 25.
Capture of the Bogue forts; death of adm. Kwan; 459 guns captured by Sir Gordon Bremer, Feb. 26.
The British squadron sails up to Canton, March 1.
Sir Hugh Gough in command in China, March 2.
Hostilities suspended, March 3; resumed, March 6.
Keshin degraded and confined, March 12.
Heights behind Canton taken by the English and 94 guns captured, May 25.
Canton ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, May 31.
Colonel Wymer, with 400 men, successfully resists an attack of 3,000 Ghilzies at Kelat-i-Ghilzie, June.
British trade re-opened in China, July 16.
Capt. Elliot superseded, Aug. 10.
Sir Henry Pottinger arrives at Macao as plenipotentiary from England, Aug. 12.
Battle of Amoy; the city taken by the English, and 206 guns captured and destroyed, Aug. 27.
Nussacer Khan surrenders, Sep.
Demolition of the Bogue forts, Sep. 14.
Brooke becomes rajah of Sarawak, by cession from rajah Muda Hussim, Sep. 24.
Chusan re-occupied by the English, Oct. 1.
Ning-po captured, Oct. 13.
The English capture Chinhx and take 157 guns, Oct. 14.

India and China.

- 1841 Threatening movements of Thurawaddie, king of Burmah, Oct.
Insurrection in Cabul; Sir A. Burnes and other English officers murdered, Nov. 2.
Lord Ellenborough gov.-general of India. Assassination of Sir W. M'Naughten, Dec. 25.

Africa.

- 1841 Lieut. Waghorn leaves Egypt.
Expedition up the river Niger, by steam, 320 miles.
[This expedition consisted of the Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan (s.s.), to aid in which the imperial parliament of Great Britain voted £61,000. These vessels began to ascend the Niger on August 21, but fever broke out among the crew when they reached Iddah. The expedition was at length abandoned, owing to heat, hardship, and disease; and the vessels cast anchor in Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17.]
Moerenhout prevails on four Tahitian chiefs—Pariita, Paëti, Joti, and Tati—to sign a request for the establishment of a French protectorate in Tahiti, Sep.

America.

- 1841 Bankruptcy of the U. S. (Philadelphia) bank announced, Feb.
Union of the two provinces of Canada proclaimed at Montreal; Lord Sydenham governor, Feb. 10.
Mutual outrages on the borders of the U. S. and British territories in America.
Political differences with the U. S. of America, arising from the seizure of an American slaver (the Tigris) by a British war-brig, the apprehension of midshipman Jackson for trespass, trial of Mr. M'Leod, and other causes; great excitement in America, March.
W. H. Harrison, 9th president, March 4.
Death of the president, just one month after his inauguration, April 4.
John Tyler, 10th president.
Extra session of congress, May 31.
U. S. Californian exploring expeditions—col. Fremont by land, Wilkes by sea—till 1843.
Sub-treasury act repealed, Aug. 9.
Bankruptcy act passed, Aug. 18.
Proclamation of the president against secret societies, Sep. 25.
Coronation of Don Pedro II. empr. Brazil.
Disturbances in Cincinnati.
M'Leod's unsuccessful expedition against Santa Fe; surrender of the entire party.
M'Leod acquitted in the United States, Oct. 4; and col. Grogan delivered up by Sir Richard Jackson.
Santa Anna enters Mexico and assumes the government of the republic.
[Antonio Lopez de Santa Annasprung from an obscure and indigent family. His rise is attributable solely to his own native talents, energy, and restless ambition. He boasting called himself the Napoleon of the West. Although courageous, he was deceitful and cruel.]
Australasia and Polynesia.
1841 Earle's discoveries on the north coast. Eyre's journeys north of Adelaide. Gippe's Land explored by count Strelecki. Victoria Land discovered by Capt. Ross.

Britain.

- 1842 First stone of New Royal Exchange, London, laid by prince Albert, Jan. 17.
 Visit of the king of Prussia, Jan. 24.
 The king of Prussia stands sponsor for the prince of Wales, at Windsor, Jan. 25.
 £10,000 realized at a bazaar in Manchester for the Anti-corn-law league, Feb. 2.
 Deputies fr. the Anti-corn-law associations hold meetings in Lond., fr. Feb. to Aug.
 Parliament opened by the queen, Feb. 3.
 Edin. and Glasgow Railway opened, Feb.
 Suicide of the first earl of Munster (son of William IV), March 30.
 Braintree church rate; Dr. Lushington decides against a minority levying a church rate, May 5.
 Attempt of John Francis, a youth, to assassinate the queen, by firing a pistol at her on Constitution hill, May 30.
 [Francis was condemned to death, June 17; but the punishment was commuted to transportation for life, July 2.]
 Strike of the Dudley colliers, June 1.
 Great distress in the manufacturing districts—consequent increase in the poor rates; alarming disturbances; deputations to Sir Robert Peel respecting the distress, &c.
 Peel's income tax for three years, June 22.
 Jurisdiction of Justices act, June 30.
 Copyright act—conferring upon the author right over his own works for life and to his heirs seven years after death, July 1.
 Presentation of a pistol at the queen by a youth named Bean, July 3.
 [Bean was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on the 25th of August.]
 Duel betw. capt. Boldero and the hon. C. Berkeley, with no fatal effect, July 15.
 Lady Hewlett's charity; decision against the unitarians, August 5.
 The queen visits Edinburgh, Aug. 31.
 Disturbances in Ashton, Staleybridge, Manchester, &c.
 Mr. Feargus O'Connor arrested on a charge of sedition, Sep. 30.
 Trials of rioters under special commissions; at Stafford, Oct. 1; at Chester, Oct. 6, &c.; 274 were tried, of whom 57 were acquitted, 54 transported, and the rest imprisoned for various terms.
 Great repeal meeting at Ennis.
 Tariff reform introduced by Sir Robt. Peel, and second sliding scale corn act.
 [The duty varying from 5s. to 1s., the nominal duty beginning at 58s. per qr.]
 The Elfric Society instituted.
 Sir Wm. Gossell cast in £100 and damages for breaking open the house of Mr. Attorney Howard, Dec. 5.
 Mr. Williams's patent for compressing peat into a dense mass resembling coals.
 £50,000 to be raised by the Anti-corn-law league for employment of lecturers, &c.
 Revenue amounts to £46,965,631.
 The amount of real property and income assessed this year exceeded £180,000,000, altho' no incomes below £150 were taxed.
 The preference duty on colonial coffee is relaxed in the fiscal revision of this year.
 During this year the Irish Educational Board had 2,721 schools, attended by 319,729 children. They had expended

Britain.

- £4,500 for their model schools, £10,000 in aid to schools building or fitting up, £30,000 in salaries to schoolmasters, £5,000 in inspection, £6,000 in general charges, and lost £3,000 on their publications; making a total expenditure of £58,500.
- 1842 Deaths: Rev. J. D. Fosbrooke; Dr. Patrick Kelly; Sir Charles Bell; Robert Mudie; Sir R. Ker Porter; Thos. H. Lister; Dr. Arnold; B. H. Martin; John Banim; Wm. Hone; J. S. Hawkins; William Maginn; Allan Cunningham; Lord Hill.
- France.**
- 1842 The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne of the king of the French, dies in consequence of an accidental fall from his carriage.
 Tahitian islands taken possession of, Sep. 20. (See Africa.)
 Marquesas taken possession of, Dec. 20.
- Germany.**
- 1842 Great fire in Hamburg—2,000 houses destroyed, May 4. (See Netherlands.)
 The Walhala opened by the kg. of Bavaria.
- Austria.**
- 1842 766 monasteries, containing 10,354 monks, belonging to 27 different orders; 157 convents, containing 3,661 nuns, belonging to 29 different orders; 25,014,267 Roman Catholics; 3,855,298 members of the United Greek Church; 2,790,901 of the Schismatic Greek Church; 1,234,574 protestants (Augsburg Confession); 2,193,117 (Helvetic Confession); 43,730 Unitarians; 669,057 Jews; and 1,736 belonging to various minor sects.
- Prussia.**
- 1842 The king visits England, Jan. 24, and stands sponsor for the prince of Wales in Windsor, Jan. 25.
- Spain.**
- 1842 Insurrection at Barcelona, Nov. 13.
 Battle in the streets of Barcelona; the national guard join the populace and attack the troops, the latter retreat to the citadel, Nov. 15; but eventually evacuate the city, and retire to Montjuich, Nov. 17.
 Blockade of Barcelona, Nov. 26.
 Espartero arrives and demands the unconditional surrender of Barcelona, Nov. 29.
 Bombardment (Dec. 3) and capitulation of Barcelona, Dec. 4.
- Russia.**
- 1842 A ukase issued, in which it is enacted that on and after 16th Dec., 1846, every public man in the empire is to understand and speak the Russian language.
 Ivan Roskovshenko of Tiflis translates "Midsummer Night's Dream."
- Netherlands.**
- 1842 Great fire at Hamburg, which rages for 3 days; 2,000 houses, several churches, &c. burnt.
 [In the fire of Hamburg, the "archives" containing many valuable historical documents were destroyed, &c.; among others the materials which Dr. Lappenberg had collected for a "History of the Northern States of Europe." Mr. Hausen lost also the result of a life's labours and an immense fortune expended in gathering together materials for a "History of Eugraving."]

Netherlands.

- 1842 Death: Lelewel, ex-presid. of the Polish diet. [For twelve years he lived in great poverty, spending many winters without fire, almost without clothing, and enduring other extreme privations, by which his health was undermined. He had just completed the 100th vol. of his works.]
Death: Dr. J. D. Gries, translator of "Calderon" into German, Feb. 19.

Turkish Empire.

- 1842 War with Persia.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1842 The British army abandon Cabul under humiliating circumstances, and march towards India, Jan. 6.

They are nearly all cut off (26,000, including camp followers and women) by the Afghans, who hang on their rear.

Lady Sale, Lady M'Naghten, &c. captured and sent to fort Buddeabad, Jan. 17.

Col. Palmer and a native regiment defeated at Ghuznee, and made prisoners, by the Afghans.

[Gen. Nott was still at Candahar.]

Siege of Jellalabad by Akbar Khan, Jan. 10; it is nobly defended by gen. Sale.

Earthquakes at Jellalabad during the siege.

Concert betw. Sale, Nott, and Pollock, Mar.

Lady captives transferred to Tezeen, Ap. 10.

Ghuznee re-conquered by gen. Nott, Aug.

The lady captives sent to Bameau.

Cabul re-conquered by generals Pollock and Nott, Sep. 15.

Return of the lady captives to Cabul, Sep. 21; their freedom having been purchased from the chieftain in whose care they had been placed.

India and China.

- 1842 Evacuation of Cabul by the English, who hand over to Akbar Khan Lady Sale, Lady M'Naghten, major Pottinger, lieut. Eyre, &c. as hostages, Jan. 6.

Massacre of Istaliff the same day.

Garo recovered by the Chinese, &c.

Peace between the Sikhs and Chinese.

Col. Palmer defeated at Ghuznee, Mar. 6.

Afghans repulsed from Candahar, Mar. 10.

General England forces the Quettah and Candahar Pass, March 29.

The Afghans repulsed near Jellalabad by Sir R. Sale, April 5.

The principal pass betw. Quettah and Candahar forced by gen. England, Ap. 29.

An English army of "retribution" arrives at Peshawur.

Alliance of Shere Singh with the English.

Golab Singh co-operates with gen. Pollock.

The allies force the Khyber Pass, April.

Cabul retaken by the allies; Dost Mohammed made prisoner.

The forces of generals England and Nott join at Candahar, May 9.

The British sail up the Yang-tze-kiang, destroy the fortifications of its banks, capture 364 guns, and enter Shang-hai, Ju. 13-19.

Murder of Chund Kour at Lahore, Ju. 15.

Disensions; political intrigues; resolution to release Dost Mohammed.

Shanghai taken, June 19.

Chin-kiang captured, July 21.

The British fleet arrives at Nankin, Aug. 4.

Gen. Nott marches for Ghuznee, and gen. England for Quettah, Aug. 10.

India and China.

- 1842 Successes in China in August. (Ghuznee retaken by gen. Nott, Sep. 6.)

Treaty of peace betw. China and England.

Conditions:—China to pay 21,000,000 dollars in three years; Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ning-po, and Shanghai, to be open to the English; tariffs, consuls, &c. Signed by Sir Henry Pottinger and Keying-Eleppoo and Nen-kin, on board the Cornwallis, before Nankin.

The emperor of China ratifies the treaty, Sep. 8; hence

The Chinese war concluded.

Liberation of the ladies and other hostages delivered to Akbar Khan on January 6, Sep. 12.

Gen. Pollock regains Cabul, Sep. 16.

Return of Lady Sale, &c. to Cabul, Sep. 21.

Lord Ellenborough issues orders for withdrawal of the troops to the Sutlej, Oct. 1.

The English having evacuated Cabul on the 12th, arrive at Jellalabad on the 22d, 23d, 24th Oct.

Restoration of Nusseer Khan, Oct.

Capt. Keppel, of H.M.S. Dido, ordered to the Malacca Straits, for the protection of trade and the suppression of piracy.

Africa.

- 1842 Disgraceful attack on the Boers of Port Natal by captain Smith, May 4.

The Boers defeated, June 28; they submit to the English authorities.

Admiral Dupetit Thouars demands that Tahiti should be placed under the protection of France.

Queen Pomaré being bullied while in a most delicate state, consents, Sep. 9.

The queen gives birth to a child next morning, Sep. 10.

The quantity of coffee imported into Britain in this year from the Cape of Good Hope territory was 6,149,489 lbs.

America.

- 1842 Riots in Cincinnati suppressed.

The Dorr insurrection: Rhode Island.

North-eastern boundary question; treaty of settlement with Gt. Britain at Washington.

Value of exports, 94,312,734 dollars.

Brazil: revolutionary outbreaks in various parts of the empire.

Earthquake in Hayti, May 7.

Croton aqueduct completed, New York.

Survey of the isthmus of Tehuantepec by Signor Gustavo Moro.

The tariff bill vetoed by the president for second time, Aug. 10.

Certain clauses likely to lessen the general revenue of the union, by distributing the proceeds of public land sales amongst the different states being omitted, the tariff bill received the president's signature, Aug. 30.

Treaty of settlement of boundary with Great Britain proposed, Aug.

Sir Charles Bagot conciliates the Canadians of French descent, Sep. 8.

The quantity of sugar imported from the British West Indies into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in this year was 2,506,910 cwt.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1842 Act for regulating the sale of waste lands, June 22.

Britain.

1843 Treaty of commerce with Russia, Jan.
 Assassination of Mr. Drummond by one
 M'Naughten, Jan. 20.
 [He had intended to shoot Sir Robt. Peel—
 acquitted on the ground of insanity, Mar. 4.]
 The "Rebeccaites" in Wales.
 Victory of Sir Charles Napier over the
 Amerees of Scinde, Feb. 17.
 Hyderabad occupied by British, Feb. 20.
 Scinde annexed to the British territory.
 Five waggons' load of Chinese silver are
 received at the Mint, March 3.
 Anti-corn-law League meetings at Drury
 Lane theatre commenced, March 15.
 Great "repeal" meeting at Trim, Ireland,
 March 19.
 [Meetings for the "Repeal of the Union"
 became frequent from this time.]
 A comet with a long tail is seen.
 Thames tunnel (London) opened for foot
 passengers, March 25. Cost £446,000.
 [Length 1,300 feet, breadth 35 feet, height
 20 feet.]
 Death of the duke of Sussex, April 21.
 Birth of the princess Alice Maud Mary,
 April 25.
 First "monster" meeting on Curragh of
 Kildare, May 7.
 Secession of the "non-intrusion" members
 of the General Assembly of Scottish
 Church, May 18 (Free Church).
 Dissenting agitation to the Factory bill.
 University censure on Dr. Pusey, May 30.
 Registration of voters act, May 31.
 Memorial to John Hampden in Chalgrove
 field; ceremony conducted by Lord Nugent,
 Rev. Dr. Hampden, &c. June 19.
 Irish Roman Catholic voters' oath abolished
 by statute, July 4.
 Disenters' marriages (Ireland) act, Jul. 28.
 Duel between lieutenant Seton and lieutenant
 Hawkey; Seton killed, July 1.
 ["It has been stated, that of 172 recorded
 duels, 63 of the combatants were killed
 and 96 wounded; in 3 cases both combatants
 fell, and in 18 the survivors were
 hanged."] ²⁷
 Wreck of the steam-packet Pegasus off
 Fern Islands, July 19.
 [Of fifty-nine passengers and crew seven
 only were saved.]
 Lands and houses belonging to scientific
 societies relieved of taxes, July 28.
 Church of Scotland admission to benefices
 act, August 17.
 New Arms bill for Ireland, August 22.
 Great repeal meeting on the hill of Tara,
 August 22.
 Defamation and libel act, August 24.
 74,000 take the teetotal pledge in London
 from Father Mathew in August.
 Dalkey and Killiney atmospheric railway
 (near Dublin) commenced, Sep.
 The queen visits the Chateau d'Eu and the
 Orleans family, Sep. 2.
 Return of captain C. F. Ross, Sep. 6.
 The queen departs on a visit to the king of
 Belgium, Sep. 13.
 Wordsworth appointed poet-laureate.
 Packet station changed from Falmouth to
 Southampton, Sep. 28.
 £100,000 to be raised by the Anti-corn-law
 league for tracts, lecturers, &c.

Britain.

1843 Monster meeting at Mallowmatt, Oct. 1.
 Prohibition of repeal meetings in Ireland,
 Oct. 7, on the eve of the monster meeting
 to be held at Clontarf.
 Prince Albert created LL.D. Cambridge,
 Oct. 25.
 Special commission for the trial of the Re-
 beccaites at Cardiff, Oct. 27.
 The Xanthian marbles (a portion of) pro-
 cured for the British Museum.
 Half-farthings first coined.
 British Archeological Association and In-
 stitute founded.
 Commission on land tenures, Ireland.
 £12,606 subscribed at a free-trade meeting
 in Manchester, Nov. 14.
 Drayton's glass silvering patent.
 State income, £52,522,817.
 Deaths: T. C. Hoiland, painter; H. N.
 Coleridge; Robert Southey; Sir Charles
 Morgan, M.D.; Rev. John Foster; Da-
 vid Hamilton, architect; J. C. Loudon;
 Mr. Elton (the actor) wrecked in the
 Pegasus.
 1844 The Irish state trials commence, Jan. 15.
 Mr. Holt (of the Age newspaper) convicted
 of a libel on duke of Brunswick, Jan. 29.
 Parliament opened by the queen, Feb. 1.
 Daniel O'Connell, his son, Thomas Steele,
 Rev. Thomas Tierney, and Messrs. Ray,
 Barrett, Duffy, and Gray, found guilty,
 Feb. 12.
 Agriculture Protection Society formed,
 Feb. 17.
 The Factory bill withdrawn, March 29; a
 new bill introduced.
 Strike of the colliers of the north of Eng-
 land, April 5—August 20.
 Trial and conviction of the will-forgers;
 Wm. Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher,
 Georgiana Dorey, William and Susanna
 Sanders, April 15—22.
 Anti-state-church conference, April 30.
 Sir H. Hardinge appointed governor of
 India, May 2.
 Naworth Castle, Cumberld., burned, Ma. 18.
 Daniel O'Connell sentenced to 12 months'
 imprisonment, and fined £2,000, May 24.
 The king of Saxony visits England, May 28.
 The Russian czar arrives in England, June
 1; he remains 8 days.
 The Factory act passed, June 6.
 The claims of Sir Augustus d'Este to the
 dukedom of Sussex rejected, June 9.
 Complaint of W. Lovett, W. J. Linton,
 and Joseph Mazzini, against Sir James
 Graham, for detaining and opening their
 letters, presented to parliament by Mr.
 T. Duncombe, June 14.
 Forestalling no longer an offence, July 4.
 Lord Heytesbury, Irish viceroy, July 12.
 Bank charter renewed, July 19.
 Dissenters' chapels and school-house act,
 July 19.
 Experiments with Warner's machine, Jul. 20.
 Incendiary fires in Suffolk.
 The "Burns' Festival" at Ayr, Aug. 6.
 Lord Eglinton presides. Three sons and
 a sister of the poet were present.
 Birth of prince Alfred Ernest, Aug. 6.
 Marriages (Ireland) act, Aug. 9.
 Roman Catholic penal acts repealed, Aug. 9.
 Continued on p. 648.

France.

- 1843 Queen Victoria of Eng. visits the roy. family of France at the Chateau d'Eu, Sep. Queen Pomaré places herself under the protectorate of France, Sep. 9. Queen Pomaré refuses to acknowledge the treaty of Sep. 9; and Otaheite is taken possession of by France.
- 1844 Hostilities with Morocco, May 30; Ouchda taken, June 16. Peace with Morocco, Sep. 6. Rupture betw. the Tahitians and the Fr.

Prussia.

- 1844 Tesch attempts to assassinate the kg. Jul. 26.

Italy.

- 1843 Insurrection at Bologna, Aug.

Spain.

- 1843 Disturbances at Malaga and Catalonia, May 25. Re-establishment of the revolutionary junta at Barcelona, June 11. Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Pantiago, &c. "pronounce" against Espartero, June. Madrid surrenders to Narvaez, July 15. Espartero besieges Seville, July 21. The siege of Seville raised, July 27. Success of the revolution and flight of Espartero, July. Espartero deprived of his titles and rank, Aug. 16. He arrives in London, Aug. 23. The insurrectionary feeling manifests itself again in Madrid, Aug. 29. Isabella II. (13 years) is declared by the Cortes of age, Nov. 8.
- 1844 On p. 649.

Turkish Empire.

- 1843 The Syrian difficulty settled, Jan. Armed resistance to the *Tanzimat* in Albania. Gross outrages on the Christians by the rebels. The insurrectn. suppresd. by Omer Pasha.

Greece.

- 1843 Bloodless revolution at Athens; ministerial responsibility demanded, and perfect national representation, Sep. 14.
- 1844 The new constitution of the revolution of Sep., 1843, accepted and ratified by the king of Greece, March 16.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1843 Dr. Wolff, appointed by the Stoddart and Conolly committee, London, reaches Bokhara, the capital of Amir Nasr Ullah Khan; receives from the Amir an announcement that colonels Stoddart and Conolly had been executed on satisfactory grounds and reasons, and is himself made prisoner, July.

India and China.

- 1843 Release of Dost Mohammed; and Breaking up of the allied armies on the plains of Ferozepoor, Jan. Return of Dost Mohammed to Cabul. Victory of Sir Charles Napier over the Ameers of Scinde, Feb. 17. Scinde made British dependencies. Capt. Keppel sets out on his first expedition against the pirates of the Sarebus and Sakarran rivers, Borneo, June 10. The ratifications of the treaty between the queen of England and the emperor of China are formally exchanged, July 22. Canton opened to the British, July 27.

India and China.

- 1843 Assassination of Maharajah Shere Singh, the boy Pertab Singh, and Dhiam Singh, at the instigation of Dhyam Singh, chief minister, by Ajeet and Lehna Singh, at Lahore, Sep. 15. Heera Singh, a youth, invokes the troops to avenge the triple murder; death of the assassins, &c. Dhuleep Singh is proclaimed Maharajah. Gwalior subdued by the British, Dec. The English victorious at Maharajpooor and Punnjar; Fort Gwalior, "the Gibraltar of the East," taken, Dec. 29. A Chinese and English vocabulary published in Canton by Mr. Robert Thom, one of the interpreters through whom Sir H. Pottinger carried on his negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Oct. 26.
- 1844 On p. 649.

Africa.

- 1843 Natal annexed to Cape of Good Hope. Ahmed, pacha of Soudan, revolts against Mehemet Ali, Oct. The duc d'Aumale advances to Biskra with his army, to reduce Algeria to France.
- 1844 Arrest of Mr. Pritchard, British consul at Tahiti, while about to pay a visit to the commodore of H.M.S.S. Cormorant, by lieutenant D'Aubigny, March 3. Death of the celebrated German explorer of Africa, Dr. Koch, at Kartan, June 6, aged 36. Ahmed ben Salem solicits from the French governor-general of Algiers the confirmation of his authority in the Kalifat of El Aronat. Value of imports to Algeria 104,000,000 francs, and its exports 7,000,000 francs.

America.

- 1843 Brazil: marriage of Don Pedro with Donna Theresa, sister of the king of the Two Sicilies. Marriage of prince de Joinville with her imperial highness Donna Francisca. Great fire in Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Jan. 9. Revolt of gen. Herard Riviere against Boyer of Hayti. Boyer abdicates, and departs for Jamaica on board an English frigate. Insurrections in various parts of Hayti. Herard Riviere elected president of Hayti.
- 1844 Rhode Island protests against the right of congress to interfere with their internal affairs. Texas annexed to the union, April. Revolt in St. Domingo; Herard banished, Guerrier proclaimed president. Whig and democratic agitation. Serious disturbances in Philadelphia; the native Americans and Irish residents. Riots in Philadelphia; property valued at £250,000 destroyed, May 3. The native Americans desire to repress poverty, and restrict the rights of foreigners to citizenship. Continued on p. 649.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1843 Not quite 6,000 cwts. of tallow exported this year from New South Wales. Horses in New South Wales, 62,000; horned cattle, 1,017,000; sheep, 5,000,000. Exploring expedition of Landor and Legray in Western Australia.

Britain.

- 1844 *Continued from p. 646.*
 Number (according to navy list) of admirals, 36, at £5 a-day; of vice-admirals, 46, at £4 a-day; and of rear-admirals, 96, at £3 a-day.
 [The admiral of the fleet received £6 a-day; and every commander receives in addition to his salary £3 a-day so long as his flag shall be flying within the limits of his station. 1297, 1707.]
 Mr. Hume, M.P. lays the first stone of a monument to the Scottish political martyrs of 1793-4 at Edinburgh, Aug. 21.
 The decision of the "courts below" in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell reversed by the House of Lords, Sep. 4.
 Joint-Stock Coy.'s registration act, Sep. 4.
 £1,000 annuity to gen. Nott, Sep. 18.
 British Association meet at York, Sep. 20.
 Agitation among the faculty respecting Sir James Graham's medical reform bill.
 Manchester Athenæum opened, Oct. 3.
 Louis Philippe visits England, Oct. 7.
 New Royal Exchange (London) opened by her majesty in state, Oct. 28.
 Numerous railway projects.
 Robbery of the bank of Rogers & Co., Clement's Lane, London, Nov. 23; £40,710 in bank notes, with a number of bills of exchange and specie, taken away.
 Death of princess Sophia Matilda, Nov. 29.
 Crime decreased this year about 10 p. cent.
 Annual income, £54,003,745.
 Curious Chinese bell at British Museum.
 Deaths: H. P. Briggs, painter; Wm. Beckford; Andrew Geddes; Thos. Campbell; Dr. John Haslam; Dr. Dalton; Rev. H. F. Cary; Granville Penn; Mrs. Hoffman.
- 1845 The queen opens parliament, Feb. 4.
 The "Portland Vase" at the British Museum willfully broken by a visitor, Feb. 7.
 Gov.-gen. Metcalfe of Canada made a peer.
 Ward's "Ideal of a Christian Church" condemned in convocation (Oxford), Feb. 14.
 Anti-Maynooth endowment meetings.
 The Danish possessions in India purchased by Sir H. Hardinge, Feb. 22.
 Tax on sales by auction abolished, and a license of £10 required of auctioneers.
 Execution of John Tawell for the murder of Sarah Hart, March 14.
 Peel's income tax of £2 18s. 4d. per cent. renewed for three years more, March.
 Jewish relief municipal act.
 New sugar duties acts, April 24.
 Repeal of the duty on cotton-wool, producing about £680,000; and the duties on 430 articles productive of very little to the revenue, entirely abolished.
 Hungertord suspension bridge opnd. May 1.
 Suspension bridge of Yarmouth gives way — 70 lives lost, May 2.
 Anti-corn-law league bazaar at Covent Garden, May 5-29; £25,000 realized.
 Railway-share gambling universal.
 Discussions respecting Oregon.
 Mr. Duncombe's motion for the inviolability of letters in the post office lost.
 Arctic expedition of Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier in the Erebus and Terror — sails from Greenwich, May 25 (1854.)
 Dreadful conflagration in Quebec, May 28.
 Brit. Association meets at Cambrdg., Jun. 18.

Britain.

- 1845 Treaty of commerce with Sicily, June 25.
 Maynooth College amendment act, June 30.
 The sum of £26,000 per annum granted permanently to Maynooth College, and a grant of £30,000 for improvements, Ju. 30.
 Act for encouraging museums, July 21.
 The Great Britain new steam-ship sails on her first voyage to America, July 26.
 Queen's Colleges (Ireland) act, July 31.
 Queen departs to visit Germany, Aug. 9.
 Small debts act, Aug. 9.
 The Irish National Board of Education established, Sep. 23.
 Waghorn's Overland route to India; and this enterprising gentleman arrives with the Bombay mail of 1st Oct. on the 31st.
 Charter to Irish National Education Soc.
 Bank interest raised from 2½ to 3 per cent., Oct. 1.
 Ld. J. Russell entertained at Edin., Nov. 3.
 Reaction in railway speculation; panic.
 Bank interest raised to 3½ per cent. Nov. 6.
 Protestant (Orange) alliance formed Nov. 7.
 The archduke Constantine of Russia touches at Plymouth, Nov. 15.
 Breakwater beacon completed at Plymouth, Dec. 16.
 Overland mail of the 1st December, *via* Marseilles, arrives in London, Dec. 30.
 Lord Metcalfe, late gov.-gen. of Canada, having resigned office in consequence of the rapid ravages cancer was making on his constitution, returns to Britain, Dec.
 Crime decreased this year rather more than five and a-half per cent.
 Completion of the quarto edition of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* (1815.)
 The Metropolitan Sewage Draining Company formed.
 Failure of the potato crop in Ireland begins this year, which continues for 4 successive years, resulting in frightful famine and pestilence.
 Annual income, £53,060,354.
 Deaths: Robert Smirke, R.A.; Laman Blanchard; Sir T. F. Buxton; Rev. Sydney Smith; Miss Linwood; Thomas Phillips, painter; Thomas Hood; Sir Wm. Follett; J. A. Shea; Elizabeth Fry; Dr. J. H. Todd; Dr. Alexander, bishop of Jerusalem; col. Gurwood.
- Germany.
- 1844 The hundredth anniversary of Herder's birthday held in the chief cities of Germany, but especially in his native city (Munich) with marked honour, Aug. 25.
 Death: Professor Beneke, a profound philologist, whose lectures on the German and English languages and literatures were highly and deservedly admired, Sep.
 "The Holy coat of Treves."
 Ronge and the German Catholic church.
- 1845 Queen of England visits Germany.
- Austria.
- 1845 The doctrines of the communists of France spread rapidly among the lower orders of Poland and Silesia, and a conspiracy for the restoration of the independence of Poland is, in consequence, organized.
- Prussia.
- 1845 Government make the doctrines of communism (spreading rapidly among the people) subject of judicial investigation.

Italy.

1845 Provoked by the cruelties and tyranny of cardinal Massimo, legate at Ravenna, the people of Rimini begin an insurrection; it is speedily crushed by a military commission.

Spain.

1844 Christina, queen-mother, returns, Mar. 23. No fewer than 9 changes of ministry took place in Spain fr. May, 1843, to May, 1844. Insurrection, headed by Zurbano, Nov. 12.

1845 Zurbano, the insurrectionist, shot, Jan. 21. Don Carlos resigns his right to the crown in favour of his son, May 18.

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

1844 Death of Bernadotte, king of Sweden.

Oscar I. (son) succeeds, as king of Norway and Sweden, March 8.

Death: Jacob Aall, a man of learning and literary talent, profoundly versed in the history, language, and antiquities of Norway, and owner of the iron mines of Naes, at Christiania, Aug. 4.

[He subscribed 20,000 thalers towards the foundation of the Christiania university.]

1845 The British and Irish produce imported into Denmark this year was valued at £258,568.

Russia.

1844 Visit of the emperor to England, &c. May. Duke Constantine visits Portsmouth.

1845 The Russian government adopt repressive measures to arrest the progress of communistic views.

The government discovers a conspiracy for the restoration of Polish independence. Arrest of Mr. Miroslawski, an emissary from the Democratic Society of Paris, and other co-conspirators.

[“The plan of insurrection found on the person of Miroslawski is said to be a masterpiece of its kind.”]

Netherlands.

1844 Death of William I. of Holland, Dec. 12. [He abdicated in 1840.]

India and China.

1844 Fatal rebellion of Cashmeera Singh and Peshawura Singh against Dhuleep Singh of Lahore.

Insurrections of Raja Soochet Singh, Sirdar Uttur Singh, and Bhaee Beer Singh, March and May.

Sir Henry Hardinge gov.-general, May 2. 20,000 Beloochee chiefs meet Sir Charles Napier by invitation at Hyderabad, as a test of their fidelity, May 24.

Differences between the Sikhs and English respecting Mooran (1819), and an account of treasure, valued at 1,500,000 rupees, deposited by Soochet Singh at Ferozepore, and seized by the English.

Capt. Keppel proceeds on his second razzia agt. the Dyak pirates of Borneo, July 25.

Assassination of Sawun Mull, governor of Mooltan, Sep.; his son, Mool Raj, succeeds. Revolution in Lahore, Dec. 18; Hira Singh assassinated.

1845 Partition of the Punjab by English; Golab Singh made rajah of Jummo, Mar. 15. Dhuleep Singh placed under British tutelage; Lal Singh, chief minister. Golab Singh repairs Lahore, April.

The third incursion against the Bornean pirates, May.

India and China.

1845 Brooke appointed British agent in Borneo. Labuan taken possession of by Britain.

Rebellion, submission, and treacherous murder of Peshawura Singh at Lahore. Growing importance of the Sikh soldiery; they claim the peculiar title of “the Congregation of Believers.”

Jowahir Singh condemned and put to death by officers of the Sikh army, Sep. 21. [“The body of Jowahir Singh was allowed to be removed and burnt with the dreadful horrors of the Suttee sacrifice, among the last, perhaps, which will take place in India.”—Cunningham.]

War imminent betw. the Sikhs and Eng. [The Sikhs feared the ambition of the English; they viewed the defensive measures of the foreigners in the form of aggressive preparations; hence they came to the conclusion that their country was about to be invaded.]

The Sikhs cross the Sutlej and attack Ferozepore, defended by Sir John Little—thus war is virtually proclaimed. Dec. 14.

English war with the Sikhs.

Battle of Moodkee, between English and Sikhs, the latter repulsed, Dec. 18.

[Sir R. Sale wounded mortally, and gen. M'Caskill killed.]

Def. of the Sikhs nr. Ferozepore, Dec. 21, 27.

America.

1844 *Continued from p. 647.*

Anti-rent riots in New York state, which is declared insurrectionary.

Arrest and imprisonment of Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, and his brother Hiram, by the governor of Illinois.

Murder of Joe and Hiram Smith.

The first line of telegraph constructed in America, from Washington to Baltimore, a distance of 40 miles.

[In 1853 there were no fewer than about 20,000 miles of electric telegraph in operation in the United States.]

Outrages perpetrated generally upon the Mormons in Illinois.

Brazil: marriage of the count of Aquila with her imp. highness Donna Januaria. Commercial English treaty with Brazil terminated.

1845 Treaty with China ratified.

Great fire in Quebec; two-thirds of the city destroyed.

James K. Polk, 11th president, March 4. His message and hostile speeches respecting Oregon, threaten a rupture with Eng. Second expedition of Fremont to California (1841.)

Continuance of the Oregon dispute. Buenos Ayres blockaded by the English and French; general Rosas defeated.

Death of Guerrier, president of Hayti.

Pierrot succeeds to the government.

Insurrectionary movements in various parts of the island.

Texas annexed to the U. S. by a vote of the Texan senate, Dec. 22.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1844 Inland exploring expedition from Sydney. Dr. Leichardt departs from Sydney on an exploring journey, Oct.

1845 Dr. Leichardt reaches the Gulf of Carpentaria, Nov.

Britain.

- 1846 £14,000 subscribed at an Anti-corn-law league meeting, Jan. 9.
The commissioners of inquiry into the potato failure report that no county has escaped the disease, Jan. 20.
The queen opens parliament, Jan. 22.
Central Protection Society in operation.
Labourers' torch-light meeting on the present distress, Sheril Heath, Hants, Feb. 23.
Food riots in Tipperary, April.
Annuities of £5,000 to Lord Hardinge and £2,000 to Sir Hugh Gough, April 29.
Committal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for a breach of parliamentary order, April 30.
Grand duke Constantine visits Woolwich, May 22.
Birth of the princess Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25.
Ibrahim Pasha arrives in London, June 8.
The grand duke Constantine again visits England (now Portsmouth) in the Ingermanland, June 9.
National testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, post office reformer, June 17.
Corn importation act, reducing the duties on wheat to 1s. per quarter, June 25.
Defeat of ministers on the protection to life (Ireland) bill, June 26.
Resignation of ministers, June 28.
Anti-corn-law league dissolved (1841.)
The Russell administration, July 3.
Earl of Beesborough Irish viceroy, July 9.
Secession of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien from the Irish Repeal Association, July 29.
Inquest on the body of private Frederick John White, Aug. 3; whose death resulted from the "mortal effects of a severe and cruel flogging."
[Flogging reduced to 60 lashes maximum.]
Duties on books and engravings reduced.
Religious opinions relief act, Aug. 18.
Abolition of deodands, Aug. 18.
Act for encouraging the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, Aug. 26.
New small debts act, Aug. 26.
Act, bestowing powers municipal, legislative, and administrative on New Zealand, passed the British legislature, Aug. 26, this year though it did not become operative till Dec. 1847; hence
New Zealand constituted an Eng. colony.
Ecclesiastical changes; order in council respecting the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor rescinded (1838.)
The Great Britain steam-ship stranded in Dundrum Bay, Sep. 22.
Lord John Russell elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow by the casting vote of the vice-rector, Nov. 16.
Agitation for a 10 hours' factory bill; and for the repeal of the East India Company's salt monopoly.
1,000 notices lodged in the four courts, Dublin, for foreclosing mortgages on Irish estates, up to Dec. 2.
Famine fever rages in Ireland (two years).
Income of the country, £53,790,138.
Deaths: Dr. Christopher Wordsworth; H. Gally Knight; Hugh Murray; John Liston; Rev. Thos. Gisbourne; Andrew Donaldson, painter; B. R. Haydon, R.A.; Thomas Clarkson; John Simpson, artist.

France.

- 1846 The Algerian war continues.
[Algeria has already cost £40,000,000 sterling, and the lives of more than 300,000 Frenchmen.]
Lecompte attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe in the park of Fontainebleau, April 16.
Louis Napoleon makes his escape from Ham, May 26.
Joseph Henri attempts to assassinate the king, July 29.
[This was the seventh attempt made on the life of Louis Philippe.]
Don Carlos escapes from France, Sep. 14.
Death of Louis Buonaparte at Leghorn.
The duc de Montpensier marries the Infanta of Spain, Oct. 10.
[This marriage occasioned a slight difference between France and Britain.]
Fearful inundation in the west and southwest of France; immense destruction of property, valued at £4,000,000 sterling, Oct.
[On the evening of the 22d the Loire rose 20 feet.]

Germany.

- 1846 Revolution at Geneva, Oct. 7.
[The papal cantons of Switzerland having entered into a league to introduce the Jesuits as the teachers of youth, the protestant cantons opposed the league as illegal. The grand council of Geneva condemned the league, but declared that public order should be kept. The protestants rebelled, deposed the council, established a provisional government, and fought eagerly. Tranquillity was ultimately restored by the submission of the league.]

Austria.

- 1846 Cracow annexed to the empire, Nov. 26.
Discontent progresses in Hungary.

Prussia.

- 1846 A peaceful but equivocal policy continues to be pursued, although Prussia takes part with the revolted duchies of Schleswig and Holstein against their sovereign.

Italy.

- 1846 Pope Gregory XVI. dies, June 6.
Jos. Maria, count Mastai Ferretti, archbishop of Imola, born 13th May, 1792, at Sinigaglia, elected as pope, June 16, under the title of Pius IX.
The pope publishes an amnesty affecting nearly 3,000 persons, imprisoned, proscribed, or exiled by his predecessors, or condition of their engaging in writing to fulfil hereafter the duties of good citizens, July.

Poland.

- 1846 Attempted revolution in Poland, Feb. 22.
An Austrian force, commanded by general Collin, attacked and driven out of the town by the peasantry who had risen in arms.
The insurgents proclaim a provisional government.
The insurgents defeated and driven into Cracow by general Collin, Feb. 27.
The forces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia concentrated round Cracow, and the Republic at last surrenders, without resistance, to a Russian army.

Poland.

- 1846 Revocation of that part of the treaty of 1815 which constituted Cracow an independent republic, and the declaration that Cracow hereafter is Austrian territory, Nov. 26.
[France, Sweden, Turkey, and Britain protest against this annexation.]

Spain.

- 1846 The Narvaez ministry resign, Feb. 12; Reaccept power, March 17; And resign again, March 28. The queen is affianced to Don F. d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz, her cousin, Aug. 27. Marriage of the queen, Oct. 10. Marriage of the Infanta Louisa with the duc de Montpensier, Oct. 10. Amnesty granted to political offenders by the queen, Oct. 18.

Portugal.

- 1846 Insurrectionary excitement in the northern provinces, April 20. Resignation of Palmella, Oct. 31. Battle of Evora, between the troops and the insurgents, Oct. 31. Admiral Parker, at the request of the queen, sails into the Tagus, Oct. 31. Exile of Palmella, Nov. 26. Saldanha defeats Bonifin at Torres Vedras, Dec. 22.

Denmark.

- 1846 The king of Denmark formally declares his sovereign right to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, July 12. Danish navy: 31 vessels of war of various sizes, carrying in all 1,130 guns. Army (in time of peace): 18,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 4,000 artillery. [In time of war the Danish land force is augmented to 75,000.]

Netherlands.

- 1846 Louis Buonaparte, ex-king of the Netherlands, dies at Leghorn, July 25.

Turkish Empire.

- 1846 Quarrel betw. king Otho and the Turkish ambassador at Athens; diplomatic relations suspended. Ibrahim Pacha visits England, June 8; and Re-embarks at Portsmouth for Alexandria, July 15.

India and China.

- 846 The Sikhs re-cross the Sutlej, Jan. Repulse of Sir H. Smith, near Phulloor on the Sutlej, Jan. 21. Surrender of Buddowal to Sir Harry Smith, Jan. 21. Battle of Aleewal, Jan. 28; victory of Sir Harry Smith; great loss on both sides. Rout of the Sikhs under Sirdar Runjoor Singh, by Sir H. Smith, Jan. 28. Mutual desire for peace. Negotiations opened by the English; hence Gholab Singh's treacherous agreement with the English for the destruction of the Sikh army. Battle of Sohraon (Feb. 10) gained by Lord Gough—320 killed, and 2,063 wounded of the English, while the Sikhs lost about about 10,000. [“Although assailed on either side by squadrons of horse and battalions of foot, no Sikh offered to submit, and no disciple of Govind asked for quarter. The victors looked with stolid wonder-

India and China.

- ment upon the indomitable courage of the vanquished.”]
- 1846 [“The triumphs of Moodkee, Feerozsheeha, Aleewal, and Sohraon, achieved under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, form one of the most stirring, affecting, and brilliant chapters in all the annals of our wars.”]
- The English cross the Sutlej—occupy Lahore—secure the submission of Dhuleep Singh (Feb. 20)—declare that they will retain the country between the Beas and Sutlej until an indemnity of one million-and-a-half sterling shall be paid. The Maharajah of Lahore submits, Feb. 20. Sir R. Sale dies of the wounds received at Moodkee, Feb. 22. Sir H. Hardinge created viscount, Mar. 2, and Sir H. Gough is raised to the peerage with the title of baron, March 6. [Both receive the thanks of parliament and the East India Company.] Treaty of Lahore signed, and the Sikh war ends, March 9. Labuan in Borneo first colonized by Englishmen under Sir J. Brooke, Dec. 2. Labuan an English dependency, Dec. 18.
- America.**
- 1846 Fire in Quebec; 50 lives lost, Jan. 12. War between Mexico and the U. S. An army of occupation, under gen. Taylor, assemble on the Rio Grande, March 28. Hostilities commenced on the Rio Grande by col. Thornton, April 24. Battle of Palo Alto; gen. Taylor defeats the Mexicans, May 8, 9. Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9. The Oregon boundary question settled by treaty, signed at Washington, June 12. San Francisco seized by commodore Montgomery of the U. S. navy, July 8. General Riche elected president of Hayti, by retirement of Pierrot. The Oregon treaty with Great Britain, signed at London June 18 (1847.) Great fire at St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 30. California taken possession of by commodore Sloat and annexed to U. S., July 6. New tariff; *ad valorem* duties established in the U. S. Gen. Kearney occupies Santa Fe, Aug. 18. Battle of Monterey; Taylor and 4,700 Americans against Ampudia with 10,000 Mexicans, Sep. 21-23; followed by surrender of Monterey. Perry bombards Tobasco, Oct. 25. Tampico occupied by com. Connor, Nov. 14. Iowa admitted into the union, Dec. Brazilian funded debt, £7,000,000. Brazilian army, nearly 25,000 men. Brazilian navy, 67 vessels, carrying 350 guns and 2,830 men. Ether first used for surgical purposes by Dr. Wells of Connecticut and Dr. Jackson of Boston.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1846 Defeat of the New Zealand chiefs by the English troops, Jan. 11. Return of Dr. Leichardt to Sydney, Mar. Census of Geelong, 2,065. Census of New South Wales (exclusive of Port-Philip), 156,730.

Britain.

- 1847 Income of the British empire, £468,000,000.
Revenue of the Church of England, £12,391,000.
- The See of Manchester act; Dr. James Prince Lee, the first bishop.
- Great destitution, amounting to famine, in Ireland; queen's letter for making collections for Ireland and Scotland, Jan. 13.
- Meetings throughout the kingdom; also Meetings in America, on account of the great destitution in Ireland, Feb. &c.
- The sultan of Turkey subscribes £1,000.
- [“ In ancient times, and even in the middle ages, when agriculture was as yet in its infancy, the means of transport and communication between the different countries very precarious, and international intercourse slow or impeded by foreign wars and false political measures, *famines* implied *scarcity of food* in the most literal sense of the term, and a failure of the crop of corn in a country, actually threatened the population with *hunger*, when bread could not be had for either love or money, as the saying is. Such instances we read in numerous chapters in ancient and modern history, where we are told, that rich families had died from want of food, though their coffers were filled with the precious metals. But in the present age, in the advanced state of agriculture, with the vast, easy, and improved means of communication at command, and free intercourse open to the public by liberal commercial measures, at least as regards the necessaries of life—in the present age, we say—the word *famine* must be taken in a derivative sense, meaning *want of the means to procure food*, the earnings not being adequate to the consumption, and labour standing in need of reorganization.”—*The Topic*.]
- Wreck of the Tweed, W. I. mail packet, in which 90 persons lost their lives, Feb. 19.
- Dissenting opposition to the government education scheme commenced, Feb. 25.
- The “Temporary Relief of destitute persons in Ireland” act passed and received the royal assent, Feb. 26.
- [There are at this time 500,000 able-bodied persons living upon the funds of the state in Ireland; hence
- Lord G. Bentinck and Mr. Hudson introduce “a bill to stimulate the prompt and profitable employment of the people, by the encouragement of railways in Ireland;” rejected.
- Prince Albert elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Feb. 27.
- A general fast observed, March 24.
- Wreck of the Exmouth, emigrant ship, Londonderry to Quebec, a few only of the 241 passengers on board saved, Ap. 28.
- Jenny Lind's first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre, May 3.
- Arrival of the U. S. ship Jamestown at Cork from Boston, laden with provisions.
- Death of Daniel O'Connell at Genoa, aged 72, May 15.
- [His heart was sent to Rome.]
- [“ Mr. O'Connell never showed any of that elevation of character which, even more than their talents, signalized the men

Ireland.

- who have connected the ambition of the age coming on with the example of the going off, and formed links in the descen and concatenation of glory! In politics all his views terminated in himself. The cause in which he had been toiling was his own cause—simply his own cause. No youthful and stalwart Plunket, no vigorous Grattan, will come forth from Conciliation Hall to uphold O'Connellism; and by a perverted ability, to transmit its grossness, selfishness, and systematic slander to posterity.”]
- 1847 Death of the earl of Beborough, lord lieutenant of Ireland, May 16.
- Arrival of the U. S. frigate Macedonia at Cork fr. N. York, with provisions, Ma. 2.
- Earl of Clarendon, Irish viceroy, May 26.
- New parliament elected, July: four parties—Peelites and Protectionists, Liberals and Radicals.
- [The peers took possession of their new house; that portion of Westminster palace being ready at this time.]
- Earl Dalhousie sent to India, Aug. 4.
- Lieut. Monro found guilty of wilful murder (Aug. 18), for having shot col. Fawcett in a duel, fought July 1, 1843—sentence commuted.
- Patents for building ships, bridges, &c. & paper.
- War—Dr. Dick estimates that from the creation of the world to the present year fourteen thousand millions of human beings have fallen in battle.
- Rescue of the Great Britain, “one of the greatest triumphs of engineering talent on record,” August 27.
- Cholera at Chorley, end of August.
- Health of towns' act, Aug. 31.
- Relief fr. England to Ireland; £10,000,000 granted by the United Parliament.
- Postage stamps for foreign letters issued.
- Dr. Alexander Campbell, of America, imprisoned at Glasgow, at the instance the secretary of the Anti-slavery Society for libel, Sep.
- The house in which Shakspeare was born (1564) sold at the auction mart, London to the united committees of Stratford, London, Sep. 16; price £3,000.
- Pension to Mr. Sturgeon of Manchester originator of the electro-magnet and magneto-electrical machine.
- Little's printing machine, works 12,000 the “Illustrated News” in one hour.
- Tenant-right agitation in Ireland.
- The Queen's Colleges in Ireland condemned by papal rescript, Oct. 25.
- Organization of the Eng. Cath. Hierarchy Wesleyan “Fly-sheet” commotion; par. revolt of preachers against the Conference; suspected ministers are called upon to “confess;” expulsions follow.
- Commerc. crisis; numerous bankruptcies suspension (Oct.) of the bank act of 1834.
- Return of the rajah of Sarawak (Brooke) after nine years' absence.
- Small-pox first appears in sheep.
- Anti-gold-law league formed—the currency question much agitated.
- Itinerant lecturers on agriculture appointed in Ireland.

Britain.

- 1847 Catholic clergymen in Ireland, 2,735; chapels, 2,205; colleges, 25; convents, 59; nunneries, 93; monasteries, 42.
- The New Zealand Company, for transplanting "English society, with its various gradations in due proportions" to that country, Oct.
- Tractarian opposition to the appointmt. of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford, Nov.
- Model Reform Institution for Females in London, founded and endowed by Miss Burdett Coutts.
- Meeting of the new parliament, Nov. 18.
- Baron Rothschild elected for London.
- Murder of 6 Englishmen at Canton, Dec. 5.
- Chloroform first applied to women during accouchement by Dr. Simpson of Edinb.
- Public revenue, £51,546,265.
- Elihu Burritt's labours for the promotion of "Ocean Penny Postage," &c.
- Ejectment system vigorous in Ireland; also assassinations of landlords, &c.
- ["All lawful authority appears for the present pushed aside; and the threatening notices, and the arms of assassins govern, control, and punish almost every exercise of property, right, or duty. Those whom the blow has not yet reached, know and feel, from the written threats they have received, that they walk in the shadow of death. No courage, no precaution, no life, however blameless, saves the victim from his doom. And when the bloody deed is accomplished, it would appear as if the work of some invisible hand—for no trace is found, no information gleaned, no eye has seen the perpetrator of the crime!" — *Serjeant Howley, presiding Barrister of the Nenagh Sessions, in his Address to the Grand Jury, 1847.*]
- Model lodging-houses in London, &c.
- Crisis of the monetary fever over, Dec.
- Dr. Hampden elected to the see of Hereford by 14 votes against 2, Dec. 28.
- [The dean of Hereford having written to Lord John Russell informing him of his intention not to vote for Dr. Hampden, the following answer was returned,— "Sir, I have the honour to receive your letter of the 22d instant; in which you intimate your intention of violating the law.—J. Russell," Dec. 25.]
- French invasion mania this year; great talk about "our national defences."
- Mr. Schomberg calculates that queen Victoria reigns over an empire of 2,814,040 square miles, with a pop. of 129,829,500.
- Death of Dr. Crotch, "one of England's most eminent musicians," December 29, aged 72.
- Sir Stratford Canning's mission to Berne on Swiss affairs, Dec.
- Ventilating bricks, perforated for the passage of air, introduced.
- Houldsworth invention to preserve life at sea by means of tubes of vulcanized India rubber.
- Deaths: Messrs. Collins and Howard, R.A.; abb. of York, aged 90; Sharon Turner; Macey Napier; Dr. Chalmers; J. B. Papworth and George Allan, architects; Wm. Leman Reid; gen. Sir Wm. Anson; P. F. Tytler, &c.

France.

- 1847 Canal from Durance to Marseilles, 17,000 metres of which are subterranean passages through the Alps, completed, July 8.
- Outcry against government corruption in France.
- Conflicts between catholics and protestants at Nimes in August.
- Murder of the duchess of Praslin in Paris, August 25.
- Duke de Praslin found dead in the prison of the Luxembourg, Tuesday, Aug. 31.
- Governmental attacks on the press.
- Rage for reform banquets in France.
- Platinum discovered in the valley of the Drac.
- Duke d'Aumale, gov. of Algeria, Sep. 11.
- Soult resigns; Guizot premier.
- The Abd-el-Kader insurrection is gaining ground.
- French engineers sent to make a survey of the Isthmus of Suez.
- Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French, on condition of being allowed his personal freedom, Dec. 22.
- Death of the princess Adelaide, Dec.
- Opening of the French Chambers, Dec.
- Germany.**
- 1847 Freedom of the press almost unanimously recommended by the Bavarian chamber, Oct. 17.
- Jews eligible to the law profession in Bavaria for the first time.
- Civil war imminent in Switzerland, betw. the Souderbund and ultra-radicals.
- Political demonstrations; placards, pamphlets, &c.
- Levies for the support of the Souderbund in Switzerland.
- Death of the elector of Hesse, William II. Nov. 20, aged 70. His son, Peter Frederick William, aged 45, succeeds.
- Capitulation of Zug, Nov. 21; capture of Lucerne, Nov. 24; Schwytz capitulates.
- The federalists, under gen. Dufour, are generally victorious over the army of the Souderbund.
- Railroads in Germany, 1,595 Fr. leagues.
- Civil war in Switzerland:—Fribourg attacked Nov. 12, capitulates Nov. 14; Lucerne invested Nov. 16, it capitulates Nov. 24; the federal army is victorious.
- Saris diet meets at Berne, Dec. 6.
- The Jesuits expelled Fribourg, Lucerne, and the Valois.
- Austria.**
- 1847 Sale of 500,000 acres in Galicia by the archduke John, for 750,000 florins (1,950,000 francs.)
- Death of Maria Louisa, the widow of the emperor Napoleon, Dec. 17, aged 56.
- The Austrians occupy Ferrara, in opposition to the liberal policy of Pius XI.
- Prussia.**
- 1847 The Royal Agricultural Order of Merit established.
- Horse flesh sold in Berlin as an article of human food.
- Uhlich's religious agitation in Prussia.
- Lotteries prohibited in Prussia.
- Zeal of the king to repress heterodox unavailing. Liberalism advances.
- Distorted Jewish emancipation law, Jul. 16.

Italy.

- 1847 Disturbances in Calabria, &c., arising from scarcity of provisions.
Occupation of Ferrara by Austrians, July.
Cry for constitutional government in Italy.
The letters of the British consul at Messina opened by the police.
The pope grows popular owing to his liberal measures. A national guard established.
Suicide of Professor M'Callagh, T.C., Dublin, "one of the most accomplished scholars that the annals of the Irish University could refer to with pride."
Fiendish plot to create a rising and then perpetrate a second "Peterloo" in Rome, by the Austrian government, on the 17th July;—discovered 4 days before its execution; great odium falls upon the prelate Grasselin.
The Neapolitans demand reform; the king refuses.
The pope demands the immediate evacuation of Ferrara by the Austrians, Oct.
Marriage of Maria Louisa of Parma (Napoleon's widow) to Count de Bombelles.
Abolition of death punishments by the grand duke of Tuscany, Oct.
The pope refuses to sanction the proposed divorce of the queen and king of Spain.
Liberal enactments of Charles Albert of Sardinia, who is determined to uphold the independence of Italy.
Embassy of Lord Minto to the pope, Nov. 8; the first British ambassador who has had an official audience with his holiness since the Reformation.
"Demonstration" and riots in Leghorn, Dec. 27.
Popular fermentation this year in Italy.
Ferrara evacuated by the Austrians, Dec.
"All Italy, from N. to S., may be said to be in movement in favour of liberal ideas."
- Poland.**
1847 The kingdom of Poland is incorporated with the empire of Russia, and is regarded as a province of that empire, May.
- Spain.**
1847 Many skirmishes between the troops and bands of Carlists.
La Riva attempts the assassination of the queen, May 4. [He fired twice.]
Executn. of La Riva "by the cord," Ju. 23.
Quarrels of the queen and her consort.
Pachecho, minister.
Ministry of Narvaez, Aug. 29.
Salamanca, minister, Aug. 30.
Restoration and return of Espartero to citizenship, Sep. 3.
The Narvaez ministry, Oct. 4.
Clandestine escape of queen Christina, Munoz, and suite, from Paris, Oct.
Carlist insurrection in Spain.
The Miraflores ministry, Nov. 7.
A maid-servant found murdered in queen Christina's palace—a mystery, Nov. 22.
- Portugal.**
1847 The insurrectionists enter Oporto, Jan. 7.
Conference in London, at which France, Spain, and Britain determine to aid the queen in finishing the civil strife, May 21.
Sa de Bendeira submits to the queen, Ju. 11.
A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the insurgents capitulate, June 28.
Birth of a prince, Nov. 4.

Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

- 1847 Royal Icelandic Library of Copenhagen burnt, containing 2,000 Icelandic MSS. &c. Sep. 26.
Opening of the new canal from Helsingborg to Landskron.
Jews in Norway admitted to full civil privileges.
Decree for the emancipation of the slaves in the Danish colonies in 12 yrs. viz. 1850.
- Russia.**
1847 2,700,000 catholics in Russia.
Insurrection in Poland.
Poland made a province of Russia.
Cholera in Russia, Aug. 1.
New comet discovered by M. Schweizer, astronomer royal of Moscow, Aug. 11.
Extension of the Russo-Greek church in Livonia.
Dreadful fire at Kostroma.
- Netherlands.**
1847 Congress for Penal Reform at Brussels Sep. 20.
- Turkish Empire.**
1847 20,000 perish of cholera out of 60,000 pilgrims to Mecca.
Religious toleration progresses in Turkey.
Insurrection in Sicily; concessions, grudgingly yielded, are not sufficient to allay the storm.
Differences between Turkey and Greece adjusted.
- Greece.**
1847 Dissensions with Turkey, Aug.
"Order of Redemption," conferred for the first time upon a Jew (Baron Rothschild).
Revolution in Greece, traced to the Grievous party, Dec. 13.
- Persia and Tartary.**
1847 Deplorable state of Persia; Khorassan in open rebellion; mutiny among the troops for arrears of pay, &c. Aug.
Suppression of the revolt in Khorassan under Salar, by Velide, son of the shah [It was said that Salar received assistance from the British government of India.]
- India and China.**
1847 Deposition of Vizier Lall Singh at Lahore for conspiracy, Jan. 28.
[Lall Singh was an incapable, the favourite of the Ranees of Runjeet Singh, whom he raised from a low condition to be vizier Golab Singh, maharajah of Lahore, Jan. The Bogue forts in Canton captured, Ap. Destruction of the Bogue forts, April 26.
Death of Sir David Pollock, chief justice of Bombay, May 22.
Lord Torrington gov. of Ceylon, May 29.
Plot to assassinate col. Lawrence, president at Lahore.
The Khoord insurrection; suppressed.
Insurrection at Goomsoor.
Earl Dalhousie, gov.-gen. of India, Aug.
Cashmere ceded to Golab Singh, on condition of paying £500,000 sterling, as his share of the indemnity guaranteed Britain by the Sikh government.
Death of the ex-rajah of Sattara at Beares, Oct. 14.
Rajah Brooke returns to Borneo.
Rebellion of Doonghur Singh.
Revenue of China, £60,000,000 annually.
Murder of 6 English gentlemen three miles from Canton, Dec. 5.

Africa.

- 1847 King Dahomey's body guard consists of 6,000 women—officered by women. Abd-el-Kader captures Taza, Sep. 5. War with the Caffres.

America.

- 1847 Victory of gen. Kearney at San Gabriel, over the revolted "Californians," Jan. 8. Col. Price's victory over 1,500 Indians and Mexicans, Jan. 24. Battle of Buena Vista; the Americans (4,760), under Taylor and Wool, defeat the Mexicans (22,000), under Santa Anna, Feb. 22. Battle of Sacramento; Doniphan (U. S.) defeats Herridea (Mexican), Feb. 26. Soulouque, president of Hayti, March 2. Capitulation of Vera Cruz to gen. Scott and com. Perry (U. S.), March 29. Surrender of Alvarado to lieut. Hunter (U. S.), April 2. Battle of Sierra Gorda; Scott defeats Santa Anna; 6,000 Mexicans taken prisoners. April 18. Com. Perry takes Taspan, April 18. The boundary line and the Oregon territory discussions betw. Britain and U. S. The Oregon treaty ratified, June 12. [According to the generally acknowledged principles of international law, territorial rights are acquirable—1, by discovery; 2, by occupation; 3, by conquest; 4, by cession. The American claim to Oregon was twofold:—1. Discovery by Gray in 1792; 2. Cession from Spain. These claims are contradictory, and hence invalid. A right gained by discovery is independent of, and antecedent to, a right by cession; and a right by cession is subsequent to the right of discovery. To claim a right by cession is to relinquish the prior claim of discovery, and rest upon the subsequent and weaker; while to claim a right by discovery abrogates a claim of right by cession. If, therefore, Oregon belonged to America by discovery, she could not acquire it by cession from Spain, and if she acquired it by cession from Spain it could not be hers by discovery. No claim by conquest or occupation has ever been set up. A public declaratory act is necessary to announce to those interested any acquisition of unoccupied territory by a government; congress, however, did not pass any act annexing the Oregon, possession was not taken *in consequence* of any such declaratory act, nor did American laws prevail in the territory. English law retained jurisdiction. Oregon was discovered by Heceta in 1775, the coast was surveyed by captain Cook in 1778, and was occupied by Meares (an Englishman) early in the same year, just above the Strait of Fuca, where he raised the British ensign over the village he built. Hence it was discovered and settled before, or at least as early as, the existence of the Federal Union of North America. Their claim on account of discovery is thus invalidated by fact. Spain had no right to bestow, because she never made any claim in the usual way, and no treaty of hers with America includes the cession of Oregon. The earliest

America.

- negotiations between Britain and America on the point occurred in 1814, and continued a subject of dispute to the present time, when happily the claims on both sides have been "balanced by more intelligent arbitration than that of the sword."] 1847 Battles of Contreras and Churubusco; gen. Smith (U. S.) victorious, Aug. 20. Armistice, Aug. 24. Renewal of hostilities by Mexicans, Sep. 7. Battle of Molino del Rey; Worth (U. S.) defeats Santa Anna, Sep. 8. Battle of Chepultepec; Scott (U. S.) victorious, Sep. 12. Surrender of the city of Mexico, Sep. 15. Attack on Puebla by the Mexicans, repulsed by col. Child, Oct. 12. Lane defeats Santa Anna, and takes the city of Huamantla, Oct. 9. Bombardment and capture of the port of Guayamas by U. S., Oct. 20. Large quantities of food sent to Ireland, this yr. Steam apparatus to raise the curious to the top of Bunker-hill monument, Boston. The "Letheon" (ether inhalation) discovered by Dr. Horace Wells, Hartford. Chicago grt. harbour and river convention. Popular desire for the annexation of Cuba. The lust of conquest extends. Annexation of part of Mexico to the U. S. Great bell of Montreal—largest ever made in England (by Mears of Whitechapel, Lon.)—cast in Aug.; metal used, 25 tons. A sewing machine invented and patented. Paper first made of straw; the invention of Mr. Lemuel W. Wright. Troubles at Monte Video; gen. Rosas, &c. 7,180,000 slaves in America, apportioned thus:—U. S. 3,000,000, Brazil 3,000,000, Spanish and West India colonies 800,000, French colonies 250,000. ["The wonders of California were brought to light in 1847. In the month of September, a Mr. Marshall was employed in erecting saw-mills on the estate of captain Suter, a wealthy settler on the Sacramento river in California, and observing some glittering particles in the mud, he communicated the intelligence to his employer. An examination was made, and it was found that the particles were gold. Immediately on this news getting abroad, adventurers rushed to the spot from San Francisco, and a gold fever began. California had, by a bloodless conquest, passed from the Mexicans into the hands of the United States in July, 1846, and an energetic race at once entered this new golden field of enterprise." It is supposed, however, that the existence of these auriferous deposits were well known to many parties, who, while they traded ostensibly in inferior articles, actually made enormous gains, so long as the sources of their wealth were concealed.] **Australasia and Polynesia.** 1847 A charter, conferring powers, municipal, legislative, and administrative, on New Zealand, granted Aug. 26, 1846; becomes operative here Dec. 29. 12,000,000 acres remain undisposed of in Van Diemen's Land.

Britain.

1848 Duke of Wellington's letter to Sir John Burgoyne on our national defences, Jan. 8. Debates in parliament on Jewish emancipation and on diplomatic relations with Rome. Consecration of Dr. Hampden, Jan. 11. Confirmation of the Rev. J. Prince Lee to the see of Manchester, at St. James's, Piccadilly; strange scene—a surgeon Guthrie opposes the confirmation. Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, visits Buckingham Palace, Jan. Regular army in Jan., 35,421 in England; 30,996 in Ireland; colonial forces, 157,575. Fruitless attempt of Mr. Chisholm Anstey to get up an impeachment against Lord Palmerston, Feb. 23. The Irish Farmers' Estate Society formed. Great excitement in Ireland owing to the French Revolution, &c. Riot at Malta, Feb. 29. [Riots seem epidemic this year.] Lord John Russell announces that the English government will not interfere in the affairs of France. Mr. Charles Cochrane's anti-workhouse movement; meeting and disturbance at Trafalgar Square, London, March 6. Several monster chartist meetings throughout the country; popular agitation. Riots in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Mar. 6. A rescript of the pope forbids priestly interference with politics in Ireland. Political demonstrations in Dublin, Mar. 17. Birth of the princess Louise Carolina Alberta, March 18. Great meeting at the North Wall, Dublin, March 20; inflammatory speeches, &c. Informations follow. Landed proprietors in England and Wales, 210,000; in Ireland, less than 8,000. Great chartist meeting on Kennington Common, April 10. Monster petition signed by about 2,000,000. Formation of (as some journalists denominated it) a "radical party" of members of parliament, April 13, for "the extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation, a reduction of expenditure, and the general advance of reform principles." Jos. Hume, chairman; R. Cobden, vice-chairman; Sir Joshua Walmsley, hon. secretary. (51 members of parliament in all.) Progress of revolutionary tendencies in Ireland; John Mitchell of the "United Irishmen," John O'Connell, M.P., W. S. O'Brien, M.P., C. G. Duffy of the "Nation," Michael Doherty, Thomas Meagher, &c. leaders. Irish deputation to the French government. Act for the "security of the crown." The pavilion of Brighton—"George the Fourth's folly"—taken down. Protestant Repeal Association, first meeting in Dublin, April 22. Mr. Cochrane's demonstration against the poor-laws, work-houses, &c., London, April 24. Arrangements for state prosecutions in Dublin commenced, April 27. Prince Metternich arrives in London, April 28. War movements of the Irish confederates.

Britain.

1848 Jenny Lind arrives in England, April 29. [20,000 persons assembled in Stockholm to bid her adieu on the 13th.] Rupture betw. the moral-force and physical-force confederates at Limerick, Ap. 29. Censorship of the Irish press; the "United Irishmen" gagged, April 29. John Mitchell arrested and committed to Newgate, May 13. State trials, May 15-27. Cobden Testimonial Fund, £74,000, May. The chartist convention dissolved, May 13. Young Ireland riflemen in Dublin, &c. Police order, prohibiting the marching of the confederate clubs, Dublin, May 18. People's League, League of Universal Brotherhood, Financial Reform League, &c. Chartist risings in various parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. A pistol-shot fired at the queen, May 19. Jewish disabilities bill rejected in the Lords, May 25. Conviction of John Mitchell; he is condemned to 14 yrs.' transportation, May 26. He is sent off same day in the Sheerwater, government packet, to Spike Island. Chartist sympathy with John Mitchell; grt. meeting on Clerkenwell Green, Lon., May 29; violent addresses of Messrs. Williams, McCarthy, Fussell; procession, &c. Chartist riots in Bethnal Green, London Fields, Victoria Park, &c. Lond., Ju. 4. Arrest of the chartist leaders, June 6, 7. John Mitchell sent off to Bermuda, July 1. Meetings of Irish confederates still continue. Mr. Hume's motion for reform lost by a majority of 267, July 6. The chartist trials (for sedition), July 25. Suspension of the constitution in Ireland, from July 25 to March 1, 1849. Ocean Monarch, an American emigrant ship, took fire near Great Orme's Head; out of 396 passengers, 178 perished, Aug. Newspapers in the channel islands and Isle of Man made subject to postage. Chartist conspiracy; arrest of 31 of the principals, Aug. 16. Diplomatic relations with the pope. Health of towns act, Aug. 28. Lord John Russell pays a hasty visit to the Bedford estates, Meath, Sep. 1. Renewed attempts at insurrection in Ireland in the district of Slievenamon, under O'Gorman and Doherty, Sep. 14. State trials at Clonmel, Sep. 21. Chartist trials in London; sentence of transportation on Messrs. Cuffy, Dowling, Fay, and others, Sep. 30. Return of the cholera morbus to Lon. Oct. Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Macmanus, and O'Donoghue, sentenced to be hanged and quartered for high treason, Oct. 9. Reception to 300 French national guards at the Mansion House, London, Oct. 25. Kevin J. O'Doherty convicted in Dublin Nov. 1. Bridgewater House, in the Green Park London, erected. Portsmouth steam-ship basin. Sir Roderick Murchison states it as his opinion that gold exists in Australia, and recommends the propriety of offering rewards to gold-seekers. Aberconway tubular bridge erected.

Britain.

1848 Catholic hierarchy in Ireland:—4 archbps., 23 bps., 985 parish priests, 1,366 curates, and 301 serving as friars. Parishes, 2,205. Probable annual income, £450,000. Amount of revenue, £53,388,717.

Deaths: Carolina Lucretia Herschell, Isaac Disraeli, Sir Harry Nicholas, George Stevenson, Lord G. Bentinck, W. Tenant.

[“Disastrous beyond all precedent have been the effects of this revolutionary convulsion, from which so much was expected by the ardent and enthusiastic in every country, upon the cause of freedom throughout the world. Not only has the reign of representative institutions, and the sway of constitutional ideas, been arrested on the continent, but the absolute government of the sword has been established in its principal monarchies. . . . Parties have become so exasperated at each other that no accommodation or compromise is longer possible; injuries that never can be forgiven have been mutually inflicted; the despotism of the prætorians and a Jacquerie of the red republicans, are the only alternatives left to continental Europe; and the fair form of *real freedom, which grows and flourishes in peace*, but melts away before the first breath of war, has disappeared from the earth.”—*Alison*.]

France.

1848 Great reform banquet appointed to be held in Paris, on Tuesday, 22d Feb.

Proclamation forbidding the banquet to take place, issued Monday 21st.

Debate on reform in the Chambers; great emotion manifested in Paris, Feb.

Reform banquets continue in France.

Serious debates in the Chamber of Deputies on finances, corruptions, &c.

The French Revolution of 1848; commences Feb. 22; frightful state of Paris, &c.

Abdication of Louis Philippe in favour of his infant grandson, duke of Orleans, not accepted; he escapes and arrives at New-haven in England, on Friday 3d March. His first words on landing were, “Thank God I am on English ground.”

The French Republic; proclaimed Feb. 26.

Grand funeral procession in honour of those killed during the Revolution, March 4.

A sewing machine invented by Thimourier and Maguin of Villefranche.

English workmen expelled from France.

Agitation in France; mobs, &c.; 540,000 persons out of employment in Paris.

French national debt, £209,000,000; unfunded debt, £14,500,000.

Popular demonstrations in Paris; alarming state of the city, April 16.

National holiday in Paris, April 20; 250,000 armed men, 300,000 spectators.

General election, Sunday, April 23.

Opening of the National Assembly, May 4.

Radical “Clubs” rapidly increase.

2,000 workmen present a petition in favour of Poland; great agitation and alarm.

Insurrection in Paris, May 15; attack upon the National Assembly.

Fete “de la Concorde” at Paris, May 23.

Perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family decreed, May 30.

France.

1848 Election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the National Assembly, June 12.

Red republican insurrection in Paris, Ju. 23.

Paris declared in a state of siege, June 25.

The abb. of Paris killed in the insurrection.

Prince Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly, Sep. 26.

Paris freed from siege, Oct. 20.

Prince Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic by 6,048,872 votes, being a majority of 4,600,770 votes, Dec. 11.

Germany.

1848 The Jesuits expelled the Helvetic territory by decree of the diet, Jan. 31; the money of the Souderbund appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the war, &c.

Lola Montes mistress to the kg. of Bavaria.

Riots at Munich; the people being indignant with the king's conduct, Feb. 9-12.

Riots: Carlsruhe and Heidelberg, Feb. 28, 29.

Abdication of Louis of Bavaria; his son, Maximilian II. succeeds, March 23.

Insurrection in Hesse Cassel; the duke is compelled to flee.

Agitation in Saxony for representative and other reforms, March.

Freedom of the press and other reforms conceded by king of Hanover, Mar. 18.

Popular excitement in Germany; reforms demanded, hence a

Congress of deputies at Frankfort, Mar. 31.

Riots, frightful loss of life, &c.

New code of laws by king Ernest, May 1.

Meeting of the German parliament, May 18;

Henrich von Gugern chosen president.

The German empire founded; election of a vicar of the empire (Reichs-Verweser), a ministerial cabinet, and a parliamt., Ju. 29.

The archduke John of Austria elected vicar.

Capital punishment abolished by the Frankfort diet, Aug. 4.

The execution of Robert Blum of Leipsic, bookseller and publisher at Vienna, causes great excitement in Ger. Nov. 9.

Austria.

1848 [Four revolutions—German, Italian, Magyar, and Slavonian—this year distracts and engrosses the attention of Austria.]

Serious *émêute* in Vienna, Feb.

The Hungarian parliament dissolved on the proposal of pr. Metternich, March 9.

Conflict in Vienna between the people and military; flight of Metternich, Mar. 13.

Prince Metternich deposed.

Meeting of workmen on the glacis of Vienna; arrest of Dr. Schutte; commotion, April 14.

The academic legion demand reform, and the release of Dr. Schutte, &c. April 20.

Austrian losses in Italy, from 18th March to 27th April,—16,512 men, 687 horses, and a battery of 6 field-pieces.

Outbreak in Vienna, May 3.

Panic in the court of Vienna, flight of the emperor, May 17.

Removal of Ferdinand from Vienna to Innspruck, May 18.

Barricades in Vienna; treacherous manœuvre of the court party to overthrow the result of the popular victory of March 13; students and operatives resist and defeat the troops, May 25.

Continued on next page.

Austria.

1848 Archduke John elected vicar of the German empire, June 29. He accepts with the sanction of the Austrian court, Ju. 5. Return of Ferdinand to Vienna, Aug. 12. Insurrection in Vienna: count Latour, minister of war, assassinated, Oct. 6. Abdication of Ferdinand; his nephew, *Francois Joseph*, succeeds, Dec. 2.

Prussia.

1848 *Émêute* at Berlin, March 16-18, 200 citizens killed; the king succumbs. Change of ministry, March 18. Peasant war in Stuttgart; castles burned. Military conspiracy in Warsaw suppressed, April 23. Financial difficulties of the government., Ap. Outbreaks: at Cracow, April 25; in Posen, May 3.

Agrarian outrages in Mecklenburg.

End of the insurrection in Posen; *Mieroslawski* surrenders to gen. *Colomb*, May 7.

The king agitates the reconsolidation of the German empire.

Provisional government at Prague, May 29.

Riots in Berlin, Aug. 22.

Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12.

Assembling of the constituent assembly in the *castle* of Brandenburg, Nov. 29.

Dissolution of the constituent assembly.

A new constitution promulgated, Dec. 5.

Italy.

1848 The Milanese give up smoking to testify their hatred of Austria; conflict between the Austrian soldiers and citizens, Jan. 3; eighty lives lost.

Treaty offensive and defensive between Austria, Parma, and Modena, Jan.

Riots in Milan, Jan. 3; in Pisa, Jan. 7.

Revolt of Palermo and other Sicilian towns against the king of Naples, Jan. 12.

[They demand the restoration of the constitution of 1812.]

New constitutin. promised Sicily on the basis of the French charter of 1830, Jan. 29.

Lord Minto visits Naples, Feb. 4.

Agitation in Rome—"down with the clergy."

Basis of a constitution proclaimed by the king of Sardinia, Feb. 8.

New constitution for Sicily, Feb. 10.

Constitution granted by the grand duke of Tuscany, Feb. 11.

The Neapolitan troops leave Sicily, Feb.

Constitution conceded by Charles Albert of Sardinia, comprising two legislative chambers—to meet annually; freedom of the press, &c. Feb.

Attempted *émêute* at Naples by the *lazzaroni*; hence

Collision between the National Guards and *lazzaroni* in Naples, March 14.

Revolt in Lombardy; outbreak in Milan, March 18. Jesuits expelled from Rome.

Convulsion in Parma, March 19; evacuation of Milan by the Austrians under *Radetzky*, and the Piedmontese army enter the city, March 23.

Revolution in Venice, March 22; the Austrian army sail to Trieste.

Charles Albert joins the Milanese, Venetians, Romans, &c. in asserting the independence of Italy against the house of Austria, March 23.

Italy.

1848 The Austrians expelled from Bologna by the indignant people.

Great desire throughout all Italy to shake off the Austrian yoke.

March of the Sardinian army, 30,000 strong, headed by the king, commences, Mar. 28.

The Austrian garrison of Commachio capitulates to the papal troops, March 30.

Revolution and counter revolution in Savoy, April 3, 4.

[The revolution was suddenly effected by Savoyards from Lyons.]

Battle near the bridge of Goita between the Austrians and Sardinians; the former repulsed, April 8.

The three-coloured flag (green, white, and red), by decree of Charles Albert of April 15, adopted throughout Italy.

Deposition of Frederick Bourbon by decree of the Sicilian parliament, Palermo, April 15.

The Piedmontese drive the Austrians beyond the Adige, April.

The pope declares war against Austria—yielding to the persuasions of the patriot *Mauriani*, April 29.

Defeat of the Austrians near Mantua by the Tuscans.

Infamous conduct of the king of Naples—"the assassin monarch:" he prepares a horrible reaction against the liberal movement by bribing the *lazzaroni*; hence civil war in Naples; horrid scenes; prostration of the popular party; National Guard disbanded; Chamber of Deputies dissolved; Naples in a state of siege, May 15, 16.

[Above 1,000 were killed on the 16th.]

Public manifestations throughout Italy against the Bourbons.

Proclamation of Mazzini at Banchi causes a popular commotion, May 16.

Defeat of the Austrians at Curtatone, Montanara, &c.

Defeat of the Roman volunteers by the Austrians, at the Piave, May 19.

Victory of the Piedmontese over the Austrians at Goita, and surrender by the latter of Pesceira, May 30.

Lombardy annexed to Piedmont by vote of the Sardinian Chamber, June 29.

Albert Amedee I. (son of king of Sardinia), July 11.

Duke of Genoa elected king of Sicily.

Messina bombarded by the Neapolitan troops, Sep. 1-7.

Assassination of count *Rossi* at Rome, Nov. 15.

Insurrection at Rome; the populace demand extensive reforms; the papal palace is assailed; conflict with the Swiss guards; the regular troops fraternize with the people; the Quirinal besieged; death of cardinal *Palma*; the pope yields; reforms are promised, Nov. 18.

The pope escapes from Rome in disguise, Nov. 24.

Expedition to Civita Vecchia of a French army for the protection of the Roman pontiff.

The pope protests against the violence of the Romans, and against their revolutionary proceedings, Nov. 28.

Hungary.

- 1848 Feudal servitude abolished in Hungary; limitation of aristoc. privileges, Mar. 26. Archduke Stephen proclaimed king of Hungary at Pesth, March 30. Threatening appearances in Hungary; the Bann of Croatia usurps the authority of the archduke palatine, August. A provisional government under Kossuth and Batthyani appointed by the Hungarian diet, Sep. 28. (See Austria.) The Hungarians defeated at Szikszo by the Austrians, Dec. 28; and at Mhor, Dec. 29.

Spain.

- 1848 Insurrection at Madrid, March 28. Queen Christina quits Madrid. Military insurrection in Madrid, May 7. Military insurrection in Seville, May 13. Sir H. Bulwer commanded to quit Madrid; his excellency leaves May 18.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1848 Death of Christiern VIII. (Dennik.) Jan. 20. Frederick VII. (son) succeeds.

He offers a new constitution, Jan. 20.

Denmark and the Hanse Towns protest against the coercive measures of the Germanic diet against the Swiss, Jan.

Prussia aids the duchies.

War of Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein commences, March 31; the duchies having refused to be incorporated as provinces of Denmark.

Hostilities commence: battle near Bau, Ap. 8; the Schleswig-Holsteiners deftd.; Rendsburgh entered by the Danes, Ap. 9.

The Danes repulsed by the Prussians before Schleswig, April 23.

Blockade of the Prussian and German harbours by the Danish fleet, April.

Sweden resolves to assist Denmark against the Prussians, May.

The Stockholm chambers vote 2,000,000 dollars to assist the Danes, May 19.

Defeat of the Germans by the Danes on the Sundewill, May 28. Armistice.

Russia.

- 1848 Great excitement in Petersburg, Mar. 3, on receipt of news of French Revolution; suspension of the "Gazette," &c. The troops placed on a war footing. Insurrection in Russian-Poland, April. Insurrection in White Russia, April. 10,000 Russians advance on Moldavia, Jul. Armistice concluded, from August 28 to March 1, 1849.

Netherlands.

- 1848 The king gives authority to the states-general to frame such laws and adopt such reforms as the people desire, March 14. Attempt of French workmen to occasion a rising in Brussels, March 25; failed. New constitution for Holland, April 17. A tenth planet discovered by Professor Keyser of Leyden, July.

Turkish Empire.

- 1848 Levy of 60,000 to act against the Montenegrins, July. Servian rebellion; ferocious slaughter, July. Insurrection in Moldavia; a provisional government appointed, July; suppressed by Russian and Turkish troops, August. Inabecility of Mehemet Ali; Ibrahim Pasha appointed interim viceroy of Egypt. Death of Ibrahim Pasha, Nov. 10.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1848 *Nasr-ul-Din* or Nauseer-ood-Deen, shah of Persia, Sep. 4. [An able prince, friendly to Britain.]

India and China.

- 1848 £10,000 a-year voted for tea cultivation in the Sikh territory, now belonging to Eng. Lord Dalhousie, gov.-gen. of British India. British war with the rajah of Ungool. The Ameers of Scinde subdued, Feb. 17. Tea first cultivated in Bengal. Commercial disasters in Calcutta, &c. War of the British in Moultan. Siege of Mooltan raised by gen. Whish, Sep. 22; Shere Singh having withdrawn with 5,000 men. 1000 boat-dwellers drowned in Canton river, China, Oct. Battle of Rannuggur, Nov. 22.

Africa.

- 1848 Severe encounter with the Caffres, Aug. 29. Victory of Sir H. Smith over Pretorius and the Boers at Bloem Platts, Aug. 29.

America.

- 1848 The Girard university opened, Jan. 1. Sudden death of J. Quincy Adams, in the House of Congress, Feb. 21, aged 81. California delivered up to the U. S. Gold placers first discovered on the lands of capt. Suter in Feb. Peace between the U. S. and Mexico; treaty signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 22. Signed at Queretaro, on behalf of the U. S. by Sevier and Clifford, and by the Mexican minister De la Rosa, May 30. Negro insurrection apprehended in Cuba, April. Terrible fire in Detroit, May 9. U. S. American army withdrawn from the city of Mexico, June 12. Institution of the Lone Star Society in Alabama, whose object is declared to be "the extension of the institutions, power, influence, and commerce of the U. S. over the whole western hemisphere and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." The tea-plant introduced into South Carolina by J. Smith of Greenfield. Postal convention with Great Britain. Suspension bridge at the Falls of Niagara opened, July 29. Excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold in California; vast multitudes begin to flock thither from the states in the month of Nov. First deposit of Californian gold in the U. S. mint, by David Carter, 1,804 oz., Dec. 8. Abolition of slavery in French W. I. islands. Troubles in Hayti; civil war in Hayti, suppressed by president Soulouque with 2,000 men. Railways in operation, 5,565 miles. Immigration from Europe this year 300,000. Gold sent from California to the U. S. mint this year, 44,177 dollars. **Australasia and Polynesia.** 1848 Petition from Van Diemen's Land against transportation to that colony, June. Great demand for labourers in Australia. A legislative council inaugurated in New Zealand by Sir G. Grey, Dec. 29. Exports of wool to England, 22,000,711 lbs.

Britain.

- 1849 Great Financial Reform Meeting at Manchester, Jan. 10 Parliament meets, Feb. 1. Appointment of Sir Charles James Napier to the post of commander-in-chief for India, March 6. Arrives, May 6. William III. of Holland leaves London for the Hague, March 19. Charles Gavan Duffy, of Dublin, is discharged on bail, April 14. First stone of the Great Grimsby docks laid by prince Albert, April 18. Disturbances in Canada; the "loyalists" burn the Parliament house, Montreal, &c. April 26. Duke of Richmond's Association for arresting free-trade principles, May 1. Agitation in Cape Town, South Africa, against the attempt of the Colonial Office to make that colony a penal settlement. Navigation laws amendment act, June 26. The Oaths bill (for the admission of the Jews to parliament) rejected by the Lords—95 against 70, June 26. Baron Rothschild returned as M.P. for the city of London by a majority of 6,619 votes, July 3. Removal of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, Macmanus, and O'Donoghue, from prison to the ship "Swift," for transportation, July 9. Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae between Catholics and Orangemen, July 12. Resolution of the directors of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway to proceed against Mr. Hudson, for the illegal application of £184,204 of the funds of the Company to his own use, July 18. First stone of the Portland Breakwater laid by prince Albert, July 25. Act for the protection of women; and Encumbered estates (Ireland) act, July 28. The queen visits Ireland, Aug. 1. Bankrupt laws consolidation, and Nuisances removal acts, Aug. 1. The "Nation" newspaper, Dublin, revived, Sep. 1. The prince of Wales created earl of Dublin, Sep. 10. Public prayers for the removal of the cholera by command of her majesty, Sep. 16. Kosuth's letter to Lord Palmerston, claiming the protection of England for himself and fellow-refugees, received, Sep. 20. Resistance to the payment of rents in some counties in Ireland. 13,161 deaths from cholera in London, from June 17 to Oct. 2. [The disease disappeared in London about the 15th of Oct.; the deaths being, from Oct. 1, 1848, to that date, 14,497.] First court, in Dublin, under the Irish encumbered estates act, Oct. 24. The British fleet, under Sir W. Parker, enters Besika Bay, Oct. 28. Opening of the Queen's College, Galway, Ireland; and of the Coal Exchange, London, Oct. 30. [Inauguration of the former, Nov. 7.] Return of Sir J. Ross, from the search for Sir J. Franklin, Nov. 3. British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Nov. 5. British fleet retires to Besika Bay, Nov. 13. Execution in London of the Mannings

Britain.

- (husband and wife), for the murder of Patrick O'Connor on the 9th of August, Nov. 13. 1849 Thanksgiving for the cessation of cholera, Nov. 15. Great parliamentary and financial reform meeting in Edinburgh, Nov. 19. Deficit of more than £50,000 in the Rochdale Savings Bank discovered on the death of the actuary, Mr. G. Haworth, Nov. 19. Convention with Argentine repub. Nov. 24. Death of Adelaide, queen dowager, Dec. 2. Mr. Disraeli's plan of a sinking fund for the benefit of agriculturists made public at Newport-Pagnell, Dec. 5. Rapid communication between Paris and London, *via* the Boulogne and Amiens Railway;—copies of the London Times of Dec. 11 are distributed in Paris at half-past 12. Monster meeting of tenant farmers at Mullinahone, county Tipperary, Ireland, for the reduction of rents, granting of leases, compensation for improvements. Public income, £52,951,749. Births in London this year, 72,662; the deaths were, 61,423. Society of British Artists formed. Persons officially employed in the permanent business of railways, 65,968. Deaths: Bernard Barton, the quaker poet, Feb. 19, aged 69; Samuel Maunder, compiler of books of reference, April 30; Horace Twiss, May 4, aged 63; Maria Edgeworth, May 21, aged 83; William Roberts, editor, aged 82; Robert Vernon, May 22, aged 72; William Rae Wilson, June 2, aged 75; Countess of Blessington, June 5, aged 65; Dr. W. Cooke Taylor, Sep. 12, aged 48; Sir Richard Morrison, architect, Oct. 31, aged 83; Charles Lyell, botanist, Nov. 8; Wm. Etty, R.A., Nov. 15, aged 63; Ebenezer Elliott, corn-law rhymist, Dec. 1, aged 68; Sir M. J. Brunel, engineer, Dec. 12, aged 81; P. F. Tytler, historian, Dec. 24, aged 59, &c.
- France.**
- 1849 Suppression of an intended outbreak of red republicans in Paris, Jan. 29. Ledru Rollin's motion for the impeachment of ministers rejected, Feb. 4. Trial of the Parisian insurgents of May 15, 1848, commenced at Bourges, March 7. Number of representatives to the Legislative Assembly fixed at 750, March 18. Decree for the suppression of revolutionary clubs in France, March 24. Acquittal of gen. Courtais; Barbes and Albert sentenced to transportation for life—Blanqui for 10 years—Soubrier for 7—and Raspail for 6 years, by the High Court of Bourges, April 2. The National Guard of Paris give a grand banquet to the English visitors at Paris, April 15. Decree of the National Assembly for an intervention in the affairs of the pope, April 18. Civita Vecchia occupied by a French force, April 26. (See Italy.) Death of marshal Bugeaud, June 10.

France.

- 1849 Dispersion of a red republican procession, June 13. Flight of Ledru Rollin, 14. Fruitless insurrectionary attempt at Lyons, June 15. Peace congress meet at Paris, Aug. 22. Ministry dismissed by president Buonaparte, Oct. 31.

Austria.

- 1849 Pesth captured by the Austrians, Jan. 5. Insurrection in Hungary. Brescia, bombarded by general Haynau, is taken, after great slaughter; and nearly destroyed, March 30. The imperialists defeated by the insurgents before Grau, April 17. Kossuth; and Preses. Dresden in insurrection, May 3. Russia assists in the suppression of the insurrection. Defeat of the Hungarians under Görgey, after a three days' battle, July 15. Battle of Komorn, between the Austro-Russian army and the Hungarian revolutionists, July 16; Batthyani taken. The emperors of Austria and Russia meet at Warsaw, May 22. General Bem and the Hungarian forces enter Moldavia, July 23. Komorn surrendered to Austria, Sep. 28. Treaty with Prussia, Sep. 30. Batthyani tried at Pesth, and along with many other leaders of the insurrection shot, Oct. 6. Austria protests against the ambitious conduct of the king of Prussia—it disallows the alliance formed between Prussia and the German states, Nov. 12.

Prussia.

- 1849 Frederick William declines the offer of the imperial crown of Germany, Jan. 23. [He declined also the hereditary emperors of the Germans, offered to him on the 28th March; yet he expressed a willingness to be foremost in heading a German federation.] The declaration that Berlin was in a state of siege in Nov. 1848, declared illegal by the lower chamber, April 25. Prussia placed under martial law by royal ordinance, May 10. The Prussian members of the Frankfort National Assembly recalled, May 14. Carlsruhe occupied by Prussians, June 23. Armistice between Prussia and Denmark, July 10. A German force occupies the city of Hamburg, Aug. 14. Frederick William proclaimed by the Frankfort Assembly head of the Bavarian imperial constitution, Sep. 8. Treaty with Austria, Sep. 30. Austria issues a protest against the Bavarian constitution, and the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany, Nov. 12.

Italy.

- 1849 Roman "Constituent Assembly" meets, Feb. 5. Sardinian parliament, Feb. 1. Flight of the grand duke of Tuscany from Sienna, Feb. 7. Provisional government. The Roman National Assembly deprives the pope of all temporal power, Feb. 8; and the Republic of Rome is proclaimed, Feb. 9.

Italy.

- 1849 Protest of the pope against the decree depriving him of temporal power, Feb. 14. Appeal of the pope to the catholic powers for assistance in restoring him to his throne, Feb. 18. A French army under marshal Oudenot occupy Civita Vecchia, April 26. The French republicans attack Rome; they are driven back with the loss of 700 men by the Roman republicans, Ap. 30. Blockade of Palermo, April 30. Defeat of the Neapolitans by the Romans, May 5, under Garribaldi. The Neapolitans capture Palermo, after a severe struggle, May 13. Siege of Rome commenced by the French, June 3. The French make a breach in the Roman wall, June 14. Mazzini resigns, July 1. Storming parties enter Rome, June 21. Capitulation of the Romans, June 30. Oudenot sends the keys of Rome to the pope at Gaeta, July 3. Dissolution of the Roman Assembly, Jul. 4. The papal authority restored, July 15. Proclamation restoring the pope's authority, issued by M. Oudenot, Aug. 3. Treaty of peace at Milan, Aug. 6. The French occupy Rome for the maintenance of public security. The pope visits the king of Naples at Portici, Sep. 4.

Hungary.

- 1849 Kossuth, pursued by the Austrian troops, retires to Debreczin with his forces, Jan. 5. Battle of Acs, July 2. Battle before Komorn, in which the insurgents oppose the Austro-Russian army, July 16. The insurgents completely defeated before Temesvar by general Haynau, Aug. 9. Kossuth escapes to Turkey. 20,000 of the Hungarian army surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 13. The emperor of Austria grants an amnesty to those Hungarian insurgents who return, Oct. 30. Death: general Bem, Dec. 10.

Denmark and Sweden.

- 1849 Freedom of the press, and liberty of holding public meetings, conceded by the king of Denmark, March. Revolt of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, March 25. Revolt suppressed, April 10. The Danes blockade Schleswig and Holstein, April 26. Armistice between Prussia and Denmark, July 10. Fire at Drottningholm, Dec. 25.

Russia.

- 1849 March of a Russian army to assist the Austrians in suppressing the Hungarian revolt (through Galicia), May. Nicholas meets Francis Joseph at Warsaw. Victory of the Russians over the Hungarians commanded by Görgey, July 15. The Russian arms again victorious over the Hungarians, July 31. Nicholas, in conjunction with the emperor of Austria, demands the extradition of the Hungarian refugees fr. Turkey, Aug.

Continued on next page.

Russia.

- 1840 The emperor again demands the expulsion of the Hungarians from Turkey, Nov. Threatened rupture of friendly relations between Russia and Turkey.
- Netherlands.**
- 1840 Death of William II. of Holland, Mar. 17. William III. (son) succeeds, Feb. 19.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1840 Treaty of Balta Liman. Schamyl's escape. The leading Hungarian revolutionists and Kossuth enter Turkey after the defeat of Temesvar, and place themselves under the protection of the Porte at New Orsova. This displeases Russia and Austria; hence they demand their expulsion; refused. Death of Mehemet Ali, Aug. 2. Abbas Pacha, nephew of Ibrahim Pacha, succeeds as viceroy of Egypt. Diplomatic relations ruptured in consequence of the difference relating to the refugees at Widdin; officially renewed Dec. 31.

Greece.

- 1840 Admiral Parker, commander of the British Mediterranean fleet, casts anchor in Besika Bay, Oct. 28.

India and China.

- 1840 Mooltan taken by storm, Jan. 2. Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, India, Jan. 13. Surrender of the citadel and garrison of Mooltan to the British, Jan. 22. Lord Gough routs the Sikhs under Shere Singh, at Goojerat, Feb. 21. Sir C. Napier appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian forces, March 7. Surrender at Rawell-Puideo, of Chuttur Singh, Shere Singh, and the principal Sikh chiefs, with 16,000 Sikh soldiers, &c. to major-general Gilbert, March 14. Annexation of the Punjab to the British empire; the maharajah of Lahore receives a pension of £40,000 a-year, and retires to Poonah, March 29. The rane of Lahore escapes to Nepal from the fortress of Chunar, April 18. Destruction of several villages and a great number of natives on the banks of the Gambia, by the British troops under major Hill and Mr. Norman Macdonald, governor of Bathurst, for an insult to the latter, May 6. The gao of Macao stormed by capt. Keppel of the Meander, for the liberation of a British subject, imprisoned by the Portuguese for an ecclesiastical offence, J. u. 8. 58 piratical junks, under Shap-ng-tsai, destroyed in the bay of Touquin by the British and Chinese fleets, Oct. 20. Arrest of Dr. Campbell and Dr. Hooker by the Tartar authorities. [These parties had gone on a botanical expedition, and infringed on their way the Thibetian frontier.] Sir Charles Napier severely censures the undisciplined state of the Bengal army at Lahore, Dec. 15.
- Africa.**
- 1849 The inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope resist its being made a penal colony. Messrs. Murray and Oswald discover a great lake in the interior of South Africa, 24° E. long. 10° S. lat.

America.

- 1840 Zachary Taylor, (general) 12th president. Teleg. magnetic lines in U. S. 16,000 miles. Railroads in the U. S. 8,000 miles. Loyalist riots at Montreal, April 26. The governor-general is assaulted, the members of the Houses of Assembly are driven out, and the parliamt. house burnt. Magnetic clock invented by Dr. Locke of Cincinnati. Gold dollars first coined in the U. S. Riot in the theatre of New York, resulting from a dispute between Mr. Forrest, the American tragedian, and Mr. Macready, "the delight, glory, and honour of the British stage." [The only theatrical riot which paralleled this was the O. P., at Drury Lane, Lon.] Proclamation of the president against the invasion of Cuba by Lopez and his co-marauders, Aug. 11. *Souloque* proclaimed emperor of Hayti, Aug. 24 (1847.) The ambassador of France is dismissed from Washington, Sep. 14. Political riots in Montreal, Sep. 15. Constitutin. adopted for California by popular vote; P. H. Burnet, first govvrn., Dec. Seventeen magistrates dismissed for being concerned in an address in favour of the annexation of Canada to the U. S. Seizure of Tigre Island by Mr. Chalfield, agent of Great Britain. President's message, Dec. 24. Arrival of Hungarian refugees in N. York. Gold fever continues; it is calculated that 100,000 persons left the U. S. for California during this mania. Immigration fr. Europe this yr., abt. 365,000; Gold sent from California to the U. S. mint this year, 6,147,509 dollars.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1849 The Irish political offenders, Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, &c. arrive at Hobart Town, Oct. 27. The establishment of a university at Sydney determined on. The governor of New Zealand and party ascend the loftiest peaks of the Kaikoras (9,000 feet); a native guide killed by fall. Destruction of the settlement of New Caledonia by the natives. Death: New Zealand chief Rasseraha. Mr. Smith (a man engaged on iron works near Bathurst) picks up a lump of gold embedded in quartz, which he shews to the colonial secretary; at the same time offering to point out the locality where it was found for a large sum of money. The offer is declined and the subject is allowed to drop. ["Sir R. I. Murchison and others had previously inferred the existence of gold in Australia, from the analogy existing between the Bathurst region and the gold regions of California and Russia."] 165,701 sheep, and 33,067 head of cattle, boiled down this year; producing in all 60,841 cwts of tallow. [The tallow of a sheep, at London prices, is estimated at 5s. per head, after all expenses have been paid; while that of a bullock of two hundredweight is about £3 in Sydney.]

Britain.

- 1850 Royal proclamation for promoting an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, Jan. 3.
- Great meeting of the Parliamentary and Reform Association at London Tavern, London, Jan. 7. Par. meets, Jan. 13.
- Departure of the "Investigator" and the "Enterprize" to search for Sir John Franklin, Jan. 10.
- Agitation against the duty on paper, Feb. First sale in Ireland under the Irish encumbered estates act, Feb. 21.
- Lord Gough arrives from India, Feb. 24.
- Destruction of 13 piratical junks in the Chinese Seas by com. Lockyer, Mar. 4.
- Reward of £20,000 offered by the admiralty to any vessel who shall discover the Erebus and Terror, March 7.
- The judgment of the court of Arches against the Rev. Mr. Gorham reversed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, March 8.
- [He was not put in possession of the vicarage of Bramford-Speke till August 11.]
- Tubular bridge over the Menai Straits by Stephenson and Fairbairn, March 5.
- Act against party processions in Ireland, March 12.
- Banquet to prince Albert by the lord mayor of London, March 21.
- Abolition of Dublin vicereignty agitation.
- Treaty with the United States for the construction of a ship canal through the state of Nicaragua, April 19.
- Athens blockaded by the British, April 25 — on the 27th the terms of the British agent, Mr. Wyse, are accepted by the Greek government.
- Mr. Ferrand's "Wool League" agitation.
- Birth of pr. Arthur Patrick Albert, May 1.
- Attempt to shoot the queen by a native of Adare County, Limerick, May 19.
- Act for shortening the language used in acts of parliament, June 10.
- Orion steam-ship wrecked near Portpatrick, June 18.
- [The captain of this vessel was sentenced to 7 yrs. transportation for culpable neglect.]
- Attempt of retired lieut. Robert Pate to strike the queen, June 27.
- Sir R. Peel falls from his horse, June 29.
- Arrival of the *Koh-i-noor* diamond, Ju. 29.
- [The Koh-i-noor diamond was found at Golconda in 1550.]
- Death of Sir Robert Peel at his residence, Whitehall Gardens, July 2.
- [This popular and distinguished statesman, whose sudden and unanticipated death now cast a gloom over society, was born Feb. 5, 1788. The elder Peel, a celebrated and successful manufacturer, left his son a magnificent fortune, and the lesson of his life, viz., an excellent example of persevering and cautious effort, leading to success. Sir R. studied at Harrow — where he was the form-fellow of Lord Byron — and Oxford, in both of which he distinguished himself. He became M.P. for Cashel when 21 years of age; and from that time to his death the H. of Commons was the scene of his greatest triumphs and his holiest exertions. In 1811 he was appointed under-colonial secretary; in

Britain.

- 1812, chief secretary for Ireland. In 1819 he passed his famous currency bill, and became in 1823 home secretary. He joined the Wellington ministry in 1828, and aided in passing the catholic emancipation act, to which he had formerly been opposed. He was chosen prime minister in 1834, but was unsuccessful. In 1841 he assumed the reins of government under happier auspices. During 1841-6 he passed from protection to free-trade, and won honour to himself, by confessing that he preferred acting in accordance with his convictions, to preserving a reputation for consistency. He resigned the premiership 1846, and, as stated above, fell from his horse, and died from internal injuries sustained in his fall.]
- 1850 The New Zealand Coy. surrender their charter and lands to government, July 5.
- Death of duke of Cambridge, July 8.
- Tenant-right agitation in Ireland.
- Plan for shortening the transit between Great Britain and America, by a railway through Maine and New Brunswick to the harbour of Whitehaven near Cape Causo, whence powerful ships could pass to Galway in Ireland in a period of five days.
- The inclined plane and a stationary steam engine substituted for locks on the Forth and Clyde canal, Aug. 10.
- Repeal of certain stamp duties, Aug. 14.
- Inspectors of coal-mines first appointed, Aug. 14.
- Act for public libraries and museums, Aug. 14.
- The queen visits Belgium, Aug. 21.
- Death of Louis Philippe at Claremont, Aug. 26.
- Submarine telegraphic wires sunk between Dover and Cape Grinez, Aug. 28.
- The queen visits Edinburgh, Aug. 30.
- The first stone of the Scotch National Gallery laid in Edinburgh by prince Albert, Aug. 31.
- Haynau, the Austrian general, visits London (to test, it was said, public feeling respecting his atrocities in Hungary.)
- Haynau "mobbed" at Barclay's Brewery, Bankside, London, Sep. 4.
- The catholic synod of Thurles condemn the Queen's Colleges, and recommend the establishment of a catholic university, Sep. 10.
- [The first commission for the establishment of the Irish National School System was appointed in 1831, and the board was constituted in 1844. The schools "offer upon unobjectionable terms a sound elementary education to the children of the peasantry and the working classes; — it was equally desirable that the means of obtaining a liberal and professional education should be provided for the sons of the middle and upper classes. This is what has been done by the establishment of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway. The entire system of United Education has been built up by the co-operation of the two great parties in the state; upon this high ground their only rivalry has been, which should contribute most to the common work, and carry

Britain.

out most efficiently its great principle. . . . There is no other academic institution in the United Kingdom at which as ample provision is made as at the Queen's Colleges in Ireland for the safety of the religious principles of the students."

- 1850 The celebrated year of *Papal Aggression* upon the ecclesiastical independence of England—the pope having established, by bull of Sep. 24, a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.

Violent agitation throughout the country.

["An agitation unparalleled in our times has been raised by the constitution of a catholic hierarchy in this island. Its violence has been that of a whirlwind." —*Cardinal Wiseman's Appeal.*]

Dr. Wiseman is appointed Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster by the pope, Sep. 30.

The second line of the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits opened, Oct. 21.

Enthronization of Dr. Ullathorne (R.C. bp.) in St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, Oct. 27.

Cardinal Wiseman's pastoral letter read. The National Public School Association formed in Manchester, on the foundation of the Lancashire Public School Association, Nov. 1.

Memorable letter of Lord John Russell against the pretensions of the papal court with reference to an English papal hierarchy, Nov. 4.

The enclosure of Norfolk estuary commenced near Lynn, Nov. 8.

Riot at Birkenhead at a public meeting—by Irish Catholics, Nov. 27.

Cardinal Wiseman enthroned, Dec. 4.

Meetings throughout the country against the pretensions and acts of the pope.

Bank issue this year, £19,776,814.

Population of London about 2,250,000.

Duty paid on 1,700,000,000 bricks.

St. Albans bribery committee.

218,000 cwt. of tallow exported this year.

Botanical additions to the number known at Linnæus' death, from that time to the present number 100,000.

Wreck of the "Royal Adelaide" (s.s.) on Tongue Sound, off Margate in Kent. [Not one out of 200 passengers surviving to tell the manner and cause of wreck.]

[During a period of three centuries (from 1550 to the present time) "all parts of the musical system—namely, melody, the principles of musical construction, and design, and every species of composition—have arrived at a degree of excellence hardly to have been hoped, and perhaps not to be excelled."]

Annual revenue, £58,826,979.

Deaths: lieut. Waghorn, Jan. 8, aged 46; W. Westall, R.A., Jan. 22, aged 69; Lord Jeffrey, Jan. 26, aged 77; Wm. Wordsworth, poet, April 23, aged 80; J. Thom, sculptor, April 24; Miss Jane Porter, May 23, aged 74; R. J. Wyatt, sculptor, May 29, aged 55; W. Kirby, entomologist, July 4, aged 91; Sir M. A. Shee, R.A., Aug. 19, aged 80; Robert Gillfillan, Scotch poet, Dec. 4, aged 52.

France.

1850 Louis Napoleon creates his uncle, general Jerome Buonaparte, a field-marshal of France, Jan. 1.

Riots in Paris in opposition to the cutting down of "the trees of liberty"; the mob put to flight by general Changarnier; 250 prisoners taken, Jan. 4.

The insurgents of June, 1849, transported to Algeria, by a bill passed in the legislative assembly, Jan. 19.

Severe snowstorm; many persons destroyed in the Jura, the Saone, and Loira, and Ariège.

Recall of the French ambassador from England, May 16.

Fall of the suspension bridge at Angers; several soldiers killed and wounded.

Death of the ex-king in exile, at Claremont in England, Aug. 26, aged 77.

Lieut. Gale, the English aeronaut, killed at Bourdeaux; the ropes having been let go too soon he was dashed to pieces.

Germany.

1850 Treaty of Munich, between Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, for the formation of a new German union.

Peace congress meet at Frankfort, Aug. 22.

Austria.

1850 A dreadful snow storm near Wieselburg; a number of artillerymen frozen to death, Jan.

Treaty of Munich. (See Germany.)

Railways in operation, 920 miles.

Prussia.

1850 The king swears to the constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate the king, May 22.

Hesse Darmstadt secedes from the Prussian league, June 30. Frankfort peace conf.

Peace with Denmark, July 2.

Congress of deputies from the Zollverein states at Cassel, July 12. (See Germ.)

Declaration in support of the Zollverein constitution determined on at Cassel, addressed to Austria.

The king will not acknowledge the Frankfort diet, Aug. 25.

The whole Prussian army called out, Nov. 7.

Death: prime minister count Brandenburg, Nov. 6.

Italy.

1850 The pope comes to Rome, April 12.

Insurrection in Genoa; the garrison expelled; a republic proclaimed, April.

Gen. Marmora suppresses the insurrection.

The grand duke of Tuscany restored by the Austrians, May 5.

Leopold II. restored by an Austrian army to the ducal tyranny of Tuscany, Jul. 23.

Inundation in Brescia; crops destroyed, August 15.

Papal bull issued for establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Sep. 24; hence

The *Papal Aggression* movement in Britain. Assassinations frequent in Rome; prince Musignano's life attempted; gen. B. D'

Hilliers proclaims instant death to those who are discovered with arms applicable to the commission of the crime of murder.

["Rome is, and has always been, a unifying egotist, and has continually set herself in opposition to the divine plans of an all-wise Providence; for progression is

Italy.

the great law which heaven has stamped upon the human mind, and individuality of thought is that alone by which progression can be effected. Great truths, like the rising sun, shine faintly, first upon the loftiest minds, and gradually gain access to the minds below. But Rome, by its arbitrary claim of spiritual domination, seeks to thwart, by its infallible tribunals, that free individuality of thought in which progression originates. . . . Have we not once before seen it developing in secret, like a pestilential exhalation, until for ages the gloom of despair, and misery, and ignorance rested upon the earth like a death pall; and until, in the very delirium and paroxysms of their grief and madness, the nations made a convulsive effort to burst the chains which bound them? One part was successful, and there the sun of freedom and intelligence shines—there free institutions, progressive humanity, moral action, heartfelt worship, scientific acquirements, and cordial reciprocity may be found. One part was unsuccessful, and there the darkness yet broods, the canker yet eats into the soul, the fetters still gall, ignorance yet triumphs, and the papal power is glorious.”—*British Controversialist*, 1851.]

Spain.

1850 Explosion of a powder mill near Saragossa; many lives lost.

Lopez, and a number of Americans, invade Cuba, to detach it from the Spanish dominion, May 17.

They are defeated.

The queen delivered of a prince; he dies in ten minutes, July 12.

Portugal.

1850 Death: Don Pedro Altonso, heir apparent to the Brazilian throne, Jan. 9.

An American squadron enters the Tagus to enforce the claims of the U. S. on the government, June 22.

The Donna Maria frigate blown up at Macao, Oct. 29. Only 16 men out of 200 escape.

Denmark.

1850 Peace: Denmark and Prussia, July 2.

The great powers guarantee the integrity of Denmark, July 4.

The Danes defeat the Holsteiners at Ilistadt, July 26.

The great powers interfere, Oct. 6.

Russia.

1850 Conspiracy against the emperor detected, Jan. 6.

Netherlands.

1850 Death of the Belgian queen, Oct. 10.

Turkish Empire.

1850 Cold intense; hundreds frozen dead in their own houses, Feb.

Insurrection in Bulgaria.

Bern, the Hungarian insurgent, dies at Aleppo, Dec. 10.

Greece.

1850 Blockade of the Piræus, Jan. 18.

The blockade discontinued by the friendly interposition of France, March 1.

The re-opened negotiations fail to satisfy, and the blockade is renewed, April 25.

India and China.

1850 Insurrectionary massacre of a party of sappers by the Affreedees, while making a road betw. Peshawur and Kohat, Feb. 2.

Mutiny of a Bengal regiment of native infantry at Umritza, Feb. 2.

The efforts of the Morrison Educational Society at Hong-Kong suspended.

An expedition despatched against the rajah of Sikkim, to call him to account for cruelty to Drs. Campbell and Hooker, Feb.

Medea (s.s.) destroys 13 piratical junks in the Chinese seas, March 4.

The war in Lahore finished: annexation of the Punjab to the British territories in India, Mar. 29. Taon Kwang dies; hence Sze-hing, emperor of China, Feb. 25.

Explosion of 3,000 barrels of gunpowder at Benares; 420 killed, 800 wounded, May 1.

Earthquake at Amboyna, followed by an epidemic, which carried off the greater part of the European population.

Africa.

1850 Serious contest with pirates in the riv. Seba. Judah Sebaz, a Jewish merchant of Alig, near Mogador in Morocco, suffered martyrdom by fire.

The Kaffirs burn Auckland, Juansburg, and Woburn, Cape Colony, and put 70 of the colonists to death, Dec. 25.

America.

1850 Agitation in congress on the question of slavery.

The town of Sacramento destroyed by a flood, Jan. 15.

Numerous fires at Barbadoes.

Fire in Trinidad; property destroyed to the value of £12,000, March 7.

Terrific tornado at Nassau (Bahamas), March 30.

Death of John C. Calhoun at Washington. Unsuccessful private enterprise of general Lopez and 600 adventurers, with the view of revolutionizing the island of Cuba; repulsed at Cardenas, May 17.

Death of president general Taylor, U. S. July 9.

Millard Fillmore (V.P.), 13th president.

California joins the union, the 31st state.

Texas boundary question settled, 10,000,000 dollars paid by the U. S. to Texas.

Territories of New Mexico and Utah admitted.

Fugitive slave act passed by the congress of the U. S.

Slave trade abolished in the district of Columbia.

Gold sent from California to the U. S. mint this year, 36,074,062 dollars.

Australasia and Polynesia.

1850 Horses in Port-Philip district, 21,000; horned cattle, 1,739,000.

Sheep in South Australia and Victoria nearly 14,000,000.

In the vicinity of Melbourne 120,000 sheep and 5,500 head of cattle are steamed down for tallow this year; producing 27,700 cwt.

Official estimates: number of horses in New South Wales, 111,200; horned cattle, 1,360,100; sheep, 7,028,000.

50,000,000 lbs. wool exported this year.

Population of New South Wales, 265,000.

Britain.

- 1851 Agitation against the tax on paper, newspaper stamps, window tax, &c.
 Opposition in Dublin to the ministerial proposal for the abolition of the Irish vicereignty.
 The Canada clergy reserves are abandoned by the colonial secretary to the absolute disposal of the colonial legislature, Jan. 27.
 Protest against the entrance of Austria (with all her states) into the Germanic confederation, Feb. 2.
 [France entered her protest, Jan. 28.]
 Strike of seamen at Sunderland, Feb.
 [It ceased on the 22d, upon the suspension of certain obnoxious clauses in the Mercantile Marine Act by the Board of Trade.]
 Agitation for the establishment of "tribunals of commerce" in London.
 Defeat of ministry on Mr. Locke King's motion, for leave to bring in a bill extending the £10 franchise to counties, by 100 to 52, Feb. 20; they resign, Feb. 22.
 Lord Stanley is not prepared to form a ministry; house adjourned till the 28th.
 The Russell ministry reinstated, March 3.
 Owens College, Manchester, opnd., Mar. 13.
 [In this collegiate school no religious tests are required previous to admission. For its establishment the sum of £100,000 was bequeathed by the late Mr. John Owens.]
 Sir C. Napier arrives from India, Mar. 16.
 Census of Great Britain and Ireland, taken March 30:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England,	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888
Scotld.,	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742
Wales,	499,491	506,230	1,005,721
Islands,	66,854	76,272	143,126
Army and navy,	162,490		162,490

Total, 10,386,048 10,735,919 21,121,967
 Excess of females over males, 512,361.
 English subjects absent, including army and navy, and travellers, about 200,000.
 3,461,524 wives; 795,690 widows; 26,255 prisoners; 18,803 lunatics; 133,626 male, and 905,165 female servants; 2,302 magistrates; 78,348 police; 21,373 governesses; and 2,866 persons engaged in literature.
 The religious returns showed that there are 34,467 places of worship of all religious denominations, having 10,212,563 sittings.
 Census of Ireland, 6,515,794.
 [In 1821 it was 6,801,827; in 1831 it was 7,767,401, and in 1841 it was 8,175,124.]
 The queen recommends to the abp. of Canterbury the necessity of taking steps agt. innovations in public worship, Ap. 1.
 Charge of heterodoxy against the abp. of Canterbury by the bp. of Exeter, embodied in his pastoral letter of April 19.
 "Catholic Defence Association" formed in Dublin, April 22.
 Arrival of the prince of Prussia and his family in London, April 29.
 Roman Catholic agitation against the ecclesiastical titles and religious houses bills.
 The Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, at Hyde Park, London, opened by the queen, May 1.
 [Closed Oct. 14. 7,109,915 persons visited it in less than six months.]

Britain.

- 1851 Efforts in Ireland for the foundation of a catholic university.
 The right of an alien author to acquire a British copyright, by first publishing his work in this country, established by decision of Lord Campbell, May 20.
 Free-trade and anti-free-trade riots at Tamworth, May 28.
 T. B. M'Manus escapes from Van Diemen's Land to San Francisco, June.
 Reports of an insurrection in China arrive.
 "Baptismal Regeneration" upheld by the diocesan synod of Exeter, June 25.
 The queen and Prince Albert dine at Guildhall, London, July 9.
 Protest of the king of Prussia against the interference of England and France in the affairs of the Germanic confederation, &c. as being exclusively a German question, received July 12.
 [The Germanic diet at Frankfort entered a similar protest on the 17th inst.]
 Orange and catholic riot in Liverpool, attended by fatal results, July 14.
 Peace Congress, Exeter Hall, Lon. Jul. 22.
 Common lodging-houses act, July 24.
 Railway between Dublin and Galway opened, Aug. 1.
 Fete to the mayor of London, &c. in Paris by the municipality, Aug. 1.
 Chief Justices' salaries reduced:—
 Court of Queen's Bench, from £10,000 to £8,000 a-year; Common Pleas, from £8,000 to £7,000 a-year, Aug. 1.
 Ecclesiastical titles act, Aug. 1—the great effort of the session.
 Act for the removal of Smithfield market, London, Aug. 1.
 Metropolitan Sewers Commissioners; New Forest Deer removal act; and Mercantile Marine act, Aug. 7.
 Window-tax repealed; the house-tax substituted.
 The duke of Norfolk renounces catholicity and professes protestantism, Aug.
 The American yacht "America" gains the prize (a cup worth £100) at the Cowes regatta; match round the Isle of Wight, open to all nations, Aug. 22.
 Letters from San Francisco, dated July 14, via the river San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua, arrive in London Aug. 26.
 Banquet to Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., engineer at Bangor, Aug. 27, in honour of the completion of the tubular bridge.
 The "America" beats the Titania, Aug. 28.
 Interview between Lord Campbell and pope Pius IX. in the Vatican, Rome, Sep. 7.
 The "Bloomer costume" excites considerable attention at this time.
 The great cable telegraph between Dover and Calais submerged, Sep. 23.
 Financial Reform Association formed at Manchester, Sep. 24.
 M. Kossuth dines with the mayor of Southampton in the Town Hall, Oct. 28.
 Kossuth is presented with an address at the Guildhall, London, Oct. 30.
 Kossuth entertained at Manchester, Nov. 11.
 Banquet to Kossuth in Birmingham, Nov. 12.
 The French and English submarine tele-

Britain.

graph in regular operation for the first time, Nov. 13.

- 1851 [Guns at Dover were fired by electric sparks communicated from Calais.]

Death of the king of Hanover—the duke of Cumberland.

Memorial of the London merchants against the oppressive collection of customs.

Eggs imported from France this year numbered 115,526,238; duty paid, £25,000.

Extensive emigration; from Liverpool above 196,890 persons sailed for distant colonies or countries this year.

Deaths: Thomas Moore, Joanna Baillie.

France.

- 1851 The secret ballot adopted at the election of a supreme head, Dec. 1.

Dissolution of the legislative assembly; Universal suffrage established; and Paris in a state of siege.

Arrest of MM. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamorieille, Charraa, Berryer, and 180 members of the legislative assembly.

The presidential *coup-d'état*, Dec. 2.

Deaths: Daguerre; duchess d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XIV., at Frohndorf, Oct. 19; marshal Soult, Oct. 26.

Prussia.

- 1851 The hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Prussian monarchy celebrated, Jan. 18.

The king of Prussia visits the emperor of Russia, May 18.

The king and czar leave Warsaw to meet the emper. of Austria at Olmutz, May 27.

Statue of Frederick the Great erected at Berlin, May 31.

Spain.

- 1851 Narvaez resigns, Jan. 10.

The infanta Don Henrique is allowed to return, Feb. 2.

Railway opened between Madrid and Aranjuez, Feb. 9.

A princess born, Dec. 20.

Portugal.

- 1851 Saldanha heads a military insurrection, Ap. 10.

Oporto declares for Saldanha, April 24.

Saldanha enters Oporto in triumph, Ap. 29.

Conde de Thomar resigns, May 16.

Turkish Empire.

- 1851 There are at this time in Constantinople—9 American protestant missionaries; 4 of the Free church of Scotland; 1 of the Waldensian church; 2 from the London Jews' Society; besides 2 native protestant pastors, all engaged in diffusing protestantism among the different sects of nominal Christians in that city and neighbourhood. There are also 3 printing-presses under the direction of the American missionaries, from which issued this year 47,500 Scriptures and tracts. The Prussian and English embassies have each a chaplain, but these are of no account as missionaries.

Persia and Tartary.

- 1851 Attempt to assassinate Nasr-ul-Din, the shah of Persia, Aug. 15.

Africa.

- 1851 Defeat of Dahomey, with the loss of 1,200 warriors at Abbeoka, March.

A constitution granted to the Cape of Good Hope for self-government.

America.

- 1851 Gold sent from California to the U. S. mint this year, 55,338,232 dollars.

Gold shipped to other countries fr. California to the close of this yr., 19,500,000 dolls.

In hand in California, 20,000,000 dollars.

Second invasion of Cuba by Lopez, Aug. 12.

Defeated; 50 shot.

Lopez garrotted at Havannah, Sep. 1.

The foreign-born population of the U. S., as ascertained by the census, is as follows,

viz.:—born in Ireland, 961,719; Germany, 573,225; England, 278,675; British America, 147,700; Scotland, 70,550; France, 54,069; Wales, 29,868; other countries, 95,022; total, 2,210,828. The native free inhabitants amount to 17,736,792.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1851 Gold discovered in Australia:—

Mr. Hargreaves discovers gold at Summerhill Creek in the Bathurst Mountains; he makes known the fact to govt, Ap. 30.

Letter of Mr. Stutchbury, geological surveyor, to general Fitzroy, May 19, from Summerhill Creek, stating that gold was there obtainable with but little trouble,

and that 400 persons were engaged in digging and washing.

First official despatch respecting the discovery of gold by governor Fitzroy to earl Grey, May 22.

Proclamation of the governor, claiming the gold fields for the crown, and prohibiting any person, not duly authorized, to dig for gold.

The proclamation is disregarded, whereupon the licensing system is adopted.

A lump of gold, weighing 13 ozs. and valued at £30, is brought by a fortunate digger to Bathurst; great excitement.

On May 25 one thousand diggers are at work at Summerhill Creek.

Gold is discovered on the Abercrombie river, Macquarrie, Curracurra, &c.

The Turon gold fields discovered—200 gold licenses issued to June 5.

A "nugget," containing 106 lbs. pure gold, brought to the government office, June 15.

[This lump—the Meroo lump—is of unprecedented size: it was valued at £400.]

The province of Victoria, July 1—being a new name for the Port-Philip district.

600 gold licenses for the Turon gold tract issued up to July 8.

[From this time discoveries of gold fields continued to be made with amazing rapidity; diggers increased by thousands; while the shipments of gold proved the success that attended the miners' labours.]

Gold discovered in the Victoria district:—

Governor Latrobe first issues licenses for the Clunes, Ballarat, and Deep Creek diggings, in the month of August.

The streets of Melbourne are broken up—gold being found beneath; hence Melbourne is discovered to have been founded upon a bed of gold.

[Mount Alexander, Mount Wellington, Anderson's Creek, and other "fields," were soon added to Victoria diggings.]

Census of Geelong, 8,291.

Total amount of gold exported from Victoria between Oct. 20 and Dec. 31 (73 days) 145,117 ounces.

Britain.

- 1852 Opposition to the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Bennett (Puseyite) of Knightsbridge to the vicarage of Frome, Jan.
- Loss of the Amazon (West India Mail steamer) by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. from the Scilly Islands; only 59 out of 156 persons on board are saved, Jan. 4.
- Opposition between the master and working engineers: the former close their works rather than abolish piecework and overtime, Jan. 10.
- A document signed by 3,262 clergy, acknowledging the royal supremacy in things ecclesiastical, is published, Jan. 14.
- Lords Cranworth and Ashburton enter into the controversy between the amalgamated society of operative engineers and their employers, Jan. 17, &c.
- Agitation in Ireland—by the protestants against the Maynooth endowment; by the Catholic Defence Association against the Established Church, and for the promotion of perfect religious equality; on tenant-right and other national subjects.
- Parliament opened by the queen in person, Feb. 3.
- Holmfirth village, near Huddersfield, nearly destroyed by the bursting of the Bilberry dam reservoir; very many lives lost, Feb. 4.
- [This calamity was occasioned by extensive floods, most disastrous in their effects, which spread over the north of England this month.]
- Resignation of the Russell ministry, Feb. 21.
- The troop-ship Birkenhead lost in Sunais Bay, South Africa; 438 persons perish out of 680, Feb. 26.
- The Derby administration, Feb. 27.
- The Anti-corn-law League re-constructed at Manchester—sum subscribed at the first public meeting, March 2, £27,520.
- Decision of the court of Common Council, London (by a majority of one—57 to 56), for erecting a central railway terminus in Faringdon-Street, March 11.
- Arrival of general Rossas at Plymouth, April 25.
- The Sydenham Crystal Palace Company pay £70,000 for the materials of the Exhibition in Hyde Park, May 13.
- Booksellers' Association dissolved, May 18.
- Controversies with the United States relative to North American fisheries.
- Copyright amendment acts, May 28.
- Sir Harry Smith arrives at Portsmouth, May 30.
- First telegraphic communication between England and Ireland, June 1.
- [The wire, 70 miles long, was sunk between Holyhead and Kingston in 18 hours.]
- Opening of the Irish National Exhibition at Cork, June 10. (Closed Sep. 11.)
- Royal proclamation against catholic processions, &c. June 15.
- Act for shortening the time between the dissolution of one parliament and the assembling of another, June 17.
- The great libel case, Achilli v. Newman, opened before Lord Campbell, June 21.
- £26,000 presented to the Royal Dublin Society, for the furtherance of an exhibi-

Britain.

- bition of Irish industry, erection of exhibition buildings, &c. by Mr. Dargan, Irish railway contractor, June 24.
- 1852 Riots at Stockport; 2 catholic chapels destroyed, and other outrages perpetrated, June 29.
- Industrial and Provident Societies legalized; Enfranchisement of copyholds act; Militia amendment acts; County Courts extension act; Pharmacy acts; and act against bribery at elections, June 30.
- Representative government for New Zealand, June 30.
- Great excitement about the imprisonment of the Madiai in Florence, June.
- Office of master in chancery abolished.
- The magistrates of Warrington, Ireland, disperse a great tenant-right meeting, at which Mr. S. Crawford, M.P. attended, July 3.
- Captain Tarleton captures Prome, July 9.
- Riots in Belfast—called "religious" riots, betw. catholics and protestants, July 14.
- Five men shot dead, and several wounded, by the military at Six-mile-bridge, Ireland, in apprehension of a riot (an election was then going on), July 22.
- Arrival of Herr Kossuth at Liverpool from New York, July 25.
- The first column of the Sydenham Crystal Palace erected, Aug. 5.
- The queen visits Brussels, Aug. 12.
- Departure of the Great Britain screw steamer for Australia; 685 passengers, Aug. 14.
- The existence of the Lone Star Society first becomes known in Britain, Aug. (See America, 1848.)
- Manchester Free Library opened, Sep. 2.
- Meeting of Irish parliamentary representatives and others in Dublin for devising means for working out perfect religious equality in Ireland, Sep. 10.
- Death of the duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, Sep. 14, aged 83 years. (See 1814.)
- [His public funeral, for which parliament voted £12,000, took place Nov. 18.]
- Lord Hardinge is appointed commander-in-chief of the army, as successor to the duke of Wellington.
- The senate of the Queen's University in Ireland first grant degrees, Oct. 14.
- Telegraph communication with France;—the laying of the wires between Dover and the Metropolis is completed, and direct connection between London and Paris opened, Nov. 1.
- Great free-trade banquet at Manchester 3,000 guests, including 79 M.P.'s, Nov. 4.
- Meeting of the new parliament, Nov. 4.
- The Aberdeen administration, Dec. 28:—Lord J. Russell, *foreign*, and Lord Palmerston, *home secretary*.
- Civil force in Ireland—revenue police, 15 officers, 947 men; coast guard, 1,44 officers and men; constabulary, 12,45 officers and men, and 352 horses.
- [“There is no force I ever met with in any country to be compared to the Irish constabulary, physically, mentally, or morally; they constitute a force of which Ireland has reason to be proud.”—Major-general Sir Duncan M'Gregor.]

Britain.

- 1852 Bribery at the Derby election.
Navy—545 ships of war, containing 40,000 seamen, 2,000 boys, 15,000 marines.
Births this year, 624,171; deaths, 407,937.
The railway traffic for 1852 amounted to £15,543,610—about £2,118 a-mile.
Increase in the revenue, £978,925. State revenue, £58,100,706.
Decimal coinage proposed.
Emigration amounted this year to 306,279.
Emigration increases; during this year no fewer than 217,459 persons sail from the port of Liverpool alone.
The number of marriages for the preceding year amount to 154,206; five-sixths having been performed by ministers of the established church, 6,570 by catholic priests, and over 15,000 by dissenting ministers.
Out of the gross number of marriages there were 21,563 widowers and 13,875 widows married; 126,018 were bachelors and spinsters; 146,313 were spinsters and widowers, and 6,625 were bachelors and widows.
Deaths: Sir H. J. Fust, judge of the court of Arches, Feb. 20, aged 75; Samuel Prout, painter, aged 68, Feb. 10; Thomas Moore, poet, Feb. 26, aged 72; John Landseer, Feb. 29, aged 90; Dr. Herbert Mayo, Aug. 15; G. R. Porter, polit. econ., Sep. 3, aged 62; Dr. W. M. Gillivray, natural hist., Sep. 5; Aug. Welby Pugin, architect, Sep. 14, aged 41; major-general Colby, Oct. 9, aged 69; Henry Fynes Clinton, M.A., Oct. 24, aged 73.

France.

- 1852 The national guards disbanded, and reorganized, Jan. 10. "Holy places" treaty. Publication of a new constitution, Jan. 15. Confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22. The birth-day of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, appointed as the only national holiday, Feb. 17. 600 prisoners sent to Cayenne. Discovery of a plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon, July 1.
The pr. president visits Strasburg, Jul. 19. Seizure of an infernal machine, intended to murder the prince president, at Mar-seilles, Sep. 23.
The senate prays for the re-establishment of the empire, Sep. 23.
8,261 books published this year.
Abd-el-Kader liberated by Louis Napoleon, Sep.
The message of the prince president announces the intention to restore the empire, Nov. 4.
On consulting the people 7,864,119 persons voted for the restoration, and 253,145 against it, Dec. 1.
The empire is declared established; and The prince president assumes the title of Napoleon III.

Prussia.

- 1852 Revival of the council of state, Jan. 12. Opening of the industrial exhibition at Berlin, May 23.
Repudiation of a customs' union with Austria, June 7.

Italy.

- 1852 Madiai and his wife imprisoned by the grand duke of Florence for avowing themselves protestants.

Spain.

- 1852 The queen stabbed with a dagger by a priest, named Merino, Feb. 2.
Martin Merino, the regicide, "degraded" and executed, Feb. 7.
Revolution in Buenos Ayres; Rosas's rule overthrown, March.
Death: gen. Castanos, duke of Baylen, celebrated in the war with France, (in his 96th year,) Sep. 23.

Portugal.

- 1852 The prince royal takes the oath of the constitution, July 18.

Sweden.

- 1852 Outbreak of a violent nature against the Jews occurs at Stockholm, Sep. 3.

Russia.

- 1852 Serfs in Russia, about 14,000,000; only one-eleventh of the entire population is estimated as freemen.
[The wealth of the nobles chiefly consist in their boors. Some of them possess as many as 50,000, and some have 120,000. See *Secret Designs of Russia.*]

India and China.

- 1852 The English storm Martaban, April 5. Rangoon stormed by the British, April 14. Bassein stormed by the British, May 19.

Africa.

- 1852 War with the Caffres continues.

America.

- 1852 299,504 immigrants arrived in New York this year, chiefly Irish and Germans. Railways open in Jan., 10,814 miles. [Later in the year 2,501 additional miles were opened. Total, 13,315 miles.]
General Pearce elected president. The gold sent from California to the U. S. mint for the first half of this year was 34,000,000 dollars.
[The average produce has been about £150,000 per week.]
A report on the political and religious condition of the Mormonites presented to the president, U. S.; polygamy prevails; fearful immoralities and crimes are common; Brigham Young, govnr. and "prophet of God," has upwards of 30 wives.
Death: Henry Clay.

Australasia and Polynesia.

- 1852 First annual meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, April; the chairman states that 50,000 persons were then at the Mount Alexander diggings—the population of the colony being only 115,000; that the quantity of gold exported from Victoria down to March 31 was 563,471 ounces, of which 160,472 ozs. were in January alone; and that the loss to the colonies of having to ship the gold to England to be coined, instead of carrying it to Sydney or Melbourne, was 20 per cent. in risk, expense, and delay.
May 28—the weekly escort from Mount Alexander brings down to Melbourne 38,000 ozs. gold.
June 11—(fr. same place), 80,000 ozs. gold.
June 18—(fr. same place), 91,000 ozs. gold.
June 25—(fr. same place), 115,000 ozs. gold—making an aggregate value of £828,000 in three weeks.
Census of Victoria, 77,345; of which 23,070 belonged to Melbourne.
Census of New South Wales, 187,243.

Britain.

- 1853 The "exodus" from Ireland.
 Banquet in Liverpool to the American minister, Mr. Ingersoll, by the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, Ja. 3.
 Gold from Australia: 8½ tons received per the ship Australian, which arrived at Plymouth, Jan. 14.
 Meeting on behalf of the Madiai of Tuscan, in Exeter Hall, London; the lord mayor in the chair, Jan. 25.
 Judgment against Dr. Newman; fined £100, Jan. 29.
 Parliament re-assembles, Feb. 10.
 Attempted renewal in parliament of the Maynooth agitation; Mr. Spooner's motion for reconsidering the act relative to that institution rejected by a majority of 192 against 162.
 The Jewish question again in parliament; Lord John Russell's motion for a committee of the whole house carried—234 against 205.
 Jubilee of the Bible Society, March 8.
 Mrs. Beecher Stowe ("Uncle Tom's Cabin") and her husband, Professor Stowe, arrive in England, landing at Liverpool, March 19.
 Deputation of merchants from the city of London to France.
 The Isabel screw steamer (Lady Franklin's vessel) sails from Woolwich for Behring's Straits, March 31.
 Birth of prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, April 7.
 The Stafford House (Duchess of Sutherland's) meeting against American slavery, April 11.
 Address from the women of Great Britain to their American sisters, bearing 562,848 signatures.
 Dublin Industrial Exhibition opnd. Ap. 12.
 The number of emigrants from Liverpool during the month of April was 27,000, being the largest number in one month ever known.
 Advertisement duty abolished; Mr. Milner Gibson's motion to that effect being carried in opposition to the government—by 200 against 169, April 14.
 The Canadian clergy reserves bill passed, April 24.
 Education at Maynooth; motion for a commission of inquiry by Lord Aberdeen carried by 110 against 53.
 Jewish civil disabilities bill rejected in the House of Lords—164 against 115, Ap. 29.
 The Sydenham Crystal Palace Company's charter granted, April 30.
 [The power of opening the palace on Sundays is not granted by this charter.]
 General agitation throughout England for advance of wages; strikes, &c.
 Camp at Chobham; 10,000 troops assembled there in June. The Stockport strike.
 Visit of the king and queen of Hanover to queen Victoria, June 16.
 Cochinchina fowl mania in London renewed; £1,000 asked for a pen of Cochinchina fowls at the London Poultry Show; a single egg valued at £5 5s.
 Debates in parliament on the "Eastern Question"—in the Lords, July 7; and in the Commons, July 14.

Britain.

- 1853 Jubilee of Sunday School Union, Exeter Hall, London, July 14.
 The London cabmen strike against the new cab act, July 27.
 [On the night the new regulations passed the House of Commons every cabman in waiting at the Parliament House, Charing Cross, &c. immediately drove home, leaving to honourable members the task of trying to get home how they could.]
 The House of Commons and the London cabmen reconciled, July 30.
 Grand review of a steam fleet at Spithead; 50 vessels, of 56,071 tons, 14,420 horse power, and carrying 1,151 guns and 11,699 men, Aug. 11.
 The camp at Chobham broken up, Aug. 20.
 Naval review at Spithead, her majesty and the members of the imperial parliament being spectators; 25 ships of war, 1,087 guns, 44,000 tons, Aug. 18.
 Bribery at elections: indictment of major Beresford for conspiracy, to bribe the Derby electors, Aug. 24.
 Visit of the queen, Prince Albert, and the prince of Wales to the Dublin Exhibition of Industry, Aug. 29.
 [The royal family leave Dublin Sep. 3.]
 Act against the smoke nuisance.
 Cholera again at Newcastle, Sep. 1.
 Twenty-third annual meeting of the British Association (this year at Hull), Sep. 7.
 Lord John Russell at Greenock; the town council present an address, Sep. 19.
 Bibles for China: agitation for sending 1,000,000 copies commenced, Sep.
 The British and Foreign Bible Society announce that they have had the Bible translated into 148 languages and dialects, and that (up to March this year) they have circulated 43,000,000 copies of the Sacred Scriptures.
 Wreck of the Anne Jane, emigrant ship, on the coast of Barra, nearly 400 lost, Sep. 29.
 Railway accident at Straffan, near Dublin, many lives lost, Oct. 5.
 The north-west passage: letters announcing its discovery by capt. M'Clure, received at the admiralty, Oct. 7.
 Lieut. Crosswell, of H.M.S. Investigator, returns to Woolwich, having accomplished, since Dec. 1850, the north-west passage, Oct.
 Laurie's plan for a decimal coinage submitted to government.
 The uniform penny receipt stamp for £2 and upwards comes into operation, Oct. 10.
 Peace conference at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 13.
 [The speeches of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and other gentlemen, were severely and inadvertently upon by a considerable portion of the public press favourable to Turkish independence.]
 The Preston mills closed against the workmen out on strike, Oct. 15; thus throwing 1,500 additional persons out of work.
 Ship Dalhousie, wrecked off Beachy Head, one person alone escaped; 60 lives lost and £150,000 of goods, Oct. 18.
 Lord Palmerston acknowledged a letter from the established presbytery of Edinburgh, inquiring whether government

Britain.

intended to appoint a national fast, on account of the visitation of cholera, and replied that such an appointment would be unsuitable to the circumstances, as the weal or woe of mankind depends on the observance or neglect of nature's laws, and much remained to be done before it could be said that these laws were observed in our towns and villages, Oct. 19.

1853 An official report published of the sales of land effected since the establishment of the Irish Encumbered Estates Court. From the 21st Oct., 1849, to the 21st Oct., 1853, no less than 2,922 petitions were lodged. The total realized value of the property disposed of is £10,430,463.

Dublin Industrial Exhibition closed, Nov. 1. Public sympathy with the Turks; large meetings are held in London and other places; resolutions condemnatory of the "timid" and "doubtful" policy of the Aberdeen cabinet are passed. The aggressions and "secret designs" of Russia are expatiated upon, Nov. and Dec.

Equivocal conduct of the courts of Austria and Prussia regarding the affairs of Russia and Turkey.

[The game that is now being played by the courts of Prussia and Austria, serves to indicate the great loss sustained by the failure of the national movement in Germany in 1848.]

Hearty sympathy of the French and English with the Turks; the Americans also evince their good-will.

First public meeting of the National Association for the vindication of Scottish Rights, held in the Music Hall, Edin., under the presidency of Lord Eglinton. Proposal to raise a testimonial to lieut. Bellot (French) in appreciation of his self-devotion to the cause of science, by which he lost his life, Nov. 2.

A new planet discovered by Mr. Hind, Nov. 8; it is named Enterpe.

Bishops for Port Natal and Graham's Town consecrated at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Nov. 30.

Runjo Bapjee, the vakeel of the deposed rajah of Sultana, leaves England for the Deccan, after a 9 years' residence in London, Dec. 3.

Agitation in Glasgow University for obtaining parliamentary representation for graduates of the Scottish universities, commenced Dec. 6.

Resignation of Lord Palmerston, home secretary, Dec. 15.

[The *ouzes* of the noble lord's resignation gave rise to much speculation, and excited much discussion "out of doors."] The second great public meeting of the National Association for the vindication of Scottish Rights, held in the City Hall, Glas., baillie Watson in the chair, Dec. 15.

Cholera appears in Glasgow, Dec. 17.

Lord Palmerston resumes office Dec. 26.

Deaths: bishop Kaye; Dr. R. Wardlaw; Rev. Wm. Jay; Dr. Gordon; Dr. Pereira; lieut.-gen. Sir Chas. Napier, the conqueror of Scinde; Mrs. Amelia Opie; Mr. S. Williams, engraver; Dr. Mill; professor Jamieson, &c.

British Statistics.

1853 Last year of the renewal of the charter (of 1833) of the bank of England.

[The government owes the bank nearly £15,000,000 at an interest of 3 per cent. The dates of the renewal of its charter are 1709, 1732, 1742, 1764, 1786, 1800, 1833.]

Statement published by the bank, Jan. 1 this year:—

Liabilities: Banking departmt.
(capital, deposits, and bills), £41,311,599
Notes issued, 34,014,005

Assets: Securities, notes, and coin, 41,311,599

Government debt, £11,015,100
Other securities, 2,984,900
Bullion, coin (both gold and silver,)... 20,014,005

34,014,005

Bullion purchased by the bank of England from July to Dec. amounted to..... 3,868,151

Of which there was in bar gold, 3,364,724

And in foreign coin, 3,427

The bullion sold in gold was..... 2,327,923

Of which there was in bar gold, 149,904

And in foreign coin, 2,178,024

The British gold coin was:—

Excess of payments, 4,212,356

Excess of receipts, 342,253

Received from the mint, 2,853,331

Raw cotton imported during the year, 895,266,780 lbs.

Do. of wool, 111,396,445 "

Revenue (net), 54,430,344

Expenditure, 51,174,859

Surplus revenue, 3,255,505

being largest excess for 10 yrs.

Taxes repealed or reduced, 3,247,474

New taxes imposed, 3,356,383

Balances in the exchequer, 4,485,230

Capital of the national debt, 770,923,001

Total declared value of British and Irish produce exported, 93,357,306

Coinage during the year, 12,664,125

Births, 612,341 | Paupers reliev'd. 818,315

Deaths, 421,775 | Emigrants } 325,507

Marriages, 162,135 | numbered, }

Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, exclusive of river steamers, 18,506 of 3,730,087 tons; men employed, exclusive of masters, 172,525.

The whole population of the British empire is estimated at 130,000,000.

France.

1853 Marriage of the emperor Napoleon III. with Eugenie, countess Tiba, the daughter of the countess Montejo, at the cathedral of Notre Dame; the archbishop of Paris performed the ceremony, Jan. 30.

Splendid fetes at the Tuileries in celebration of the empr.'s marriage, Jan. 29, 30.

The emperor grants an interview to a deputation from the merchants of the city of London, who present an address for the maintenance of peace between England and France, March 28.

Continued on next page.

France.

- 1853 [The conduct of the London merchants was complained of and deprecated by Lord Campbell in the British House of Lords, April 4.]
 Celebration of the birth-day of Napoleon I. in Paris, Aug. 15.
 The French people display the strongest sympathy with the Turks and hatred of Russian aggression.
 Railway for omnibuses in Paris, Nov. 21.
 Trial of 33 conspirators against the life of the emperor brought to a termination.—20 are found guilty, and sentenced to transportation or confinement for periods of from three to ten years; 13 are liberated, Nov. 23.
 Shock of earthquake at Nantes, Dec. 21.
 Deaths: F. Arago, Augusti St. Hilaire.

Germany.

- 1853 Marriage of Prince Albert of Saxony to the princess Carola Wasa.
 [Louis Napoleon had sought her hand.]
 The German states evince but little interest in the Eastern question.

Austria.

- 1853 Attempt of a Hungarian subject to assassinate the emperor at Vienna, Feb. 13.
 Death of gen. Haynau at Vienna, Mar. 14.
 Destruction of 57 houses by fire, caused by lightning, at Bomsal in the Tyrol, Aug. 3.
 The archduchess Maria (daughter of the late archduke Joseph) married to the duke of Brabant, Aug. 23.
 Hungarian crown and insignia discovered by Mr. de Karger, buried in a secluded part of the Allion-Au district, Sep. 8.
 Meeting of the emperor and the czar Nicholas, at Olmütz, Sep. 24.
 Grand military review; military mass performed at mid-day; the host elevated, and prostration performed throughout the empire, Sep. 25.
 The Austrian budget for next year shows a deficit of £9,500,000 sterling.
 Imperial decree for Hungary, ordering that all state and other public documents, pleadings, &c. shall be translated in the German language after Jan. 1, 1854.
 The Vienna conference, Dec. 5.

Italy.

- 1853 Attempt at insurrection at Milan, Jan. 6.
 Liberation of the Madiai—Francisca and Rosa, of Tuscany, March 17.
 Popular manifestations, in various modes, of hatred against the Austrian yoke.
 ["Bondage, conspiracy, insurrection, proscription, exile—all have tended to break down old popular rivalries in Italy—all have taught the people to depend only on themselves. Class jealousies, such as are known in England, do not exist. The movement, never given up, however hidden, is now, as ever, a popular movement for nationality, and for democracy, however little that may be expressed or formalized. All currents set that way. The last Austrian folly and its consequences will help and confirm their course. From the first announcement of the occupation of Ferrara, the people were ready. Had the popular pope, or even the traitor king of Sardinia, pronounced boldly for the movement, all Italy had answered; and

Italy.

- at the moment I am writing, the Austrians would have been retreating toward the frontier. But the princes have taught the people their last lesson. Even with the most favourable circumstances, for the moment was most opportune;—England friendly—France (though not King Fagan) sympathizing—Austria without funds—and the Galician blood damning her throughout Western Europe; even under the happiest auspices, the Italian rulers have shown that *their action will be for their own states, which means their several royalities, and not for the Italian people.* It is, I repeat, the last lesson—the closing page of the long and consistent teaching of history. Next time, the people must act for themselves. That time is not far distant. Austria has slunk back. It is but to watch a stealthier opportunity. A few days, it may be weeks, or months, not years, and Austria must move again; forced by the onward demand of time, despite all statesmanship, must move, either to reconsolidate her tottering throne, or, gathering her imperial robes around her, to die, with such decency as may remain to her, at the base of the statue of prince Metternich. If the coming question rest only between Austria and the Italian people, Italy is safe, is free! Her only cause of fear is in her princes."—*W. J. Linton.*]
- 1853 Alarm of an intended rising at Rome, Aug. 15; arrests follow.
 Renewed persecutions for Bible-reading in Florence; a tradesman's house is broken open and entered by the "authorities," and three persons dragged to prison, August 23.
 Imprisonment of Miss Margaret Cunningham of Thornton, by the grand duke of Tuscany, for presenting a peasant with a Bible and a religious tract, Sep. 14.
 [The grand duke *most graciously* PARDONED and LIBERATED the lady, Oct. 11.]
- Spain.
- 1853 Spanish insolence to British subjects:—Lord Howden receives a notification from the Spanish government, to the effect that the bodies of British subjects can only be interred outside the gate of Toledo, and under certain insulting restrictions, May 23.
 Cumana (the first city built by the Spaniards on Terra Firma) destroyed by an earthquake, July 15.
- Portugal.
- 1853 The queen of Portugal dies suddenly in childbirth, Nov. 15.
 Her eldest son, Don Pedro, being 16 years of age, his father, Ferdinand, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, has been declared regent till the heir apparent reaches his 18th year.
 Pedro V. (son) succeeds.
 [Donna Maria was born April 4, 1819; ascended the throne May 2, 1826; married Augustus de Beauharnois Jan. 26, 1836, who died March 23; married Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, April 9, 1836; gave birth to the reigning prince, Sep. 16, 1837.]

Russia.

- 1853 Manifesto of Nicholas, stating that the occupation of the Danubian principalities was not to be considered as a declaration of war, but as indispensable to the re-establishment of his rights, June.
- The Russians cross the Pruth in two places; Moldavia and Wallachia occupied, Jul. 2.
- Close of the "Exhibition of Industry" at Moscow, Aug. 2 (exhibitors 568.)
- Manifesto of the czar, declaring that he had earnestly sought for peace, but that owing to the "blind obstinacy" of the Porte war was forced upon him, Oct. 20 (Nov. 1.)
- Victory over the Turks; the Russian general, Andronikoff, totally defeats the Turks in a battle at Akhalzik, on the borders of Turkish Armenia, Nov. 10.
- [The number of killed on the side of the Turks has been variously estimated at from 1,000 to 4,000.]
- Six Russian ships of the line attacked a Turkish squadron at Sinope, and destroyed eight frigates and five smaller vessels. About 4,000 Turks slaughtered, Nov. 30. Europe indignant.
- Netherlands.**
- 1853 Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Hold, announced, Mar. 12.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1853 *Russian interference in the internal affairs of Turkey*: prince Menschikoff demands, on behalf of the czar, the repeal of recent concessions made by the Porte to Roman Catholic Christians visiting the holy places of Palestine; permission to the Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles; the evacuation of certain portions of Georgia; the surrender of the sovereignty of Montenegro; the independence of the members of the Greek church throughout the Turkish empire in all matters relating to their creed; and the eventual military occupation of the Danubian provinces for the purpose of repressing the revolutionary spirit, Ap. 2.
- An ultimatum presented to the sultan of Turkey by prin. Menschikoff, demanding the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey on behalf of the czar, May 5.
- The Russian ambassador leaves Constantinople, May 18.
- The British fleet off Malta sail for Constantinople, June 7, under admiral Dundas.
- Redschid Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, receives a letter from count Nesselrode, the Russian premier, in which the sultan is informed that if the ultimatum of prince Menschikoff is not accepted, the Russian army shall cross the frontiers in a few days, June 10.
- [The sultan rejected the ultimatum on 16th.]
- Russian aggression*: the troops of the czar enter the Danubian principalities, July 3.
- Protest of the sultan against the occupation of the Danubian provinces by the Russians, July 14.
- The sultan requests the combined fleets of Britain and France to pass the Dardanelles; the request is complied with, Sep.
- The grand council recommend a declaration of war against Russia, Sep. 29.
- War declared against Russia, Oct. 1.

Turkish Empire.

- 1853 Victory over the Russians; Selim Pasha defeats a Russian army on the frontiers of Georgia, October 20.
- A portion of the Turkish troops cross the Danube, Oct. 28.
- [Four armies crossed in different parts between this date and Nov. 4.]
- Battle of Oltenitza; Turks victorious—Russians losing, it is said, 12,000 men, Nov. 4.
- Defeat at Akhalzik, Nov. 10 (Russia.)
- Disgraceful attack on Sinope, Nov. 27.
- [Of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two steam-vessels, only one steamer escaped. Estimated loss betw. 4,000 and 5,000 men.]
- Treacherous attack on a Turkish flotilla (during a suspension of hostilities) by a Russian squadron; the flotilla, after a noble resistance, is destroyed, and about 2,500 Turks perish, Nov. 30.
- The Divan accepts the proposition of the four powers.
- [The combined fleets enter the Black Sea on the 3d January, 1854.]
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1853 Earthquake at Shiraz, April 21; the city nearly destroyed.
- China.**
- 1853 Chinese insurgents take Shanghai, Sep. 7. Amoy retaken by royalists; 1,000 inhabitants brutally butchered in cold blood, Nov.
- Africa.**
- 1853 Termination of the Caffre war; Sandilli and Macomo retire across the river Kei, in compliance with general Cathcart's proclamation, Feb. 22.
- America.**
- 1853 Popish riot in Quebec, on the occasion of Father Gavazzi, the Italian patriot, delivering a lecture in that city; the military are called out and several persons shot, June 7.
- Opening of the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," at New York, Jul. 14.
- First turf of the European and American Railway cut by Lady Head, wife of the lieutenant-gov. of New Brunswick, Sep. 14.
- Revolution in Monte Video; the members of government are received on board a French frigate in the harbour, Sep. 24.
- Congress opened; the president, in his message, justifies the conduct of the American naval officers at Smyrna, in the affair of the Hungarian, Kosta, Dec. 6.
- Gross outrages on an American citizen, Rev. James Cook Richmond, by the Austrian authorities at Kecskenet in Hungary, Oct. 14, 15; Dec. 26-29.
- [Mr. Richmond was one of the correspondents of the London "Daily News." "To president Pearce," says the editor of the above paper, "we turn with confidence to see every American citizen in Europe protected from insult and injury."]
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1853 Escape of John Mitchell from Van Diemen's Land, July 2.
- Gold escort, conveying 2,223 ozs. of gold fr. the M'Ivor diggings, attacked and deftd. by robbers; the treasure taken, July 20.
- Populatin.: province of Victoria abt. 250,000.
- Number of emigrants from Britain to the Australian colonies 61,401.

Britain.

- 1854 The basis of negotiation dictated by the allied powers, viz.:—“1. The evacuation of the principalities, as promptly as possible. 2. The renewal of the old treaties. 3. The communication of the firmans relative to the spiritual advantages granted by the Porte to all its non-Mussulman subjects—a communication which, when made to the powers, shall be accompanied by suitable assurances given to each of them.” Jan. The Divan accepts. The allied British and French fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 1.
- Victoria bridge, Glasgow, opened, Jan. 1.
- Heavy snow storms; street traffic nearly stopped in the metropolis and other large cities, Jan. 4.
- Storm near Tynemouth; 8 vessels driven on the coast; several lives lost, Jan. 4.
- Income or revenue of the year ending Jan. 5, £54,430,344 9s. 6d. Expenditure, £51,174,836 14s. 11d. Excess, £3,255,504 14s. 7d.
- Dr. Bowring appointed superintendent of trade in China, Jan. 12.
- Edward Bulwer Lytton installed hon. president of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh, Jan. 18.
- [“The true majesty of Scotland needs neither the pomp of courts nor the blazonry of heralds. What though Holyrood be desolate—what though no king holds revel in its halls?—the empire of Scotland has but extended its range; and, blended with England, under the daughter of your ancient kings, peoples the Australian wilds that lay beyond the chart of Columbus, and rules over the Indian realms that eluded the grasp of Alexander. That empire does not suffice for you. It may decay—it may perish. More grand is the dominion you have won over human thought, and identified with the eternal progress of intellect and freedom.”—*Sir E. B. Lytton's Installation Speech.*]
- A large reform meeting in the Music Hall, Sheffield, Jan. 19.
- Wreck: Tayleur, emigrant ship, off Lambay island, 380 lives lost, Jan. 20.
- A meeting of Lancashire liberals in Albion Hotel, Manchester, Jan. 24.
- Riots in Exeter and Crediton on account of the high price of bread, Jan.
- Strikes in Preston and Bury, Jan.
- The Russian ambassador in England, Baron Brunow, takes his leave, Feb. 7.
- The strike in Bury ends, Feb. 11.
- Reform bill introduced by Lord John Russell, Feb. 13.
- The queen issues a proclamation forbidding the exportation of munitions of war, &c. Feb. 18.
- A fearful explosion occurs at Arley colliery near Wigan, 120 were killed, Feb. 19.
- Embarkation of troops for Turkey at Liverpool, Southampton, and Dublin, Feb. 22.
- Education bill for Scotland introduced by the Lord Advocate, Feb. 23.
- Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, Feb. 25.
- Smith O'Brien pardoned; not to return to the United Kingdom, Feb. 26.

Britain.

- 1854 Couriers leave London and Paris simultaneously, with a summons to the emperor of Russia to guarantee the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia by 30th April, in a limited time after the receipt of the summons, Feb. 27.
- The imperial parliament votes £8,000,000 to carry on the war, Feb. 27.
- Conference of protestants held, Edinburgh, Feb. 28.
- Intense excitement among the operatives of Preston out on strike; the riot act read; a great camp meeting, attended by nearly 30,000, assembles on a field a short distance from the town, to hear delegates who had come from a distance with £2,000 to support those on strike, March 5.
- Publication of the secret correspondence, containing the czar's views upon Turkey, March 5.
- Explosion of a firework manufactory in Westminster road; Mr. Coton, the proprietor, and a boy killed, March 6.
- Sir Charles Napier is entertained at the Reform Club, prior to his embarkation as commander of the Baltic fleet, Mar. 7.
- Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the members of the imperial parliament review the Baltic fleet at Spithead, Mar. 11.
- Twenty-ninth week of the Preston strike, March 11.
- Treaty of alliance between Britain, France, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12.
- The second division of the Baltic fleet sails from Spithead, March 16.
- Mutiny on board the Sovereign of the Seas, an American clipper, on its way from Melbourne to London, March 17.
- Execution of Moses Hatto for the murder of Mary Anne Sturgeon, March 24.
- Capt. Blackwood returns with the reply—the czar has no answer to send—to the ultimatum of the western powers, Mar. 25.
- Royal message respecting war with Russia, March 27.
- Declaration of war with Russia, March 28.
- Treaty of alliance between France and England signed at London and ratified at Paris.
- Grand procession of the members of the imperial parliament from Westminster Hall to Buckingham Palace, to present an address to her majesty the queen, in answer to the royal message regarding war with Russia, April 3.
- Admiral Dundas signals the fleet “to take, burn, and destroy everything Russian.”
- Prince Gholan Mahomed, the son of Tipoo Saib, arrives in England with his son, to whom he wishes to give an English education, April 5.
- [Purpose: to get his pension settled on his grandson.]
- The earl of Eglinton, president of the Scottish Rights Association, moves an address to her most gracious majesty, for the redress of Scottish grievances; motion withdrawn, April 6.
- Protocol signed with Austria, April 9.
- A convention between Britain and France in aid of Turkey against Russia, signed at London April 10.

Britain.

- 1854 Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Turkey, and the duke of Cambridge, leave London for Paris on their way to the East, April 10.
 Grant, Quin, and Coomey, executed at Monaghan for the murder of Thomas Bateson, April 10.
 Lord John Russell's reform bill abandoned, April 11.
 Seizure of stolen property to the amount of £10,000 made in the house of Moses Moses, general dealer, Houndsditch.
 The house of a man named Fisher, at Mill-house, near Sheffield, blown up by an infernal machine, April 16.
 [Supposed reason: refusal to join a Trades' Union.]
 Strike in Stockport; above 10,000 factory workers go out, April 17.
 Collision between the American ship *Gazetteer* and the French brig *Père Grenet*, off Holyhead, April 24.
 Mr. Holford, an American merchant, bequeaths his whole fortune to H.R.H. prince of Wales.
 A day of national humiliation and prayer kept, April 26.
 4,257 accidents occurred in factories, from May 1, 1853, to April 30.
 The Tiger iniquity, May 10. (See Russia.)
 Militia (amendment) act, May 12.
 The government gun boat *Jasper* destroyed by fire off Beechy Head, May 15.
 Education bill lost by 184 to 193.
 T. B. Macaulay chosen president of the Philosophical Institution, Edin., May 21.
 Prof. Ed. Forbes appointed to the chair of natural history, Edinburgh, May 21.
 Review of allied troops near Constantinople, in honour of the queen's birthday, May 24.
 Collision in the English Channel between the barque *Favourite*, Bremen to Baltimore, and barque *Hesper*, Charleston to Antwerp; *Favourite*, with 191 emigrants and eight of the crew, sinks and all perish, May 29.
 Wreck of the *Lady Nugent* transport ship off Bangoon; 400 lives lost, May.
 Destruction of the troop ship *Europa*, by fire, off Cape Finisterre, May 31.
 May Meetings:—
 United Presbyterian Synod, Glasgow, 2.
 General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Edin., Dr. Grant, moderator, 18.
 General Assembly of Free Church of Scotland, Edinburgh, Dr. Grierson, moderator, 18.
 Sixty-fifth Royal Literary Fund Dinner, Lord Mahon, chairman.
 British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman.
 London City Mission, J. P. Plumtree, Esq., chairman.
 Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Lord Newark, chairman.
 Metropolitan Churches Fund, bishop of London, president.
 British and Foreign School Society, Lord J. Russell, president.
 Protestant Association, Lord Barnard, president.
 Merchant Seaman's Orphan Asylum, Lord J. Russell, chairman.

Britain.

- 1854 May Meetings, *continued*:—
 British Beneficent Institution, Rev. C. M'Kenzie, chairman.
 Bicentenary Festival of Sons of the Clergy, Lord Mayor, president.
 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Archbishop of Canterbury, chairman.
 Capt. Gifford of H.M.S. *Tiger* dies of his wounds at Odessa, June 1.
 Visit of the king of Portugal, June 2.
 Prize (Russia) act, June 2.
 Meeting in Sheffield in favour of Polish freedom, addressed by Kossuth, June 5.
 The Sydenham Crystal Palace opened by her majesty Queen Victoria, June 10.
 Mrs. Brough murders her six children, and attempts suicide, June 10.
 Secretary of state for war, right hon. S. Herbert, appointed, June 11.
 Lord John Russell re-elected for the city of London, June 14.
 [He had resigned his seat on accepting the presidency of the council.]
 Income tax act, June 16.
 The king of Portugal receives an address from the corporation, June 19.
 Withdrawal of the Rural Police bill, at the request of the representatives of several English corporate towns, June 21.
 Lord Aberdeen moves for the production of a despatch on the treaty of Adrianople, which he had written in 1829, to vindicate himself from the charge of holding pro-Russian views, June 25.
 On 7,813 miles of railway, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 100 persons were killed and 110 injured.
 The Society of Arts celebrates a centenary festival in the Crystal Palace, July 3.
 The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hamilton, moderator.
 Meeting in City Hall, Glasgow, in favour of the nationality of Poland, Hungary, and Italy, addressed by Kossuth, July 5.
 Funded debt, July 5, £775,610,226. Unfunded, £16,542,000.
 Railway and canal traffic act, July 10.
 The gaming-houses (suppression) act.
 Sabbath sale of beer bill passed, July 28.
 Bridge toll riots at Kelso, July 27-29.
 Dr. Rae writes from Repulse Bay to the admiralty, that he had conversed with some Esquimaux in Pelly Bay, on the west of Boothia, by whom he was informed that Sir John Franklin and his party had perished of famine in the spring of 1850, near Great Fish River, July 29.
 Cholera in London, July.
 Scottish juries act, July 31.
 Wreck of the *Shandon*, a Clyde vessel, destroyed by fire, Aug. 3.
 Orange and Ribbon riot at Airdrie; a toll-keeper murdered, Aug. 4.
 Reformatory schools (Scotland) act, Aug. 7.
 Registration of births, deaths, and marriages (Scotland) act, Aug. 7.
 Thunder storm near Ipswich; three children killed and twelve others severely injured in the National School, Capel, St. Mary, Aug. 9.
Continued on next page.

Britain.

- 1854 Public health act, Aug. 10.
[During the year this act was less or more put into effect in 305 towns.]
Legislative council for Canada act, Aug. 11.
Common law procedure act, Aug. 12.
Russian securities misdemeanour act, Aug. 12.
Parliament prorogued by the queen in person, Aug. 12.
[The House of Lords met 98 times, sitting 263 hours in all; the House of Commons held 144 sittings, 948 hours in all.]
Copyright case, *Jeffrey v. Boosey*, Aug. [By this decision it was asserted that a foreigner residing out of England cannot make a valid assignment of copyright.]
Suicide of Rev. T. Robinson, by throwing himself from Shakespeare's Cliff at Dover, Aug. 16.
Petropavlovski attacked by the allied fleet, Sep. 1. (See Russia.)
Archdeacon Wilberforce resigns his connection with the Church of England, and enters the Church of Rome, Sep. 1.
H.R.H. Prince Albert visits the emperor of the French at Boulogne, Sep. 5.
[Great rejoicing and festivity.]
Bread riots at Nottingham, Sep. 6.
A great Orange demonstration at Londonderry, on which occasion
An atrocious attempt to destroy 900 people was made on the railway between Londonderry and Enniskillen, near Trillick station, Sep. 15.
Inauguration of the Queen's Statue, Glasgow, Sep. 16.
Collision on the Great North of Scotland Railway; one woman killed, many wounded, Sep. 16.
Strange attempt to murder Mr. Giffard, made by Mr. H. P. Willoughby in the Central Criminal Court, London, Sep. 18.
St. George's Hall, Liverpool, opened, Sep. 18.
The British Association holds its 24th annual session in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, Sep. 20.
Collision between the Arctic mail steamer, Liverpool to New York, and the coasting French steamer *Vesta*, in a fog, off the banks of Newfoundland; out of 250 passengers, exclusive of the crew, only 50 or 60 were saved, among these was captain Luce, commander, Sep. 29.
Day of thanksgiving for an abundant harvest kept, Oct. 1.
False report of the taking of Sebastopol, Oct. 4.
[Great rejoicings were manifested. The bells in most of the chief cities were rung; and many public demonstrations of joy took place.]
Terrific explosion and fire in Newcastle and Gateshead, Oct. 6.
Sir George Grey departs for the Cape of Good Hope, of which he had been appointed governor, Oct. 7.
Patriotic Fund movement commences, Oct. Royal commissioners to take charge of the Patriotic Fund appointed, Oct. 13.
The Wellington clock-tower erected at the Southwark end of London bridge.
Food riots at Nottingham, Oct. 21.

Britain.

- 1854 Crystal Palace, Sydenham, musical fête for the Patriotic Fund; the band of the French guides, sent by Napoleon III., perform, Oct. 28.
Dr. Rae arrives in England, bringing with him several articles which have been ascertained to belong to Sir J. Franklin's Arctic expedition party, Oct. [Sir John Franklin was born 1786, entered the British navy as a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Polyphemus*, served at the battle of Copenhagen, undertook several voyages in search of the N.W. passage, on the last of which he sailed from Greenwich, May 24, 1845. Several ships were sent out in search of him at different times; but
"He came not back—conjecture's cheek grew pale,
Year after year—in no propitious gale
His . . . banner held its homeward way,
And science saddened at her martyr's stay."
He was the author of a "Journey to the Coppermine River," "A Second Journey to the Coppermine River," "Voyages to the Polar Sea," &c.]
Inauguration of a Working Man's College, 31 Red Lion Square, London, by professor F. D. Maurice, in St. Martin's Hall, Oct. 30.
Great Patriotic Fund meeting, Mansion House, London, Nov. 2.
Lord Raglan appointed field-marshal, Nov. 5.
Fire in Liverpool; property amounting to £100,000 destroyed, Nov. 5.
Professor Wilson of Cirencester appointed to the chair of agriculture in the University, Edinburgh, Nov. 7.
12,300 men ordered out to the Crimea, Nov. Wreck of the Prince, with clothing for the army, Nov. 8.
Fearful storm in the Black Sea, Nov. 14; a number of vessels wrecked.
The duke of Argyll elected lord rector of Glasgow University, in opposition to B. D'Israeli and Thomas Carlyle, Nov. 16.
Strike against Sabbath work by the cabmen, &c. in Glasgow, Nov. 19.
Wreck: the *Chevalier*, on a rock in the Sound of Jura; cargo saved, Nov. 21.
A defensive treaty signed at Vienna, Dec. 2.
Barthelemy, a Frenchman, murders two men, Moore and Collard, Dec. 8.
Sir Charles Napier arrives in Portsmouth from the Baltic, Dec. 17.
Foreign enlistment bill, passes 22, and receives the royal assent, Dec. 23.
Militia, 91,812 men; expense £478,740.
In the factories of the United Kingdom there has been, during the present year, an increase of 6,567 horse power, which, calculating 4 persons employed in proportion to each horse power, gives an increase of 26,268 persons employed in factories.
Deaths: Lord Plunket, aged 80, Jan. 5; Rev. G. S. Faber, Jan. 27; John Martin, painter, Feb. 17; T. N. Talfourd, suddenly, at Stafford, Mar. 13; John Wilson (Christopher North), April 3; Lord Cockburn, April 26; Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, April 26; Marquis of Anglesey, April 28; James Montgomery, poet, April 30; Lord Medwyn, aged 77, July 25; J. G. Lockhart; Miss Ferrier; pro-

Britain:

senior Edward Forbes; general Sir G. Drummond, G.C.B. (83), Oct. 9; John Kitto, D.D., Nov. 25; Rev. M. J. Routh, D.D. (99), Dec. 22; Capt. Manby.

1854 The Russian war continues, Dec. 31.

The following is an official account of the loss incurred by the British forces in the Crimea up to Dec. 31, 1854:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action,.....	90	1,243
Died of their wounds, ...	26	310
Died of disease, &c.,.....	87	3,224
Total,	203	4,777

The total number of wounded up to the same period,.....236 4,192
The number remaining in hospital on the same date, 48 4,031

[The average annual mortality of the army stationed in the United Kingdom is 15 per 1,000; but the rate increases in tropical climates to double that number. At these rates 3,390 officers and men die yearly, even in times of peace.]

[“ An additional gleam of light has been cast over the probable fate of the Franklin expedition by an Esquimaux, named Mastitukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rae’s party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan congregation at Roseville, in Hudson’s Bay. On his return to Roseville, the Esquimaux stated, that he wintered with his party in a snow house, where they had six weeks’ constant night. In March last (1854) they started, on the ice, to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they still found the tracks of the musk ox. Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but, perhaps, one or two of the men may still be alive, and amongst the Esquimaux. Sir John’s watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives, and forks, were found. The ship was a great godsend to these people; and they now all have good sledges, spears, canoes, &c. of oak wood. Dr. Rae and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is, that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished by hunger.”—*Athenæum*, Feb. 10, 1855. Dr. Rae has since written to the *Athenæum* discrediting the special statements made in the above paragraph, but leaving the main fact unaltered, viz., the loss of Franklin and his party.]

[The method of propelling steam-ships by the screw had so much increased since its introduction by Mr. F. P. Smith in 1839, that up till this year (1854) upwards of 200 commercial steam-ships had been registered in the United Kingdom. They had, however, been found not uniformly successful on long sea routes.]

For the events of the Russian war see Turkey, France, and Russia.

France.

1854 Preliminary treaties are signed between France, Austria, Prussia, and England, regarding the war impending with Russia, Jan. 13.

Autograph letter sent by the emperor Napoleon to the emperor Nicholas, to dissuade him from pursuing a course likely to lead to war, Jan. 29.

Pr. Napoleon Buonaparte visits Leopold, king of Belgium, at Brussels, Jan. 30.

Russian ambassador leaves Paris, Feb. 6.

The emperor of Russia’s reply to the autograph letter of the French emper. arrives; not accepting his proposals, Feb. 18.

Ambassadors leave Paris and London at the same time, to demand, before the 30th April, the evacuation of the Danubian provinces, Feb. 27.

The French legislature empowers government to contract a loan of 250,000,000 francs, March 7.

Treaty of alliance between France, Britain, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12.

Gen. Canrobert sails with the first division of the French army from Marseilles to Turkey, March 19.

Declaration of war with Russia, March 27.

A new protocol signed by the representatives of the Western Powers and Austria and Prussia, in relation to the Russian war, April 9.

Lord Raglan, British com.-in-chief, and duke of Cambridge feted in Paris, Ap. 17

Lord Raglan sails from Marseilles, Ap. 22.

Treaty of alliance betw. Britain and France signed at Lond. and ratified at Paris, Ap. M.

Parseval-Duchesnes appointed commander-in-chief of Baltic squadron, May.

The French fleet, vice-admiral Duchesnes, joins the British fleet in Baro Sound, Baltic, June 14.

Review of French troops for the Baltic at Boulogne by the emperor Napoleon.

General B. d’Hilliers created a marshal, Aug. 29.

The troops embark on board British ships of war at Calais.

Petropaulovski attacked by the allied fleet, Sep. 1. (See Russia.)

Visit of Albert, prince-consort of England, to the French camp at Boulogne, Sep. 5.

The empress visits Boulogne, Sep. 25.

Marshal St. Arnaud resigns the chief command of the French army, and nominates gen. Canrobert his successor, Sep. 27.

Gen. Bosquet appointed to the command of the 2d division of the army of the East.

Queen Christina of Spain arrives in France, Sep. 17.

Death of marshal St. Arnaud, Oct.

The emperor addresses a letter of condolence to Madame de St. Arnaud; and the legislative council votes an annuity of 20,000 francs, Oct. 26.

Distillation from cereals prohibited; want begins to be felt, Oct. 27.

A defensive treaty signed at Vienna, Dec. 2.

Rome and Bologna united by electric telegraph, Dec.

Deaths: M. de Villele, at Toulouse, March 13; count Thibaudeau; M. Frazey; M. L. Faucher; Victor Hennequin.

Germany.

- 1854 Protocols are signed between the Western Powers and German States, Jan. 13, Ap. 9. Austria and Prussia sign a convention to defend the interests of Germany from attack from any quarter, April 20. Arrest of the archbishop of Frieburg by orders of the duke of Baden: high mass and music in churches suspended, May 23. The king of Saxony killed by a kick from his horse, Aug. 10. Prince John (brother) succeeds; the late king leaving no issue, Aug. 10.

Austria.

- 1854 Protocols signed, preliminary to action by the Allied Powers agt. Russia, Jan. 13. Another protocol signed, April 9. A treaty, offensive and defensive, signed between Austria and Prussia, April 20. The duke of Cambridge visits Vienna, *en route* for Constantinople, for the purpose of being present at the marriage of the emperor, April 20. The emperor marries princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, April 23. [The ceremonial was most gorgeous and solemn.] Treaty between Austria and Turkey, Ju. 14. The Austrian army enters Wallachia by the Rothernthurm Pass, Aug. 20. Austrian troops enter Bucharest, Sep. 6. The representatives of Britain, France, and Austria sign a defensive treaty at Vienna, Dec. 2.

Prussia.

- 1854 Protocols signed with Westn. Allies, Jan. 13. A new protocol signed, April 9. A treaty, offensive and defensive, signed with Austria, April 20. The Royal Academy of Sciences, Berlin, celebrate the 50th anniversary of the day on which baron Humboldt became one of its members, Aug. 24. [Prussia was generally suspected of coquetting and temporising with reference to the war between Russia and the Western Powers, and several negotiations have been proposed and partly entered into, each unimportant in itself, but all having the same tendency to delude the allies with false hopes, and gain time and breathing space for Russia. The privacy of many of these proposals renders it of little importance to do more than thus signalize their general tendency.]

Italy.

- 1854 Repeal of the corn laws, Sardinia, Jan. 20. Death: Silvio Pellico, Feb. 4. Assassination of the duke of Parma, Mar. 26. Judge Grabbi assassinated, June 15. Insurrection in Parma; speedily suppressed, July 21. Insurrectionary tumults in Pisa, Sazzana, &c., Aug. Cholera in Naples; 10,000 persons had died prior to Sep. 1.

Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland

Have watched with interest the great contest which has been waging, and are said to be "biding their time;" but no overt act of importance has transpired. Kossuth has eloquently and earnestly pled their cause with the Western Powers, though with but little success.

Spain.

- 1854 The queen gives birth to a princess, which only survived three days, Jan. 5. A decree abolishing passports issued, Jan. 25. Revolt of Cordova regiment of infantry at Sarragosa; the greater part of the regiment killed, the remainder escape to France, Feb. 20. Great excitement; the ministry declare the kingdom in a state of siege, Feb. 22. Insurrection in Barcelona; suppressed, March 29. Military insurrection, headed by gen. L. O'Donnel and 2,000 of the cavalry of Madrid, June 27. Military insurrection under gen. O'Donnel, &c., June 30. The city and garrison of Barcelona pronounce against the government; several other chief towns follow the example, July 15. Insurrection in Madrid; the ministry fly; and a junta is appointed, July 17. The district of Madrid urge the Junta of Safety to detain the queen-mother till tried by the cortes, Aug. 5. The constituent cortes convoked, Aug. 14. The convocation of a constituent cortes on Nov. 8 decreed, Aug. 14. Espartero and gen. O'Donnel enter Madrid, July 29. Espartero becomes president of the council of a new ministry, and takes the oath before the queen; gen. O'Donnel is made minister of war, Aug. The queen-mother is escorted to the Portuguese frontier by the national troops. Riots in Madrid in consequence, Aug. 28. All political associations dissolved by royal decree, Sep. 1. Cholera in Madrid and Barcelona, Sep.

Portugal.

- 1854 The king of Portugal and his brother, the duke of Oporto, visit London, June 3; and return, *via* France, June 10. Q.-mother of Spain enters Portugal, Aug. The king attends reviews of the French troops at Boulogne, Sep. 5.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1854 Sweden and Denmark issue an address, in which they intimate to the governments of Europe that they will observe a strict neutrality in the impending war between the Western Powers and Russia, Jan. 2. The Danish diet negatives a ministerial proposal for empowering the government to proclaim a constitution for the entire kingdom, without the co-operation of the legislative chambers, by a majority of 97 to 1, Feb. 23. The king of Denmark issues a new constitution, July 29. The fleet of the Western Allies captures Bomarsund, Aug. 16. The diet appoints a committee to draw up articles of impeachment against the ministry, for promulgating the July constitution, Oct. 15. The king of Denmark opens the railway between Flensborg and Tönning with great ceremony. An order issued for placing the whole Swedish army in wararray, and prepared for mobilization, Dec. 23.

Russia.

- 1854 Russians defeated by the Turks at Kalafat, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th Jan. The freight of wheat at Odessa has fallen from 25s. to 12s. 6d. a-quarter. So great is the demand for labour at Odessa, to load the numerous ships eager to get cargoes and be off, that as much as 16s. 3d. a-day is paid to the porters.
- Russian force in the Black Sea:—Four three-deckers of 120 guns, one of which is old and not sea-worthy; eleven liners, from 80 to 84 guns; five frigates of 54, and two of 48 guns; three sloops of 36, and four of 24 guns; ten brigs of 18, eight of 14, five of 12, and five of 10 guns; three schooners of 12, and five of 10 guns, with a few steamers.
- Baron Brunow, Russian ambassador, leaves England, Feb. 7.
- The emperor replies to the autograph letter of the empr. Napoleon, Feb. (See Fr.)
- Exportation of corn from the Baltic or Black Sea ports prohibited, March 6.
- British ultimatum delivered by hon. capt. Blackwood to the emperor of Russia, March 13.
- The Russians cross the Danube, March 23. The emperor having refused a direct reply, capt. Blackwood leaves St. Petersburg on 19th, and reaches London March 25.
- Death of Sir James Wylie, chief physician to the court; he left the whole of his large fortune to the emperor.
- Russia includes in its territorial area a seventh part of the land-surface of the earth, or somewhere near 7,293,850 Eng. square miles. It is ninety times larger in extent than Great Britain, and thirty times in area than France. The Russian language is spoken by 50,000,000 people.
- Engagement before Kalafat; 500 Russians and 14 Turks killed, April 16.
- Odessa bombarded; the imperial mole, the Russian shipping, barracks, and stores destroyed, April 21.
- Russia concludes treaties with Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva, April.
- The outworks of the fortress of Hango destroyed by three English steam frigates, April 23.
- Blockade of Riga, Windau, and Libau, May 12.
- The S. ship Tiger, while be-fogged, runs aground about fifty yards from shore, nearly four miles from Odessa. The Russians fired from behind a bank on it until it surrendered, May 12.
- [During the firing captain Gifford had his left leg shot off and his right one wounded; he died of his wounds at Odessa, June 1.]
- Silistria besieged by the Russians, May 17. The Russians retire from Lesser Wallachia after some fighting.
- Bombardment of Redout Kaleb by the Agamemnon and Charlemagne, and its evacuation by the Russians, May 19.
- The combined fleets anchor in the Black Sea, May 20.
- During a twenty days' cruise off Sebastopol, not one of the enemy's ships—"not even a scout"—come forth; while the

Russia.

cruisers of the allies bring in prizes from all parts.

- 1854 Russian forts on Circassian coasts abandoned. The Arrogant and Hecla gallantly cut out two Russian ships from the fleet at Eckness, May 20.
- Bombardment of Gustavavern, May 22.
- The flying division of the Baltic fleet destroy the dockyards of Uleaborg and Brabestadt, and burn 30,000 barrels of tar, besides a quantity of timber and marine stores, May 30.
- Capt. of Tornea by ad. Plumridge, Jun. 8.
- Storming of Citate, June 6.
- The Russians are compelled to raise the siege of Silistria, and are forced across the Danube, June 15.
- [The Russians had "an army on the right bank of the Danube which at one time amounted to 60,000 men. They had 60 guns in position, and threw upwards of 50,000 shot and shell; they constructed more than three miles of approaches, and sprung six mines; yet during 40 days not one inch of ground was gained, and they abandoned the siege, leaving the petty field-work, against which their principal efforts had been directed, a shapeless mass, from the effects of their mines and batteries, but still in the possession of its original defenders."—*Lieut. Nasmyth.*]
- The Russian batteries, at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, destroyed by the s.s. Firebrand and Fury, capt. Parker, June 29.
- Cronstadt reconnoitred by the allied Baltic fleet, June 29.
- The Russians retreat from Bucharest towards Sereth, July 26.
- The Russians defeat the Turks near Bayazid in Armenia, July 30.
- Battle between the Turks and Russians on the borders of Armenia and Georgia; the former defeated, Aug. 4.
- Battle of Kurukderek; Gen. Bebutoff defeats the Turks at Kars, Aug. 5.
- Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
- [These fortresses took twenty-five years to construct, and cost £6,000,000.]
- Kola, capital of Russian Lapland, destroyed by capt. Lyons of the Miranda, Aug. 23.
- The allied squadron of England and France attack the fortified town of Petropaulovski; injure it greatly, and destroy two forts, Sep. 1.
- Landing of the allied forces, 23,000 French, 25,000 British, and 8,000 Turks, under marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, at Eupatoria and Old Fort, Sep. 14.
- Evacuation of Moldavia by Russians, Sep. 15.
- Battle of the Alma, Sep. 20.
- On the slopes of the right bank of the Alma about 50,000 Russians were ranged in less than three hours the allied troops drove them from their position, and gained the heights the enemy had held.
- [Great gallantry and steadiness displayed.]
- "A shock
Of valour tingled to the dancing flag,
A wild cheer drowned the canon, blind with smoke,
Stumbling o'er rocks, shattered with shell and shot,
We staggered on. Our banner—glorious rag—
Is dashed to earth—from dying hands 'tis caught
Again! 'tis foremost in the stern advance,
Hurrah!"—*Sonnets on the War*
- Continued on next page.

Russia.

1854 Number of British—

	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Killed.....	26	19	2	306
Wounded, 73	95	17		1,427

Balaklava surrenders to the allied army of France and Britain, Sep. 26.

Investment of Sebastopol commd., Sep. 28.
Return of the Baltic fleet determined on, Sep.

The czar prohibits the export of corn into Austria.

At Eupatoria an attack of Cosacks is repulsed, Oct. 11.

Trenches opened before Sebastopol, Oct. 11.
Attack on Sebastopol by land and sea begins, Oct. 17.

Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.

Number of British—

	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Killed.....	13	16	4	142
Wounded, 27	21	4		199

"When can their glory fade!

O the wild charge they made!

All the world wondered.

Honour the charge they made!

Honour the light brigade—

Noble six (eight!) hundred!"

Essex, A. T.—Alfred Tennyson.

As nearly as can be ascertained the Russian army amounts to 540,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, 44,000 artillery, 12,000 genie, and 478,000 reserve, garrison, and irregular troops; forming a total of 1,154,000 men.

The Russians make a sortie from Sebastopol against the second division of the British army, but are repulsed with considerable loss by the troops commanded by Sir De Lacy Evans, Oct. 26.

Her majesty, queen Victoria's, thanks to the army before Sebastopol, published by Lord Raglan, Oct. 27.

Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.

[On the 4th there was a stir in Sebastopol, and a ringing of bells. At daylight on the 5th the Russian volleys roused the soldiery from sleep. In hot haste all was got ready, and 8,000 British with 6,000 French held the day against a force of 60,000 Russians, and compelled them to retreat with a loss of 15,000 men.]

"The ruins of Inkermann, which have given a name to a fierce battle, stand on the edge of a cliff-like precipice on the Russian side of the valley, about a mile from the head of the harbour of Sebastopol. They consist of a broken line of gray walls, battlemented in part with round towers, masses of gray stone protrude abruptly through the soil around the ruins, of such quaint sharp-cut forms that in the distance they might be taken for the remains of some ancient city."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Feb. 1855.]

Fearful hurricane in the Black Sea, Nov. 14, in which the following among other disastrous wrecks occurred:—

The Resistance, a magazine ship.

The Henri IV., a French 80 gun ship.

Liprandi, after setting fire to his huts, enters Sebastopol, Dec. 6.

The Russian losses in men put *hors de combat* by sword and sickness amounts to 35,108; it may, however, safely be affirmed that the calculation of 40,000 is rather

Russia.

under than above the actual minimum. Besides this, it is calculated that the navy and marines, who have been mainly exposed to fire in the fortress-batteries, have suffered a loss of 4,500 men. Comparing the strength of the Russian battalions, when they commenced their march from Bessarabia, with their actual number mustered on the field of action, it is found that a further loss of from 30 to 40 per cent. has been sustained by them.

Netherlands.

1854 H.R.H. Prince Napoleon Buonaparte visits King Leopold at Brussels, Jan. 30.

[The policy of the Netherlands has been peace—a wise policy for young nations—surrounded by strong armed and important peoples, whose friendships may aid, whose enmity would crush. Conciliation and neutrality are difficult to maintain in the midst of contention. Hitherto, however, king Leopold has happily preserved peace without an alliance with active war-powers.]

Turkish Empire.

1854 Schamyl obtains arms and ammunition, sent from Constantinople.

Fire at Constantinople; 400 houses destroyed, Jan. 1.

Successes of the Turks at Kalafat and on the line of the Danube, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th Jan.

Battle of Citate, Jan. 6. Turks successful. The Turks driven back upon Kara, owing to the incompetence of Abdi Pacha.

The combined fleets return to the Bosphorus on 23d Jan.; the ambassadors protest against their return to Beicos Bay.

A division of the fleet departs on the 25th for Varna, with a convoy; and the remaining ships, with Turkish transports, to Batoum, on the 28th.

The Siraakier dismissed; Riza Pacha succeeds; Achmet Pasha succeeds Riza as minister of marine, Feb.

Conspiracy at Constantinople, involving more than one notoriously Russian agent; baron Oelsner and about forty persons arrested.

The sultan issues a firman establishing the equality of the evidence of Christians and Mussulmans, Feb. 25.

The tripartite treaty or convention between France, England, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12.

The allied fleets at Beicos.

The Russians cross the Danube on the 23d March and subsequent days, and establish themselves on the right bank.

The Porte resolves to annex the property of the mosques to itself.

Deposition of Sheik-ul-Islam for opposing the confiscation, March 27.

Rupture betw. Turkey and Greece, Mar. 27.

The Greek and Turkish ambassadors respectively leave their places, March 27.

General Canrobert and upwards of 1,000 French troops land at Gallipoli, Mar. 31.

The combined fleets at Kavarna.

Admiral Dundas signals the fleet "to take, burn, and destroy everything Russian."

The Furious, war steamer, ordered to Odessa with a flag of truce to bring

Turkish Empire.

- away the British consul; sends a boat on shore, which is not permitted to land. On returning to the ship the Russian batteries fire shot and shell into her, although her white flag is flying; she reaches the ship in safety.
- 1854 20,000 French and 8,000 English troops at Gallipoli, March 31, -April 5.
- Several British and Highland regiments at Soutari, March.
- Odeesa bombarded; the Russian Tongue battery explodes, the barracks and stores completely destroyed, and the shipping moored in the harbour burnt, April 12.
- Silistria bombarded by Russians, Apr. 14. Engagement before Kalafat between Russians and Turks; loss of the former 500, of the latter 14, April 16.
- The French and British military commanders arrive at Constantinople, May.
- Letters of welcome from the sultan to the duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Raglan, and marshal St. Arnaud.
- The sultan gives a grand banquet in honour of Prince Napoleon, May 8.
- Silistria in a state of siege, May 17; it is held by 18,000 troops.
- Turks make a sortie, killing 3,000 Russians in the trenches, and spiking some guns.
- Council of war, Varna, May 18.
- [Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, Omar Pacha, and the Turkish seraskier were the chief members.]
- Achmet Pasha, minister of marine, appointed grand vizier; Halil Pasha, minister of marine.
- Review of British and French troops near Constantinople, in honour of queen Victoria's birthday, May 24.
- Assault upon two of the redoubts of the fortress of Silistria by the Russians, repulsed after three hours' hard fighting; loss of the Turks, 100 killed and wounded; Russians 1,500 killed, and triple that number wounded, May 28.
- A truce agreed on to bury the dead.
- The assault again renewed on the 2d, 5th, and 9th June, with like results.
- Debarcation of French and English troops at Varna, May 29.
- Musha Pasha, commander of the fortress of Silistria, is mortally wounded while sitting at the Stamboul gate, June 2.
- The Russians spring three abortive mines; the Turks make a sortie in force, and inflict a signal defeat, June 13.
- Treaty between Turkey and Austria signed, June 14.
- The Russians totally routed, and the siege of Silistria raised, June 15.
- The Russians recross the Danube, destroying their bridges as they retreat.
- Review of the British and French troops at Varna by Omar Pacha, July 6.
- Battle of Giurgevo, July 8.
- Cholera at Varna, July 22.
- Terrible devastations of cholera in the allied army at the Black Sea, July and Aug.
- Conflict: Russians and Turks near Giurgevo; former defeated, with 2,000 slain and 5,000 prisoners, July 23.
- The Russians evacuate Bucharest, July 28.
- Battle of Kurukdere, Aug. 5.

Turkish Empire.

- 1854 The advanced guard of Turks (8,000) enter Bucharest, Aug. 8.
- Fire at Varna, Aug. 10.
- Austrian army enters Wallachia, Aug. 20.
- Austrian army occupy Bucharest, Sep. 6.
- Prince Stirbey, viceroy of Wallachia, re-enters Bucharest, Oct. 4.
- Florence Nightingale, with a band of English nurses, arrives at Scutari, Nov. 5.
- Greece.
- 1854 Revolt in Albania agt. the Turks, Feb. 10.
- Rupture betw. Greece and Turkey, Mar. 27.
- Their ambassadors leave, March 27.
- A French force seizes the Greek ships in the Piræus, May 25.
- Otho issues a declaration of strict neutrality in the Russian war; and appoints a new ministry, May 26.
- Persia and Tartary.
- 1854 Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva, conclude treaties with Russia, April.
- [Russia employs treaties as the wedge by which enslavement may be gradually introduced. As a friend it detects weakness; as a foe it takes advantage of that knowledge to destroy. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful."]
- India and China.
- 1854 The emperor of Japan agrees with the emperor of Russia to open the trade of that island to all the world in a year, April.
- Riot at Singapore; 400 assassinations, May 5.
- Battle near Canton between the revolutionists and imperialists; the revolutionists conquer, July 20.
- [The whole province of Canton lies at the mercy of the revolutionists.]
- The revolutionists invest Canton, Aug. 7.
- The imperialists recapture four towns in the north; Canton is greatly distressed; business depressed, Dec.
- Africa.
- 1854 The viceroy of Egypt, Abbas Pacha, dies of apoplexy, July 14.
- Said Pacha (son) succeeds, July 14.
- Sir George Grey, governor of Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 7.
- America.
- 1854 Fire at Quebec, in which the parliament house and buildings, and a great part of the library, are destroyed, Feb. 1.
- A "Rights of Women" convention held, Albany, U. S., Feb. 14.
- Dr. Duñ, the missionary, arrives and is enthusiastically received in the U. S. and Canada, March.
- U. S. congress resolve to remain neutral in the war in Europe; but to maintain that free ships make free goods, excepting articles contraband of war, April 12.
- San Salvador, in Central America, completely destroyed by an earthquake, and one-fourth of its inhabitants buried alive, April 16.
- Santa Anna bombards Acapulco, Apr. 22.
- Santa Anna defeated before Acapulco by Alvarez, May 5.
- Anti-slavery riot in Boston, U. S., May 24.
- [The seizure of a fugitive slave was the immediate occasion of the excitement. He was marched on board, to be taken down south, by an escort of 1,000 armed men,

American.

- a detachment of artillery, and the whole body of the Boston police, May 29.)
- 1854 Commercial reciprocity treaty between British America and the U. S. concluded at Washington, June 7.
- Lord Elgin opens the Canadian parliament, June 13.
- Lord Elgin prorogues the Canadian parliament, June 23.
- [The ministry were defeated on a vote in answer to the address, by 42 to 29.]
- At San Bernardino 400 acres of wheat are burned, June 29.
- Cholera in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and others of the West India islands; panic extreme and mortality fearful, June.
- Cholera in Boston, June.
- In the Sinsun and Vaca valleys 1,400 acres of wheat are burned, July 7.
- The Nebraska bill, July.
- Fire in Minnesota, Nevada county, U. S.; three houses alone left; loss \$2,000 dollars, July 8.
- Fire in San Francisco; sixty-five houses, and property to the amount of 225,000 dollars destroyed, July 11.
- Fire in Columbia, Toulumare county, U. S.; property destroyed valued at 500,000 dollars, July 11.
- Greytown bombarded and burnt by capt. Hollins, for an alleged assault on the U. S. consul, Mr. Borland, July 13.
- The British America and U. S. reciprocity treaty, and a neutrality treaty with Russia ratified by the senate, Aug. 5.
- Fire in New Orleans; 1,000,000 dolls. worth of property, but few lives lost, Aug. 5.
- Proclamation convoking parliament for despatch of business on Sep. 5, issued Aug. 9.
- An act to empower the legislature of Canada to alter the constitution of the legislative council of that province, &c., passed the British imperial parliament, Aug. 11.
- Explosion of a mould in the U. S. navy-yard foundry, Washington; the eruption set the building in a blaze, and it was completely destroyed, Aug. 11.
- Fire in Belize, Honduras, nearly £100,000 worth of property destroyed, Aug.
- The Mormons make great endeavours to increase the number of their adherents and the power of their sect and district.
- Cholera in Grenada and St. Lucia, Aug.
- Cholera in Jamaica and Barbadoes, Aug.
- Election in Canada, Sep. 1.
- The Canadian parliament reassemble; the Hincks ministry deftd., and Allan MacNab requested to form a new ministry.
- Riots in Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey, &c., Sep.
- Cholera in New Orleans, Sep.
- Massacre of lieut. Grattan, serjeant Favor, corp. M'Nulty, and twenty private soldiers by the Sioux Indians, Sep.
- Death: John Craig, geologist, late of Glasgow, at MacGregor's landing, Sep. 29.
- Baby show at Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 2.
- [A disgraceful, and degrading American improvement (!) on British cattle shows. The precedent will be more honoured in the breach than the observance.]
- Collision on the Great Western Railway, Canada; 50 lives lost, Oct. 23.

American.

- 1854 Sir H. Barkly opens the Jamaica legislature, Nov. 28.
- The U. S. at present consists of 24 states, 6 territories, and 1 district.
- Patriotic Fund subscriptions opened; sympathy with mother-country expressed. Dec.
- Australasia and Polynesia.*
- 1854 Mr. Latrobe, at the prerogation of the council of Victoria, announces his resignation, and the appointment of his successor, Sir C. Hotham, April 12.
- Sir Charles Hotham, governor of Victoria, holds his first levée, July 2.
- Melbourne "crystal palace" begun, Aug.
- [“Landing two years ago in Melbourne, and exposed there to the horrible discomforts which that place presented, I fled to Sydney as a city of refuge, and was not disappointed in obtaining that which I sought—nearly all the comforts of an English home. My impressions of Melbourne took their colour from that most unfavourable period in her history. How was I astonished on my recent visit to see the stupendous alterations that had been effected! The wide streets, the handsome shops, the capital foot-pavements, the abundance of excellent hotels, the torrent of population, the order and activity in the streets, and the vast extent of the city, with the stability and even splendour of some of its buildings, were subjects of constant surprise and congratulation. Those who reside in Melbourne, and have become daily acquainted with its growth, cannot appreciate the wonder with which strangers must regard their work. In my humble opinion, Melbourne at this moment presents the most extraordinary instance of the power and enterprise of the human race that the world ever saw,—streets, with well-paved foot-paths, of the width of Oxford-Street, London, and nearly of the same length, and lined with shops, in the plate-glass windows of which are displayed all the luxurious necessities of the highest state of civilization; suburbs extending for miles, where comfortable houses as well as cottages of every description are found, constituted of iron, wood, brick, tin packing-cases, or of canvas; these, interspersed with churches, chapels, school-houses, and now possessing an imposing structure in timber and glass, in humble imitation of the Great Crystal Palace of 1851.”—*Sydney Empire.*]
- Adelaide is visited by a destructive storm of hail, lightning, and thunder, Oct. 2.
- [A great deal of property destroyed.]
- Outbreak at Ballarat gold fields, in opposition to the license fee system; great excitement, Nov.
- Melbourne in a state of agitation on the convict question, Nov.
- [A series of resolutions was carried denouncing the system.]
- A great stagnation of trade, resulting from over-importation, begins to be felt; commerce suffers considerably, Dec.
- Patriotic Fund subscriptions opened, to manifest the feeling with which Russian war is taken up by all Brit. subjects, Dec.

Britain.

- 1855 Lord Elgin gov. of Canada returns, Jan. 9.
 Opening of the Scottish Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, connected with Architecture, at Glasgow.
 Archdeacon Denison having preached on the "real presence," the archbishop of Canterbury appoints a commission of inquiry on Jan. 3, who, in the course of a week, give a verdict that the doctrines of two sermons are contrary to the teaching of the Church of England.
 Cardinal Wiseman issues a Pastoral, intimating the Pope having established the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.
 Mr. A'Beckett, the London Police Magistrate, certifies in favour of the Sunday Beer Bill.
 Mr. Cobden appeals to his constituency at Leeds on the subject of the war against Russia, and is met with a resolution approving of the war, which is carried by a large majority, Jan. 7.
 Melancholy news from the Crimea of the state of the army before Sebastopol; number of deaths, from want of proper shelter and food, greatly increased, Jan. 9.
 Lord John Russell resigns his office as lord president, Jan. 21.
 Lord John Russell declares that the government had expressed their "willingness to negotiate on the five points."
 Parliament meets, Jan. 23.
 Convention between England and France, relative to supplying the Turkish army, signed Jan. 24.
 Motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war (Mr. Roebuck's) carried in the H. of Commons, by 305 to 148, Jan. 29.
 Lord Dunkellin released by order of the czar, Jan.
 Resignation of the Aberdeen min., Jan. 30.
 Karl of Derby declines attempting to form a ministry, Feb. 1.
 The House of Commons gives a special vote of thanks to Sir De Lacy Evans.
 Lord Cardigan, Sir C. Napier, and other officers, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, give account of affairs in the Baltic, and of the fatal "Balaklava charge."
 Lord Palmerston undertakes to form a ministry, Feb. 6.
 Crimean news causing great anxiety.
 Naval Estimates voted by House of Commons, £10,716,338, Feb. 16.
 Bullion in the Bank of England, on Feb. 17, £12,723,212, being £3,563,472 less than on same date last year.
 Lord John Russell sent to Vienna to negotiate for peace, Feb. 20.
 Secession of Sir James Graham, Messrs. S. Herbert, Cardwell, and Gladstone fr. the Palmerston administration, Feb. 22.
 Sebastopol committee appointed, Feb. 23; first meeting, March 5; report, June 18.
 Sir G. C. Lewis chan.-of excheq., Feb. 26.
 Riots in London, by labourers thrown out of work by the frost.
 Mr. Ewart's bill to enable towns of 5000 inhabitants to form libraries and museums.
 Ordinance, barrack, and commissariat estimates, £4,317,069.
 Debate in House of Lords against Roman Catholic processions, March 6.

Britain.

- 1855 Bill to legalize marriage with deceased wife's sister brought in.
 Manchester Peace Society meetings in March.
 Earl of Carlisle lord-lieutenant of Ireland, March 13.
 Lord Dundonald demands an inquiry upon plans for destroying Cronstadt, Mar. 16.
 Baltic fleet (rear-admiral R. S. Dundas commander) sails fr. Spithead, Mar. 20.
 Admission on Sundays to Crystal Palace, refused by vote of H. of Com., Mar. 29.
 Patriotic Fund Exhibition of works of art by the Royal Family, nobility, and others, Mar.
 General Fast-day, Mar. 21.
 Lord Brougham proposes certain Law Reforms, Mar. 23.
 Convention with Sardinia officially announced, Mar. 23.
 Discussion on the loan to Sardinia of £2,000,000, she sending 15,000 men to the seat of war in the East.
 Newspaper stamp act passed second reading, Mar. 26.
 Chancery Courts bill passed, Mar. 29.
 Mr. Boyle, a R. C. priest, obtains a verdict of £1000 damages against Cardinal Wiseman for defamation, April 3.
 Visit of Napoleon III. and the empress Eugenie to the queen at Windsor Castle, April 16; they return to France, Ap. 21.
 A new loan of £16,000,000; and £5,300,000 of new taxes announced, April 17.
 Lord J. Russell appointed colonial secretary; he returns from Vienna, and gives a report of the peace conferences, Ap. 30.
 Administrative reform meetings in Sheffield and London, May 1.
 The Crimean war medals distributed publicly by Her Majesty in St. James's Park, May 18.
 The Irish priests discourage emigration, because the "Know-nothings" in America oppose Romish and Irish interference in U. S. politics.
 Church rates refused at Liverpool by a small majority.
 Bombardment of Toganrog; much property destroyed, June 3.
 Several affrays on the banks of the Sea of Asoph, June 4-10.
 The Hango massacre; while landing prisoners under a flag of truce, a boat's crew of H. M. S. Cossack was fired into, and the seamen killed or taken, June 5.
 The quarries before Sebastopol occupied by the British, and the Mamelon taken by the French, June 7.
 The war debate in the Commons closed; the division on Mr. Disraeli's motion saving the ministry, June 8.
 Anapa found to be forsaken and dismantled, when visited by an English and French fleet, June 11.
 The old Smithfield cattle market in London closed, June 11, and new markets opened on June 13 at Copenhagen Fields, north London.
 Newspaper stamp made optional, June 15.
 Failure of Strahan, Paul, & Bates, June 16; sentenced to 14 years' transportation on Oct. 27.

Britain.

- 1855 **Repulse of the Allies at the Redan and the Malakoff, June 18.**
Sunday riots in Hyde Park against Lord Grosvenor's Sunday trading bill, June.
The convocation of clergy in province of Canterbury address the Crown to enforce discipline among the clergy, to modify the liturgy, and to reform the synodical representation, June 28.
The king of the Belgians, with his son and daughter, in London, July 1.
Second resignation of Lord John Russell, July 13.
Roebuck's vote of censure on the conduct of the war by the late government negatived by 289 to 182, July 19.
Sir William Molesworth succeeds Lord J. Russell as colonial secretary, July 20.
Education bill (Scotland) thrown out in the Lords, July 19.
Gold in the Bank of England on July 22, £15,745,990.
Gen. Simpson com. of the Brit. army, July.
Vote of £10,000 to Capt. McClure and the crew of the Investigator, on the recommendation of a committee on his discoveries in the Arctic sea, July 31.
Viscount Canning goes to India as governor-general, Aug. 2.
The king of Portugal visits her Majesty at Osborne, Aug. 6.
Bombardment of Sweaborg by mortar-vessels and gun-boats; much damage done, Aug. 9-12.
London joint-stock banks' reports continue to indicate prosperity—six banks giving of dividends and bonuses an average of 14 per cent., Aug. 10.
Parliament prorogued, Aug. 14.
Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, visit the emperor of the French, Aug. 18-27.
A public meeting in Sheffield to raise a testimonial to Mr. Roebuck, Aug. 29.
M. Soyer's culinary reform in the Crimean camp, Aug.
Her Majesty goes to Balmoral, Sep. 6, and returns to London, Oct. 17.
Fall of Sebastopol, Sep. 10; same day the queen receives intimation by the telegraph at Balmoral.
The twenty-fifth meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science, at Glasgow, Sep. 12.
Prince Frederick of Prussia visits the royal family at Balmoral, Sep. 15.
On 22d Sept. at a meeting of Red Republicans in John Street, London, rebellion and assassination were openly advocated; the speeches afterwards published in "L'Homme," in Jersey. The persons connected with this paper gave so much offence to the inhabitants of Jersey by a libel on the queen, that they held a public meeting and addressed the government for the dismissal of the refugees from Jersey, which was accordingly carried into effect in November.
Horse guards intimate that an extra sixpence per day is to be paid to soldiers on field service, counting from July 1.
Alderman David Salomons, a Jew, elected Lord Mayor of London, Sep. 29.

Britain.

- 1855 **A public thanksgiving in the churches for the fall of Sebastopol, Sep. 30.**
By the beginning of November, the rates of discount at the Bank of England had risen to 5½ per cent. on bills not over 60 days to run; but the best paper, of short dates, has been charged 7½ per cent. and even higher. But there has been no crisis nor agitation for repeal of the currency laws; although there is some expectation that the bank will be permitted to extend their issue of notes, if required, beyond the limit fixed by law, by half a million perhaps.
A disorderly meeting of the rate-payers in London, who refuse to avail themselves of the Act for establishing Libraries, Nov. 5.
In June, the gold in the bank exceeded £18,000,000, on the 24th November the balance declined to eleven millions.
Wheat: the average price for the six weeks ending 24th November, was 79s. 10d.; last year, at same date, the price was 67s. 6d.
In the end of November great excitement in the sugar market, prices suddenly rising about 40 per cent.; in retail, sugar 4½d. rises to 7d. In the first week of December the entire stock of sugar in the market ascertained to be only two-thirds of last year's stock at the same date.
Gen. Simpson resigns, Nov.
Sir William Codrington commander-in-chief of the British army, Nov. 11.
Treaty with France and Sweden, Nov. 20.
Mr. Labouchere colonial secretary, Nov.
Prince Albert lays the foundation stone of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, Nov. 22.
Testimonial to Miss Florence Nightingale from the queen, Nov. 29.
Sir Colin Campbell returns from the Crimea, Nov.
The king of Sardinia arrives in London on Nov. 30, and leaves for Paris, Dec. 6.
Large arrivals of gold from Australia in November.
Lord Stanley of Alderly, and Mr. Baines added to the Cabinet, Dec. 1.
Inquest at Rugby on the body of J. P. Cook; Palmer, a surgeon, committed for trial, Dec. 13.
The government has asked the Highland Society to undertake permanently the Agricultural Statistics of Scotland.
Deaths: Lord P. Robertson, Jan. 10; Mary R. Mitford, Jan. 10; Archdeacon Hare, Jan. 23; James Dennistoun, of Dennistoun, Feb. 13; Joseph Hume, M.P., Feb. 20; Charlotte Brontë (Currer Bell), March 31; Sir H. T. De la Beche, April 13; Sir H. Bishop, April 30; John Black (of the "Morning Chronicle"), June 25; F. M. Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea, June 28; Sir W. Parry, July 8; Geo. Johnston, M.D., July 30; Patric Park, sculptor, Aug. 16; Prof. J. W. F. Johnston, Sep. 18; Sir W. Molesworth, Oct. 22; Lord Truro, Nov. 11; Colonel Sibthorpe, Dec. 14; Samuel Rogers, Dec. 18.

France.

- 1855 The French loan of 500,000,000 francs closed on the 10th day, 2,175,000,000 having been subscribed, Jan. 14.
A similar subscription to another loan in August is enthusiastically subscribed in small amounts by all classes of the people, both of Paris and the provinces. Convention between France and England, relative to supplying the Turkish Army, signed Jan. 24.
Emperor and empress of the French visit London, and remain three days, April 17.
Pianori, an Italian, fires at Napoleon III., April 28; executed May 14.
L'Exposition Universelle opened by the emperor and empress, May 15; closed Nov. 15.
General Canrobert resigns his command to General Pelisier, May 16.
Gen. Pelisier commander of the French army, May 16.
French loan of £30,000,000 announced, July 7.
Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, visit the emperor of the French, Aug. 18-27.
Bellamere (insane) fires at an imperial carriage, supposed to be occupied by the emperor, Sep. 8.
Explosion of the three magazines in the French park of artillery at Inkermann; many, both French and British, killed and wounded, Nov. 15.
The king of Sardinia visits the emperor, Nov. 22.
Admiral Bruat dies while on his passage to his native land, Nov. 28.

Germany.

- 1855 Alarming inundation of Hamburg, more than half the city submerged, Jan. 1.
By order of the federal diet the king of Hanover repeals free institutions in his dominions, May 20.
Prince Frederick of Prussia visits the royal family at Balmoral, Sep. 15.

Austria.

- 1855 Vienna Congress meet on Mar. 15; Prussia declines to join the Allies.
Lord John Russell leaves Vienna, having been unsuccessful, April 23.
Austria reduces her army in June, and again in Nov.
Count V. Esterhazy opens negotiations with Count Nesselrode, as ambassador from Austria to St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.

Italy.

- 1855 Sardinia joins the Western Alliance.
Cholera in Florence, March.
Sardinian Chamber of Deputies pass a bill suppressing convents by a majority of 117 against 36, Mar. 2.
An eruption of Vesuvius, May 1-19.
The king of Sardinia arrives in London on Nov. 30, and leaves for Paris, Dec. 6.
The quarrel between Sardinia and Tuscany is said to have been arranged by mediation of France and England, Dec. 7.

Spain.

- 1855 A new constitution proposed to the cortes, Jan. 13.
Death: Don Carlos, uncle of the queen, at Trieste, aged 66, March 10.

Portugal.

- 1855 The king of Portugal visits her Majesty at Osborne, Aug. 6.
Grand fetes at Lisbon, Oporto, &c., in honour of the inauguration of the king, Oct. 16-18.

Russia.

- 1855 Lord Dunkellin released by order of the czar, Jan.
Omar Pasha repulses the Russian attack on Eupatoria, Feb. 17.
Death of the emperor, Nicholas I., at St. Petersburg, aged 56, March 2.
Soujak Kali, on the Circassian coast, attacked, and evacuated by Russians, Mar. 12.
The flying-squadron, 7 steam vessels, leave Spithead for the Baltic, March 20.
Bombardment of Sebastopol begun, April 9.
Submarine telegraph laid from the Black Sea to Balaclava, April 13.
The Sardinian army, under Gen. Marmora, lands in the Crimea, May 8.
The Kertch expedition: a British, French, and Turkish force enter the Gulf of Kertch; the Russians destroy the fortifications and flee; having entered the Sea of Asoph, the Allies capture or dismantle about 250 vessels and a large quantity of guns and stores, May 24.
Taganrag, Mariopol, and Ghiesk bombarded, and large stores of provision destroyed, June 1-6.
The "Hango massacre;" a boat's crew landing Russian prisoners under a flag of truce, attacked by troops under cover, 10 or 12 killed, the others captured, J. u. 5.
Sweabourgh bombarded, 2,000 Russians killed and wounded, June 22.
Forty-seven Russian ships of 200 to 700 tons destroyed at Nysted, June 23-24.
Berdiansk, on the coast of the Asoph, partially destroyed, July 22.
Defeat at the Tchernaya; Prince Gortschakoff, with 60,000, attack the allied French and Sardinian army; nearly 6000 lost, Aug. 16.
M. Soyer's culinary reform in the Crimean camp, Aug.
The Malakoff tower at Sebastopol captured by the French; the English repulsed at the Redan, Sept. 8. The Russians retire during the night to the north side of the harbour. Allies occupy the town on the 10th. No vestige remains of the Russ. ft.
Tamun and Fanagoria in the Sea of Asoph taken by the Allies, Sept. 24.
The czar at Nicolaieff, Sept. 25.
Defeat of the Russians at Kars, Sept. 29.
The fortifications of Otchakoff point exploded by the garrison, Oct. 17.
Kinburn forts bombarded by the Allies and taken, Oct. 17.
The capitulation of the three forts in Kinburn Spit, in the estuary of the Dneiper, to the allied troops.
Prince Menschikoff nominated military governor of Cronstadt, Dec. 20.
The Karabelnaia fort demolished by the French, Dec. 22.
The Russians are fortifying St. Petersburg and Moscow, in anticipation of an attack by land in spring, and Sweabourgh has been supplied with materials to repair the late bombardment.

Turkish Empire.

- 1855 Omar Pasha leaves Varna for the Crimea, Jan. 2.
 Repulse of the Russians by Omar Pasha at Eupatoria, Feb. 17.
 Brousa, the ancient capital of Asia Minor, destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 23.
 Treaty with Sardinia signed, March 14.
 Forty nurses, of whom twenty are ladies, arrive at Smyrna, Mar. 15.
 Submarine telegraph wires completed, 300 miles, from the allied camp in the Crimea to the coast of Bulgaria (Cape Kalakria), April 13.
 Rothschild's house takes up the Turkish loan, guaranteed by France and Britain of £5,000,000.
 Omar Pasha invested with the order of K.G.C.B., Aug. 11.
 The Turks repulse the Russians with immense slaughter at Kars, Sep. 29.
 Kars capitulates to the Russians, after a most gallant defence by the Turks, under the command of Col. Williams, Dec. 12.

India and China.

- 1855 Chinese Imperialists defeat the Rebels and take Shanghai, immense numbers put to death, and shocking atrocities committed by the Imperialists, Mar. 6.
 Viscount Canning goes to India as governor-general, Aug. 2.
 Insurrection of the Santals in Bengal, Sep.
 The city of Jeddo injured, and the towns of Osaka and Simoda in Nippon destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 23.

Africa.

- 1855 A British force having attempted to arrest a slave dealer of Sabboges in Gambia, who had sold a British subject, are repulsed with great loss; but being reinforced by French troops next day, return and destroy Sabbogee, killing about 1,500 Mandingoes, July 16.
 Disturbances at Cape of Good Hope, Cornet Pottinger and others murdered by the Caffres; 900 Caffres besieged and starved to death by the Dutch, in Nov.

America.

- 1855 The Island of Aves taken possession of by the Americans, Jan. 30.
 The New Brunswick legislature vote £5000 currency to Patriotic Fund, March.
 The United States purchase the Gallipagos Islands in the Pacific from the Republic of Ecuador.
 [These are resorted to for guano.]
 The progress of the British North American provinces continues to be highly satisfactory.
 Responsible government promised to Newfoundland, Mar. 20.
 Active emigration from the north of Scotland to Canada, Sept.
 In November a rumour of a "fillibustering" or buccaneering invasion from America to the coast of Ireland; a fleet sent to the Bermudas to intercept the expedition, if it should sail, or to prevent it landing on Cuba; ultimately it turns out to have been an empty threat, manufactured for party purposes, to influence the election of President of the U. S., A.
 The speakership difficult, Dec.
 The fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence,

America.

and of the entire coasts of the British American provinces, together with the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and its canals, have been conceded to the Americans by treaty, in return for admission to the States of colonial agricultural produce and timber, on equal duties; this privilege, though dearly bought, is a valuable one to the settlers and traders on the boundary line, where we have witnessed much irritation and oppression inflicted on honest traders by custom house officers, who took this method of atoning for "the sins they were inclined to," of connivance in a brisk smuggling trade across the "lines." This treaty does not enable British colonists to enter the United States with shipping or *manufactures*, on equal duties, and therefore is not, properly speaking, a reciprocity treaty, though it is so called.

- 1855 France now admits Canadian shipping, and timber at ten per cent. duty *ad valorem*. This change will greatly benefit the colony.

Another long vexed question has been recently settled in Canada. The clergy reserves have been secularized, or appropriated by the Legislature, who will in future pay stated sums to the Episcopal clergy, who formerly claimed nearly the whole of these immunities, to the exclusion of other "protestants," for whom the reserves were originally intended. A recent change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, or Upper House, in Canada, authorizes or indicates that the governor shall accept as his ministers, members of that party, which has a majority in the assembly, assimilating the colonial to the British parliamentary practice. All these changes amount to nothing less than the practical independence of Canada, "responsible government," as it is termed, being self-government in a much wider sense than it exists in the "old country." This theory of "responsible government" has existed for more than ten years, and is gradually being developed in the other colonies. The Australian and West Indian colonies have increased their import duties, and the colonists can now take higher ground with their governors, and even "stop the supplies" without incurring the odium or risk of rebellion.

In Jamaica, agriculture has continued to decline. The consumption of British manufactures has so greatly diminished that "many of the old wholesale warehouses have merged in the humbler rank of retail stores." The duty now levied on British manufactures is twelve and a half per cent.

Australia.

- 1855 Sydney, N. S. W., imports in six months £3,223,741, exports only £1,500,000.
 Competent authorities in Melbourne estimate the yield of gold for the year at eight millions sterling, Nov.
 Population of Port-Philip: in 1837, 900; in 1855, 300,000.

Britain.

- 1856 Mr. Cobden's pamphlet—"What next, and next?"—excites grt. attention, Jan. Dr. Scoresby goes to Australia to make experiments on the variation of the compass, Jan. 18.
- Grave doubts as to the neutrality of Prussia in the Eastern question, Jan.
- Parliament opened by the queen, Jan. 31. [In the royal speech, her majesty announced the intention of opening negotiations for peace at Paris, advised the assimilation of the commercial laws of England and Scotland, the reconsideration of the law of partnership, and the abolition of local shipping ques.]
- During Jan. 245 vessels were wrecked. Life peageage conferred on Baron Parke, Jan. This grant was successfully opposed by lord Lyndhurst, Feb. 7; a hereditary peageage is given, and he takes his seat, July 25.
- The relations with America agitation, Feb. The Ocean Queen, Liverpool and New York, bearing 100 lives, lost, Feb. 16.
- Decimal coinage commission appointed, Feb. 16.
- Preliminary financial statement of the chancellor of the exchequer, Feb. 22.
- During Feb. the wrecks amounted to 174.
- Treaty of peace between Britain, France, Sardinia, with Russia, March.
- Mr. Layard charges Mr. Murray, British envoy at Teheran, with acting in a manner likely to embroil this country with Persia, Mar. 3.
- Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, almost entirely burnt down during a *Bal Masque*, March 4.
- The Sadlier forgeries and frauds, Mar. In March, 145 vessels were wrecked. Much excitement about the foreign traffic in females, Apr.
- Sir Charles Napier's vindication of his management of the Baltic fleet, Mar. 13. Chelsea commission appointed.
- Interesting meeting of the swell-mobmen held in the White Lion Tavern, Fashion street, Brick lane, Spital-fields; Mr. Henry Mayhew, convener. Many promise reform, and the first steps are taken to gain honest employment, Apr. 5.
- The convict ticket of leave system seriously discussed.
- Grand naval review at Spithead. As the ships lay, the force of the squadron and divisions was thus divided:—
- | | Ships. | Guns. | Tons | Horse power. | Crews. |
|----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Starboard..... | 34 | 1402 | 58,079 | 10,300 | 14,350 |
| Port | 34 | 1162 | 51,731 | 11,900 | 12,210 |
| Gunboats— | | | | | |
| White | 46 | 188 | — | 3,900 | 1,960 |
| Red | 46 | 188 | — | 3,900 | 1,960 |
| Blue | 44 | 180 | — | 3,780 | 1,880 |
| Light | 24 | 52 | — | 840 | 510 |
| | 228 | 3172 | — | 33,720 | 32,870 |
- Public thanksgiving for peace proclaimed, Apr. 28.
- Debate on the fall of Kars, Ap. 28. May 1. Address of the crown on the treaty of peace presented to parliament, May 5. Debate on the treaty of peace, May 5, 6.

Britain.

- 1856 Riots between the Italian legion, the police, the English troops, and the inhabitants of Malta, May 4-8.
- The thanks of the houses of parliament to the army and navy for their services during the war; moved and agreed to, May 8.
- Amnesty to political exiles granted, May 9.
- Palmer, the Rugely poisoner, executed, May 27.
- Centenary festival of the marine society, held in the London Tavern, June 3. Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G. C. B., chairman.
- Decision of the Dyce Sombre case.
- United States enlistment debate—vote of censure negatived, June 1.
- Steam-boat collision on the Mersey; "Excelsior" and "Mail;" six passengers killed, June 6.
- A public meeting held in the mansion-house, London; Lord Mayor in the chair to sympathize with the sufferers in the French inundations and raising subscriptions for their relief, June 12.
- Other meetings with similar objects throughout the chief cities in the empire follow, June.
- The reformatory schools bill (Scotland) and the Oxford university bill, June 23.
- The oath of adjuration bill lost by 78 to 110, June 23.
- The value of exports for the first six months amount to £54,000,000.
- Wallace monument meetg at Stirling, Jul. Severe storms prevail in England and Ireland, July 5-12.
- Mutiny of the Tipperary militia; intense excitement, July 7-9.
- Entry of the guards into London, July 9.
- Archaeological institute meets in Edinburgh, July 21.
- The queen of Oude, with 100 attendants, arrives at Southampton, July 22.
- The expulsion of James Sadlier, M.P. for Tipperary, moved by Mr. Roebuck—negatived, July 24.
- Despatch of troops to the Cape of Good Hope, July 26.
- Parliament prorogued, July 29. [In this session of parliament 120 acts were passed.]
- General-in-chief Sir W. Codrington, arrives at Dover, Aug. 1.
- British Association meets at Cheltenham, Aug. 6; Dr. Daubeny, president.
- Statue of Wellington inaugurated in front of the Roy. Infirmary, Manches., Aug. 30.
- The disbanding of the German Legion progresses, Sept.
- Failure of the Royal British Bank, Sept.
- The Bishop of London formally resigns, Sept. 30.
- Reduction of the army to a peace footing, Oct. 1.
- Strong remonstrances addressed to the k.g. of Naples, on his vicious system of government, by England and France.
- Deaths: Right hon. H. Goulburn, M.P., Jan. 12; Sir William Hamilton, professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, May 6; Charles Young (actor), aged 79, May 29; Sir Richard Westmacott, sculptor, Sep. 1.

Britain.

- 1856 The total expenditure of the British and Foreign Bible Society is this year £134, 813, 0s. 10d.
Lord Panmure states that the loss of the army during the war was as follows, viz.

	Officers.	Men.
Died of cholera and other diseases,	55	15,669
Killed in action,	158	1,775
Died of wounds,	51	1,870
Total,	264	19,314

Discharged as unfit, from wounds or sickness,

Between 1853 and 1856, twelve ocean steamships lost at sea, viz: the Independence, the Pacific, the Tennessee, the Humboldt, and the San Francisco, in 1853; the Franklin, the City of Philadelphia, the Yankee Blade, the City of Glasgow, and the Arctic, in 1854; the North Carolina and the Golden Age in 1855; 1,250 human beings perished, and nearly two millions of money and property were lost.

France.

- 1856 Council of war at Paris, attended by the Duke of Cambridge, general Della Marmora, and others, Jan.
Treaty of peace between France, Britain, and Sardinia, with Russia, March.
The empress churched, April 1.
Ratification of the conventions between the governments of England, Austria, France, Russia, and Sardinia, with the Sultan respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus exchanged at Paris, April 27.
Protest of the princes of Orleans against the proposed "Benevolence" for modifying the confiscations of 22d January, 1852, received in Paris, May 28.
The agricultural show of all nations opened at Paris, June 1.
The purloiner of a copy of the Treaty of Paris—M. Lejohet—imprisoned for two years, June 5.
Baptism of the imperial infant: grand fetes, June 14.
Serious inundations in France, June.
[These inundations swept over an extent of 1,000 square miles; 40,000 habitations had been wholly destroyed, and the yet immature crops spoiled.]
The vine disease breaks out in Languedoc, July.
Marshal Pelisier having arrived at Marseilles on board the "Roland" is received with great pomp, and receives an autograph letter from the emperor greeting him as duke, August 1.
[It was at first intended to name him "duke of Sebastopol," but as this might have offended either the enemy or the allies, it was determined to call him duke Pelisier.]
Deaths: David (d'Angers), the sculptor, January; Rev. Adolphe Monod, Paris, April 5.

Germany.

- 1856 King of Hanover abolishes trial by jury for political offences, Jan.
Inundations in Switzerland; a land slip in Bokten, June.

Austria.

- 1856 Dreadful famine in Silesia, March.
Great increase in the naval armaments begun, June.
Empress delivered of a daughter, July 11.

Prussia.

- 1856 Prussia permitted to assist in the revision of the treaties relating to the balance of power in Europe, affected by the proposed treaty of peace at Paris, March.
Peace proclaimed at Berlin, May 4.
In all the churches thanksgivings for peace were offered; the king, queen, royal family, ministers of state, high officers at court, the *corps diplomatique*, &c., attended the cathedral, and took part in this graceful act, May 4.
Marriage of princess Louisa with the grand duke of Baden, Sept 20.

Italy.

- 1856 Insurrectionary movements in Genoa, Turin, Modena.
Treaty of peace between Sardinia, France, Britain, with Russia, March.
General Della Marmora proclaims the peace to the Sardinian army in an order of the day, April 6.
6,000 of the Sardinian army embark on board the Cleopatra, the Imperador, &c., at Balaklava for Genoa, April 1-6.
The Sardinian plenipotentiaries communicate to lord Clarendon their desire that France and England should decide against the foreign military occupation of Italy, April 16.
Lord Clarendon, British secretary of state, sends a despatch to Sir James Hudson condemnatory of the military occupation of Italy, May 26.
The governor of Narni assassinated, July.
The Anglo-French demonstration against Naples, September.
Death: Prince Campofranco, viceroy of Sicily prior to 1846, at Naples.

Spain.

- 1856 Conspiracy to assassinate the queen; discovered May 26.
The queen accepts the mediation of France for the settlement of differences with Mexico.
Insurrection in Valladolid, June 22.
The ministry resigns and a new one is formed; Marquis de Lonlé president of the council, La Bandiera minister for foreign affairs, June.
O'Donnell's *coup d'état*.
["Two years of representative government in Spain—years of difficulty and peril, but not totally without honour and patriotism—have perished in a single day."
—*Times*.]
The country decreed in a state of siege, July.
The mountaineers of Catalonia rise, July.
Resignation of Epartero, July 14.
A proclamation issued by the government during the tumults in Madrid, July 15.
Pacification of Madrid, July 16.
Fearful insurrection in Barcelona, July 18-21.
Insurrection at Massa suppressed, July 23.
The neighbouring towns, Gerona and Junquera also excited.
Saragossa dreadfully excited, 16,000 insurrectionists under arms, July.

Spain.

- 1856 Colonel Olvida assassinated at Barcelona, July 19.
 Seventeen of the insurgents shot in revenge for this assassination, July 28.
 Saragossa bombarded, July 24; asks truce, five days given, July 28.
 The constitution of 1845 re-established by a decree, September 16.
 Cholera rages most fatally in Madeira, Sep.

Portugal.

- 1856 Cholera in Lisbon commits fearful ravages.

Sweden and Denmark.

- 1856 Gen. Canrobert ambas. of France, Jan.
 Legislative assembly closed by the president of the Danish cabinet at Copenhagen, June 2.

- A woman beheaded at Grenaa, Jutland, for the murder of her husband, before 20,000 spectators, June 28.
 [No execution had taken place in that province for 300 years.]

Russia.

- 1856 Russia agrees to treat for peace on the following basis: "As an equivalent for the fortified places and territory, now occupied by the allied armies, Russia agrees to a 'ratification' of her frontiers towards Turkey in Europe."

Fever rages in Odessa, March.

A neutral armistice line is drawn between the Russian and the allied forces, Mar. 1. The imperial manifesto on the conclusion of the war published, April 1.

The merchant vessels of the western powers admitted several ports; hence the blockade of Russian ports is raised, April 5.

The Danubian commissioners arrive at Galatz, May 19.

The emperor visits Warsaw, May 22.

Kinburn restored and the French troops leave for Constantinople, May 16.

Eupatoria given up by the French, May 31. Military protection to the inhabitants of the Crimea withdrawn by the allied troops, June 5.

Amnesty granted to the Poles, May 27; refused on the part of the Poles by the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Society in a letter to the *Times*, June 6.

Evacuation of Ismail, June 15.

The surrender of Kara refused till the last of the allied troops had left Turkey, Jul. The occupation of the Isle of Serpents, Jul.

[England, France, Austria, and Turkey institute inquiries as to the nature and circumstances of that occupation.]

Kertch and Yenikale evacuated by the allied forces, July 4.

Marshal Pelissier, the French fleet and troops, leave Kamiesch bay, July 5.

General Codrington and the English troops embark at Balaklava, July 17.

The Russian government re-established in the Crimea, July 20.

The dockyard of Sebastopol and the port of Balaklava restored by the Eng., Jul. 12.

A cross of Turkish marble, inscriptionless, erected as a memorial monument by Miss Nightingale at Balaklava, July.

A manifesto against the Anglo-French interference with Naples published, dated September 2.

Russia.

[Doubts have been thrown on its authenticity.]

The emperor's coronation, September 7.

Netherlands.

- 1856 Resignation of premier Van Hall; ministerial crisis, June.

Inundations in the Hague; the Rhine and Wahal overflow their banks, June.

The states-general opened by the king in person, Sep. 15.

The kingdom is asserted to be in a most flourishing state.

Congrès International de Bienfaisance opened at Brussels, Sep. 15.

Turkish Empire.

- 1856 Peace with Russ. signed at Paris, Mar. 30.

Review of English and Anglo-German troops in presence of the sultan, April 7.

Four hundred Circassian chiefs assembled at Anapa, sign an address to the sovereigns of England, France, and Turkey, in which they demand independence, Apr.

A deputation of Circassians, headed by Ibrahim Bey, arrives at Constantinople, declare their determination to preserve their independence under the sultan, and to resist Russian aggression, April 23.

Rebellion in Arabia, May.

The porte having sent the materials for, and fitted up, a lighthouse in the Isle of Serpents, some Russian troops landed there, ejected the Turks, extinguished the light, and took possession of the island, July.

Gen. Codrington arrives at Constantinople from the Crimea, July 16.

Fetes given by Said Pasha in commemoration of his accession to the government of Egypt, at the Gabarri, July 16-19.

Greece.

- 1856 Neither person nor property is safe during any part of the day, except that portion between Athens and the Piræus.

[Between January and May 67 persons charged with brigandage have been tried at Athens, 58 found guilty, 25 sentenced to death; at Syra 15, all guilty, 4 ordered to undergo capital punishment; at the Peloponnesus 18 convicted, 2 executed.]

The vine disease prevails in the Morea.

Persia.

- 1856 Differences with Britain still unsettled. Winter very severe.

India and China.

- 1856 The Santal insurrection suppressed, Jan. 2.

Population returns for Hong Kong 72,607. A railway company established in Ceylon.

Oude annexed to Great Britain, Feb. 4-7.

Volcanic eruption and earthquake in the island of Great Sanghir, Moluccas, 2806 killed, March 2 and 17.

Torture in India discussed in the House of Lords, March 14; condemned April 14.

Disturbances along the Bombay railway line, March.

Russia recognizing the importance of its relations with China, appoints Baron Solvinski chargé des affaires of the celestial empire, May.

Oude tranquil, May.

East India Company grant a pension of £5,000 to the Earl of Dalhousie, late governor-general of India, May.

India and China.

- 1856 Earthquakes in the Punjab, May 9.
Riots near the Bhor Ghaut, between the railway workers and the villagers, June.
Chinese insurrection continues; the imperial troops defeated, with the loss of 3,000 men, at Kiangis, June 10.
The insurgents take the town of Ningk-Wo-Foo, June.
Disturbances in Kuiredy, headed by Dauda Swamee; suppressed June 17.
The queen of Oude, with 100 attendants, arrives at Southampton, July 22.

Africa.

- 1856 The governor of the French possessions near Senegal made a vigorous razzia into a territory hitherto inaccessible to Europeans, and brought thence 4,000 cattle and 120 prisoners.

America.

- 1856 The speakership of congress contest, Jan.
Nominations for the presidency and agitation, Jan.-June.
Fearful shipwreck of the John Routledge, in lat. 45° 34' N., lon. 46° 56' W., by an iceberg, Feb. 18.
Quebec appointed the permanent seat of the Canadian government, April 17.
Montmorenci suspension brdg. falls, Ap. 30.
Doctor Torres, president of Buenos Ayres, May.
The hon. Philemon Herbert, congress delegate for California, murders Thomas Keating, a waiter in Willard's Hotel, Washington, May 8.
Wreck of the Pallas, emigrant ship, near St. Paul's island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 79 lives lost, May 30.
Cowardly attack on Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brook in the American senate.
Defeat of Colonel Schlessinger.
The queen of Spain accepts the mediation of France for the settlement of differences with Mexico.
President Pierce recognizes Gen. Walker as president of Nicaragua; Signor Mareoleta protests, June.

America.

- 1856 Revolution at Costa Rica, June.
Wreck of the mail S.S. Wye near Basse-terre, Guadeloupe, June 3.
Blockade of the Kansas by Col. Sumner, June 17.
The U. S. concludes a provisional toll convention with Denmark, and agrees to pay the Sound dues till June, 1857, June 21.
Slavery riots in Kansas, June.
Gen. Walker presid. of Nicaragua, Ju. 24.
Reed street wharf, Philadelphia, fell with terrific crash, while more than a hundred persons were enjoying the evening on it, and upwards of 30 drowned, Jul. 1.
Six steamers destroyed by fire at St. Louis, July 2.
Kansas admitted into the Union, July 4.
A tornado passed over part of Franklin county, destroyed 364 buildings, many fences and forests, July 14.
On Lake Ontario the Tinto was burned, 12 lives lost, July 16.
Fearful accident on North Pennsylvanian railway, the regular morning train rushing into a school excursion train; the Rev. Mr. Sheridan and more than 80 children killed, July 17.
Suicide of Mr. Wm. Vanstavoran, conductor of the regular train, July 17.
On Lake Erie the Northern Indiana was destroyed by fire, while en route from Buffalo to Toledo; about 40 lives lost, July 17.
The Bay Islands transferred to Honduras.
- Australia.**
- 1856 Death of Sir Charles Hotham, governor; buried Jan. 4.
General MacArthur assumes the governorship.
Disturbances in Taranaki, March.
The colony having been 108 days without advices from England, the legislative council grants £75,000 per annum to re-establish steam communication, March.
The first South Australian railway opened for traffic, April.

